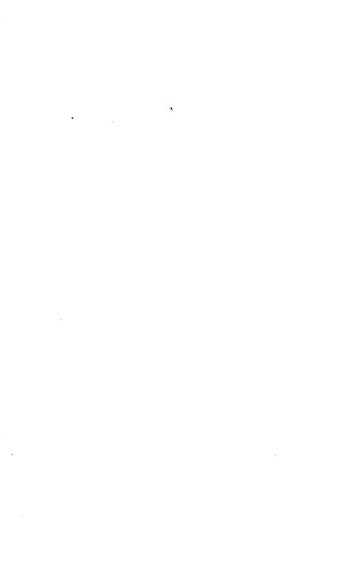
# MANUAL FOR THE



General Court 196**7-68** 

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## The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

# A MANUAL

FOR THE USE OF THE

# GENERAL COURT

FOR

# 1967-1968

Prepared under Section 11 of Chapter 5 of the General Laws, as most recently amended by Chapter 295 of the Acts of 1947

BY

NORMAN L. PIDGEON, CLERK OF THE SENATE  $$\operatorname{\mathtt{AND}}$$ 

WILLIAM C. MAIERS, CLERK OF THE HOUSE



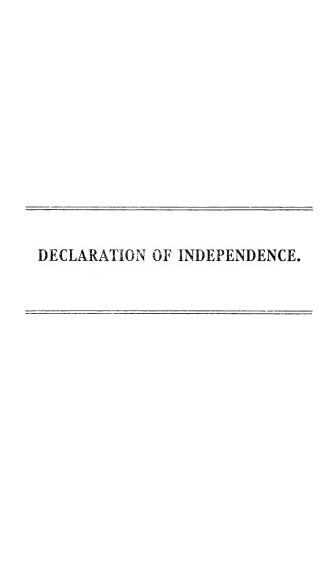
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### DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

[July 4, 1776.]

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life. Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights. Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form. as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome

and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the Population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations bither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither

swarms of Officers to harrass our People, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our People.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE, therefore, the REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly Publish and DECLARE, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be free and independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as free and independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of

Divine Providence. We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

The foregoing declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed and signed by the following members:

JOHN HANCOCK,

#### New Hambshire.

JOSIAH BARTLETT, WM. WHIPPLE. MATTHEW THORNTON.

Massachusetts Bay.

SAML. ADAMS, JOHN ADAMS, ROBT. TREAT PAINE,

Rhode Island, etc.

STEP. HOPKINS.

WILLIAM ELLERY.

Connecticut.

ROGER SHERMAN, SAM'EL HUNTINGTON, WM. WILLIAMS, OLIVER WOLCOTT.

New York.

WM. FLOYD, PHIL. LIVINGSTON. FRANS. LEWIS, LEWIS MORRIS.

New Jersev.

RICHD. STOCKTON, JNO. WITHERSPOON, FRAS. HOPKINSON.

John Hart, Abra. Clark.

#### Pennsylvania.

ROBT. MORRIS, BENJAMIN RUSH, BENJA. FRANKLIN, JOHN MORTON, GEO. CLYMER, JAS. SMITH, GEO. TAYLOR, JAMES WILSON, GEO. ROSS.

Delaware.

CESAR RODNEY, GEO. READ, THO. M'KEAN.

Maryland.

SAMUEL CHASE, WM. PACA, THOS. STONE, CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.

#### Virginia.

GEORGE WYTHE, RICHARD HENRY LEE, TH JEFFERSON, BENIA. HARRISON. THOS. NELSON, jr., FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE, CARTER BRAXTON.

#### North Carolina.

WM. HOOPER, JOSEPH HEWES, JOHN PENN.

#### South Carolina.

EDWARD RUTLEDGE, Thos. Heyward, junr., THOMAS LYNCH, junr.,
ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

#### Georgia.

BUTTON GWINNETT, LYMAN HALL, GEO. WALTON.

Resolved, That copies of the Declaration be sent to the several assemblies, conventions, and committees or councils of safety, and to the several commanding officers of the Continental Troops: That it be PROCLAIMED in each of the UNITED STATES, and at the HEAD of the ARMY. — [Jour. Cong., vol. I, p. 396.]

## CONSTITUTION

OF THE

# United States of America



## CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

#### PREAMBLE.

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We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

#### ARTICLE I.

- SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.
- SECT. 2. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the

several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

\* Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons. including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three. Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one. Connecticut five. New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three,

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECT. 3. † [The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.]

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; †[and if

<sup>\*</sup> See Section 2 of Fourteenth Amendment.

<sup>†</sup> See Seventeenth Amendment.

vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies].

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

- SECT. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.
- \*[The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.]
- SECT. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

<sup>\*</sup> See Twentieth Amendment.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings. punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the

concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and navs of the members of either house on any question shall. at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the iournal.

Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECT. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law. and paid out of the treasury of the United States. shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continnance in office.

SECT. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every hill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by twothirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECT. 8. The congress shall have power - to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States: but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; - to borrow money on the credit of the United States: - to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states. and with the Indian tribes; - to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States: - to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures: - to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States; - to establish post offices and post roads: - to promote the progress of science and useful arts. by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries: — to constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court; — to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations: - to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; - to raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years; — to provide and maintain a navy; - to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces: - to provide

for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union. suppress insurrections, and repel invasions: - to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia. and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress: - to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states. and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings: - and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECT. 9. The migration or importation of such persons, as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SECT. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports. shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States: and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress. lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

#### ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows:—

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

\*[The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president

<sup>\*</sup> See Twelfth Amendment.

The president of the senate shall, in the of the senate. presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them by ballot the vice-president.

The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:—

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

SECT. 2. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law: but the congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECT. 3. He shall from time to time give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECT. 4. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

#### ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECT. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;—to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls;—to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;—to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;—to controversies between two or more states;—between a state and citizens of another state;—between citizens of different states;—between citizens of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

SECT. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No persons

shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

#### ARTICLE IV.

- SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.
- SECT. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECT. 3. New states may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the congress.

The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SECT. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

#### ARTICLE V.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

#### ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary not-withstanding.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

#### ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

#### ARTICLES

#### IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF,

- The Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by congress, and ratified by the legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original constitution.
- ARTICLE I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.
- ART. II. A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.
- ART. III. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.
- ART. IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.
- ART. V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.
- ART. VI. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses

against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ART. VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ART. VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ART. IX. The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ART. X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ART. XI. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ART. XII. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president. one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; - the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors, appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ART. XIII. SECT. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECT. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XIV. SECT. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECT. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and

vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

- SECT. 3. No person shall be a senator, or representative in congress, or elector of president and vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.
- SECT. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned.

But neither the United States, nor any state, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

- SECT. 5. The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.
- ART. XV. SECT. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.
- SECT. 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.
- ART. XVI. The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived,

without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ART. XVII.\* The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: provided, that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any senator chosen before it becomes

valid as part of the constitution.

- †[ART. XVIII. Sect. 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.
- SECT. 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.
- SECT. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.]
- ART. XIX. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XX. SECT. 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and

<sup>\*&</sup>quot;In lieu of the first paragraph of section three of article I of the constitution of the United States, and in lieu of so much of paragraph two of the same section as relates to the filling of vacancies."

<sup>†</sup> Repealed. See Twenty-first Amendment.

the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

- SECT. 2. \* The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.
- SECT. 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such persons shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.
- SECT. 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.
- SECT. 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.
- SECT. 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.
- ART. XXI. SECT. 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.
- SECT. 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for de-

<sup>\*&</sup>quot;In lieu of the second paragraph of section 4 of article I of the constitution of the United States."

livery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

SECT. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

ART. XXII. SECT. 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

SECT. 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

ART. XXIII. SECT. 1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

SECT. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XXIV. SECT. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be

denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

SECT. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[Note. The constitution was adopted September 17, 1787, by the unanimous consent of the states present in the convention appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the congress of the confederation of February 21, 1787, and was ratified by the conventions of the several states, as follows, viz.: By convention of Delaware, December 7, 1787; Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787; New Jersey, December 18, 1787; Georgia, January 2, 1788; Connecticut, January 9, 1788; Massachuseits, February 6, 1788; Maryland, April 28, 1788; South Carolina, May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Virginia, June 26, 1788; New York, July 26, 1788; North Carolina, November 21, 1789; Rhode Island, May 29, 1790.

The first ten amendments were proposed to the legislatures of the several states at the first session of the first congress of the United States, September 25, 1789, and were finally ratified by the constitutional number of states on December 15, 1791. Subsequently they were ratified by Massachusetts on March 2, 1939.

The eleventh amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states at the first session of the third congress, March 5, 1794, and was declared in a message from the President of the United States to both houses of congress, dated January 8, 1798, to have been adopted by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

The twelfth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states at the first session of the eighth congress. December 12, 1803, and was ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states in 1804, according to a public notice thereof by the secretary of state, dated September 25 of the same year.

The thirteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the thirty-eighth congress on February 1, 1865, and was declared, in a proclamation of the secretary of state, dated December 18, 1865, to have been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

The fourteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the thirty-ninth congress, on June 16, 1866.

On July 20, 1868, the secretary of state of the United States issued his certificate, setting out that it appeared by official documents on file in the department of state that said amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of Connecticut, New Hampshire, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Kansas, Maine, Nevada, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Massachusetts, Nebraska and Iowa, and by newly established bodies avowing themselves to be and acting as the legislatures of the states of Arkansas; Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana, South Carolina and Alabama;

that the legislatures of *Ohio* and *New Jersey* had since passed resolutions withdrawing the consent of those states to said amendment; that the whole number of states in the United States was thirty-seven, that the twenty-three states first above named and the six states next above named together, constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states, and certifying that if the resolutions of *Ohio* and *New Jersey*, ratifying said amendment were still in force, notwithstanding their subsequent resolutions, then said amendment had been ratified and so become valid as part of the constitution.

On July 21, 1868, congress passed a resolution reciting that the amendment had been ratified by Connecticut, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, West Virginia, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Michigan, Nevada, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Maine, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina and Louisiana, being three-fourths of the several states of the Union, and declaring said fourteenth article to be a part of the constitution of the United States, and making it the duty of the secretary of state to duly promulgate it as such.

On July 28, 1868, the secretary of state issued his certificate, reciting the above resolution, and stating that official notice had been received at the department of state that action had been taken by the legislatures of the states in relation to said amendment, as follows: "It was ratified in A.D. 1866, by Connecticut, June 30; New Hampshire, July 7: Tennessee. July 19; Oregon, September 19; Vermont, November 9. In A.D. 1867, by New York, January 10; Illinois, January 15; West Virginia, January 16; Kansas, January 18; Maine, January 19; Nevada, January 22; Missouri, January 26; Indiana, January 29; Minnesota, February 1; Rhode Island, February 7; Wisconsin, February 13; Pennsylvania, February 13; Michigan, February 15; Massachusetts, March 20; Nebraska, June 15. In A.D. 1868 by Iowa, April 3; Arkansas, April 6; Florida, June 9; Louisiana, July 9; and Alabama, July 13.

"It was first ratified and the ratification subsequently withdrawn by New Jersey, ratified September 11, 1866, withdrawn April, 1868; Ohio, ratified January 11, 1867, and withdrawn January, 1868.

It was first rejected and then ratified by Georgia, rejected November 13, 1866, ratified July 21, 1868; North Carolina, rejected December 4, 1866, ratified July 4, 1868; South Carolina, rejected December 20, 1866, ratified July 9, 1868.

"It was rejected by Texas, November 1, 1866; Virginia, January 9, 1867; Keniucky, January 10, 1867; Delaware, February 7, 1867; and Maryland, March 23, 1867."

And on said July 28, 1868, and in execution of the act proposing the amendment and of the concurrent resolution of congress above mentioned and in pursuance thereof, the secretary of state directed that said amendment to the constitution be published in the newspapers authorized to promulgate the laws of the United States, and certified that it had been adopted in the manner above specified by the states named in said resolution, and that it "has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

Subsequently, it was ratified by Virginia, October 8, 1869, by Georgia, again, February 2, 1870, and by Texas, February 18, 1870.

The fifteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the fortieth congress on February 27, 1869, and was declared, in a proclamation of the secretary of state, dated March 30, 1870, to have been ratified by the legislatures of the constitutional number of states and to have "become valid to all intents and purposes as part of the constitution of the United States."

The sixteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-first congress, at its first session, in 1909. On February 25, 1913, the secretary of state made proclamation to the effect that, from official documents on file in the department. it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of Alabama, Kentucky, South Carolina, Illinois, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Maryland, Georgia, Texas, Ohio, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, Montana, Indiana, Nevada, North Carolina, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, North Dakota, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Maine, Tennessee, Arkansas, Wisconsin, New York, South Dakota, Arizona, Minnesota, Louisiana, Delaware and Wyoming, in all thirty-six: and further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States; and, further, that it appeared from official documents on file in the department that the legislatures of New Jersey and New Mexico had passed resolutions ratifying the said proposed amendment. He further certified that the amendment had become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The seventeenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-second congress, at its second session, in 1912. On May 31, 1913, the secretary of state made proclamation to the effect that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of Massachusetts, Arizona, Minnesota, New York, Kansas, Oregon, North Carolina, California, Michigan, Idaho, West Virginia, Nebrassa, Iowa, Montana, Texas, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Illinois, North Dakota, Nevada, Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Ohio, South Dakota, Indiana, Missouri, New Mexico, New Jersey, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin; and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The eighteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-fifth congress, at its second session, in 1917. On January 29, 1919, the acting secretary of state made proclamation to the effect that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, South Carolina. Texas, Ulah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming; and further,

that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The nineteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-sixth congress, at its first session, in 1919. On August 26, 1920, the secretary of state made proclamation that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts. Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Newada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming; and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The twentieth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the seventy-second congress, at its first session, in 1931. On February 6, 1933, the secretary of state made proclamation that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of Alabama, Arizona. Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesola, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakola, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming; and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted more than the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The twenty-first amendment was proposed to conventions of the several states by the seventy-second congress, at its second session, in 1933. On December 5, 1933, the acting secretary of state made proclamation that, from official notices received at the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by conventions in the states of Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigam, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming; and, further, that the states wherein conventions had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The twenty-second amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the eightieth congress, at its first session, in 1947. On March 1, 1951, the administrator of general services certified that from official documents on file in the general services administration it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of Arkansas. California. Colorado. Connecticut. Delaware. Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming; and, further that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The twenty-third amendment was proposed by Congress on June 16, 1960. On April 3, 1961, the administrator of general services certified that from official documents on file in the general services administration it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming; and further that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The twenty-fourth amendment was proposed by Congress on August 27, 1962. On February 4, 1964, the administrator of general services certified that from official documents on file in the general services administration it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin; and further that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The twenty-fifth amendment was proposed by Congress on January 6, 1965. On February 23, 1967, the administrator of general services certified that from official documents on file in the general services administration it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire. New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania. Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming; and further that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States.".

# CONSTITUTION

OR

# FORM OF GOVERNMENT

FOR THE

Commonwealth of Massachusetts



## CONSTITUTION OR FORM OF GOVERNMENT

FOR THE

## COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

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### PREAMBLE.

The end of the institution, maintenance and administration of government, is to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it, and to furnish the individuals who compose it, with the power of enjoying in safety and tranquility their natural rights, and the blessings of life: and whenever these great objects are not obtained, the people have a right to alter the government, and to take measures necessary for their safety, prosperity, and happiness.

The body politic is formed by a voluntary association of individuals: it is a social compact, by which the whole people covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good. It is the duty of the people, therefore, in framing a constitution of government, to provide for an equitable mode of making laws, as well as for an impartial interpretation, and a faithful execution of them; that every man may, at all times, find his security in them.

We, therefore, the people of Massachusetts, acknowledging, with grateful hearts, the goodness of the great Legislator of the universe, in affording us, in the course of His providence, an opportunity, deliberately and peaceably, without fraud. violence or surprise, of entering into an original, explicit, and solemn compact with each other; and of forming a new constitution of civil government, for ourselves and posterity; and devoutly imploring His direction in so interesting a design, do agree upon, ordain and establish, the following *Declaration of Rights, and Frame of Government*, as the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

#### PART THE FIRST.

- A Declaration of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
- Article I. All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential, and unalienable rights; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property; in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.
- Art. II. It is the right as well as the duty of all men in society, publicly, and at stated seasons to worship the SUPREME BEING, the great Creator and Preserver of the universe. And no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipping God in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience, or for his religious profession or sentiments; provided he doth not disturb the public peace, or obstruct others in their religious worship. [See Amendments, Arts. XLVI and XLVIII.]
- Art. III. [As the happiness of a people, and the good order and preservation of civil government, essentially depend upon piety, religion, and morality; and as these cannot be generally diffused through a community, but by the institution of the public worship of God, and of public instructions in piety, religion and morality; Therefore, to promote their happiness and to secure the good order and preservation of their government, the people of this Commonwealth have a right to invest their legislature with power to authorize and require, and the legislature shall, from time to time, authorize and require, the several towns, parishes, precincts, and other bodies politic, or religious societies, to make suitable provision, at their own expense, for the institution of the public worship of God, and for the support and maintenance of public Protestant teachers

of piety, religion and morality, in all cases where such provision shall not be made voluntarily.

And the people of this Commonwealth have also a right to, and do, invest their legislature with authority to enjoin upon all the subjects an attendance upon the instructions of the public teachers aforesaid, at stated times and seasons, if there be any on whose instructions they can conscientiously and conveniently attend.

Provided notwithstanding, that the several towns, parishes, precincts, and other bodies politic, or religious societies, shall, at all times, have the exclusive right of electing their public teachers, and of contracting with them for their support and maintenance.

And all moneys, paid by the subject to the support of public worship, and of the public teachers aforesaid, shall, if he require it, be uniformly applied to the support of the public teacher or teachers of his own religious sect or denomination, provided there be any on whose instructions he attends; otherwise it may be paid towards the support of the teacher or teachers of the parish or precinct in which the said moneys are raised.

And every denomination of Christians, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good subjects of the Commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law: and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law.] [Art. XI of Amendments substituted for this.]

- Art. IV. The people of this commonwealth have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves, as a free, sovereign, and independent state; and do, and forever hereafter shall, exercise and enjoy every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not, or may not hereafter, be by them expressly delegated to the United States of America in Congress assembled.
- Art. V. All power residing originally in the people, and being derived from them, the several magistrates and officers of government, vested with authority, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, are their substitutes and agents, and are at all times accountable to them.

- Art. VI. No man, nor corporation, or association of men, have any other title to obtain advantages, or particular and exclusive privileges, distinct from those of the community, than what arises from the consideration of services rendered to the public; and this title being in nature neither hereditary, nor transmissible to children, or descendants, or relations by blood, the idea of a man born a magistrate, lawgiver, or judge, is absurd and unnatural.
- Art. VII. Government is instituted for the common good; for the protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness of the people; and not for the profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men: Therefore the people alone have an incontestable, unalienable, and indefeasible right to institute government; and to reform, alter, or totally change the same, when their protection, safety, prosperity and happiness require it.
- Art. VIII. In order to prevent those, who are vested with authority, from becoming oppressors, the people have a right, at such periods and in such manner as they shall establish by their frame of government, to cause their public officers to return to private life; and to fill up vacant places by certain and regular elections and appointments.
- Art. IX. All elections ought to be free; and all the inhabitants of this Commonwealth, having such qualifications as they shall establish by their frame of government, have an equal right to elect officers, and to be elected, for public employments. [See Amendments, Arts. XLV and XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2] [For compulsory voting, see Amendments, Art. LXI.] [For use of voting machines at elections, see Amendments, Art. XXXVIII.] [For absent voting, see Amendments, Art. LXXVI.]
- Art. X. Each individual of the society has a right to be protected by it in the enjoyment of his life, liberty and property, according to standing laws. He is obliged, consequently, to contribute his share to the expense of this protection; to give his personal service, or an equivalent, when necessary: but no part of the property of any individual, can, with justice,

be taken from him, or applied to public uses, without his own consent, or that of the representative body of the people. In fine, the people of this Commonwealth are not controllable by any other laws than those to which their constitutional representative body have given their consent. And whenever the public exigencies require, that the property of any individual should be appropriated to public uses, he shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor. [See Amendments, Arts. XXXIX, XLIII, XLVIII, XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, LXIX, L and LI.]

Art. XI. Every subject of the Commonwealth ought to find a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character. He ought to obtain right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it; completely, and without any denial; promptly, and without delay; conformably to the laws.

Art. XII. No subject shall be held to answer for any crimes or offence, until the same is fully and plainly, substantially and formally, described to him; or be compelled to accuse, or furnish evidence against himself. And every subject shall have a right to produce all proofs, that may be favorable to him; to meet the witnesses against him face to face, and to be fully heard in his defence by himself, or his counsel, at his election. And no subject shall be arrested, imprisoned, despoiled, or deprived of his property, immunities, or privileges, put out of the protection of the law, exiled, or deprived of his life, liberty, or estate, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

And the legislature shall not make any law, that shall subject any person to a capital or infamous punishment, excepting for the government of the army and navy, without trial by jury. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XIII. In criminal prosecutions, the verification of facts in the vicinity where they happen, is one of the greatest securities of the life, liberty, and property of the citizen.

- Art. XIV. Every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches, and seizures, of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions. All warrants, therefore, are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation; and if the order in the warrant to a civil officer, to make search in suspected places, or to arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, be not accompanied with a special designation of the persons or objects of search, arrest, or seizure: and no warrant ought to be issued but in cases, and with the formalities prescribed by the laws. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]
- Art. XV. In all controversies concerning property, and in all suits between two or more persons, except in cases in which it has heretofore been otherways used and practised, the parties have a right to a trial by jury; and this method of procedure shall be held sacred, unless, in causes arising on the high seas, and such as relate to mariners' wages, the legislature shall hereafter find it necessary to alter it. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]
- Art. XVI. [The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a state: it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this Commonwealth.] [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LXXVII.]
- Art. XVII. The people have a right to keep and to bear arms for the common defence. And as, in time of peace, armies are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be maintained without the consent of the legislature; and the military power shall always be held in an exact subordination to the civil authority, and be governed by it.
- Art. XVIII. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty, and to maintain a free government. The people ought, consequently, to have a particular attention to all those

principles, in the choice of their officers and representatives: and they have a right to require of their lawgivers and magistrates an exact and constant observance of them, in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of the Commonwealth.

- Art. XIX. The people have a right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble to consult upon the common good: give instructions to their representatives, and to request of the legislative body, by the way of addresses, petitions, or remonstrances, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer. [See Amendments, Art. LXVIII, The. Initiative, II, sect. 2.]
- Art. XX. The power of suspending the laws, or the execution of the laws, ought never to be exercised but by the legislature, or by authority derived from it, to be exercised in such particular cases only as the legislature shall expressly provide for. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, I. Definition.]
- Art. XXI. The freedom of deliberation, speech and debate, in either house of the legislature, is so essential to the rights of the people, that it cannot be the foundation of any accusation or prosecution, action or complaint, in any other court or place whatsoever. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]
- Art. XXII. The legislature ought frequently to assemble for the redress of grievances, for correcting, strengthening and confirming the laws, and for making new laws, as the common good may require.
- Art. XXIII. No subsidy, charge, tax, impost, or duties, ought to be established, fixed, laid, or levied, under any pretext whatsoever, without the consent of the people or their representatives in the legislature.
- Art. XXIV. Laws made to punish for actions done before the existence of such laws, and which have not been declared crimes by preceding laws, are unjust, oppressive, and inconsistent with the fundamental principles of a free government.

- Art. XXV. No subject ought, in any case, or in any time, to be declared guilty of treason or felony by the legislature.
- Art. XXVI. No magistrate or court of law, shall demand excessive bail or sureties, impose excessive fines, or inflict cruel or unusual punishments. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]
- Art. XXVII. In time of peace, no soldier ought to be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; and in time of war, such quarters ought not to be made but by the civil magistrate, in a manner ordained by the legislature.
- Art. XXVIII. No person can in any case be subjected to law-martial, or to any penalties or pains, by virtue of that law, except those employed in the army or navy, and except the militia in actual service, but by authority of the legislature. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]
- Art. XXIX. It is essential to the preservation of the rights of every individual, his life, liberty, property and character, that there be an impartial interpretation of the laws, and administration of justice. It is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as free, impartial and independent as the lot of humanity will admit. It is, therefore, not only the best policy, but for the security of the rights of the people, and of every citizen, that the judges of the supreme judicial court should hold their offices as long as they behave themselves well; and that they should have honorable salaries ascertained and established by standing laws. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and The Referendum, III, sect. 2.]
- Art. XXX. In the government of this Commonwealth, the legislative department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them: the executive shall never exercise the legislative and judicial powers, or either of them: the judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers, or either of them: to the end it may be a government of laws and not of men.

## PART THE SECOND.

## The Frame of Government.

The people, inhabiting the territory formerly called the Province of Massachusetts Bay, do hereby solemnly and mutually agree with each other, to form themselves into a free, sovereign, and independent body politic, or state, by the name of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

## CHAPTER I.

## THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

## Section I.

## The General Court.

Article I. The department of legislation shall be formed by two branches, a Senate and House of Representatives: each of which shall have a negative on the other.

The legislative body shall assemble every year [on the last Wednesday in May, and at such other times as they shall judge necessary; and shall dissolve and be dissolved on the day next preceding the said last Wednesday in May;] and shall be stiled, The General Court of Massachusetts. [See Amendments, Arts. X, LXXII and LXXV.]

Art. II. No bill or resolve of the senate or house of representative shall become a law, and have force as such, until it shall have been laid before the governor for his revisal; and if he, upon such revision, approve thereof he shall signify his approbation by signing the same. But if he have any objection to the passing of such bill or resolve, he shall return the same, together with his objections thereto, in writing, to the senate or house of representatives, in whichsoever the same shall have

originated: who shall enter the objections sent down by the governor, at large, on their records, and proceed to reconsider the said bill or resolve. But if after such reconsideration, two thirds of the said senate or house of representatives, shall, notwithstanding the said objections, agree to pass the same, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other branch of the legislature, where it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of the members present, shall have the force of a law: but in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for, or against, the said bill or resolve, shall be entered upon the public records of the Commonwealth.

And in order to prevent unnecessary delays, if any bill or resolve shall not be returned by the governor within five days after it shall have been presented, the same shall have the force of a law. [See Amendments. Arts. I, XLVIII, LVI and LXIII, sect. 5.]

Art. III. The general court shall forever have full power and authority to erect and constitute judicatories and courts of record, or other courts, to be held in the name of the Commonwealth, for the hearing, trying, and determining of all manner of crimes, offences, pleas, processes, plaints, actions, matters, causes and things, whatsoever, arising or happening within the Commonwealth, or between or concerning persons inhabiting, or residing, or brought within the same, whether the same be criminal or civil, or whether the said crimes be capital or not capital, and whether the said pleas be real, personal, or mixed; and for the awarding and making out of execution thereupon. To which courts and judicatories are hereby given and granted full power and authority, from time to time, to administer oaths or affirmations, for the better discovery of truth in any matter in controversy or depending before them. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and The Referendum, III, sect. 2.1

Art. IV. And further, full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the said general court, from time to time, to make, ordain, and establish, all manner of wholesome and

reasonable orders, laws, statutes, and ordinances, directions and instructions, either with penalties or without; so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution, as they shall judge to be for the good and welfare of this Commonwealth, and for the government and ordering thereof, and of the subjects of the same, and for the necessary support and defence of the government thereof; and to name and settle annually, or provide by fixed laws, for the naming and settling all civil officers within the said Commonwealth; the election and constitution of whom are not hereafter in this form of government otherwise provided for; and to set forth the several duties. powers and limits, of the several civil and military officers of this Commonwealth, and the forms of such oaths or affirmations as shall be respectively administered unto them for the execution of their several offices and places, so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution; and to impose and levy proportional and reasonable assessments, rates and taxes, upon all the inhabitants of, and persons resident, and estates lying, within the said Commonwealth; and also to impose and levy, reasonable duties and excises, upon any produce, goods, wares, merchandise, and commodities, whatsoever, brought into, produced, manufactured, or being within the same: to be issued and disposed of by warrant, under the hand of the governor of this Commonwealth for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, for the public service, in the necessary defence and support of the government of the said Commonwealth, and the protection and preservation of the subjects thereof, according to such acts as are or shall be in force within the same.

And while the public charges of government, or any part thereof, shall be assessed on polls and estates, in the manner that has hitherto been practised, in order that such assessments may be made with equality, there shall be a valuation of estates within the Commonwealth taken anew once in every ten years at least, and as much oftener as the general court shall order. [See Amendments, Arts. XLI and XLIV.]

[For the authority of the general court to charter cities and establish limited town meeting form of government, see Amendments ARTS. II and LXX.

For power of the general court to establish voting precincts in towns, see Amendments, Art. XXIX.

For additional taxing power given to the general court, see Amendments, ARTS.  $\rm XLI$  and  $\rm XLIV$ .

For the authority of the general court to take land, etc., for relieving congestion of population and providing homes for citizens, see Amendments, ART. XLIII.

For the power given the general court to provide by law for absentee and compulsory voting, see Amendments, ARTS. XLV, LXI and LXXVI.

For the power given the general court to determine the manner of providing and distributing the necessaries of life, etc., during time of war, public distress, etc., by the Commonwealth and the cities and towns therein, see Amendments, ART. LXVII.

For provisions affecting procedure in the general court in connection with Initiative and Referendum measures, see Amendments, ARTS, XLVIII, LXXIV and LXXXI.

For provisions relative to taking the vote on emergency measures see Amendments, ARTS. XLVIII, The Referendum, II, and LXVII.

For new provisions authorizing the general court to provide for the taking of lands for certain public uses, see Amendments, ART. XLIX.

For provision authorizing the general court to take a recess or recesses amounting to not more than thirty days, see Amendments, ART. LII.

For new provision authorizing the governor to return a bill with a recommendation of amendment, see Amendments, ART. LVI.

For the power of the general court to limit the use or construction of buildings, see Amendments, ART. LX.

For new provisions relative to the biennial election of senators and representatives and their terms of office, see Amendments, ART. LXIV.

For new provisions that no person elected to the general court shall be appointed to any office which was created or the emoluments of which were increased during the term for which he was elected, nor received additional salary or compensation for service upon recess committees or commissions, see Amendments, ART. LXV.

For the power given the general court to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which a pardon may be granted in the case of a felony see Amendments. ART. LXXIII.)

## CHAPTER I. SECTION II.

#### Senate.

Article I. [There shall be annually elected, by the freeholders and other inhabitants of this Commonwealth, qualified as in this constitution is provided, forty persons to be councillors and senators for the year ensuing their election; to be chosen by the inhabitants of the districts into which the Commonwealth may from time to time be divided by the general court for that purpose; and the general court in assigning the numbers to be elected by the respective districts, shall govern themselves by the proportion of the public taxes paid by the said districts; and timely make known to the inhabitants of the Commonwealth the limits of each district, and the number of councillors and senators to be chosen therein; provided that the number of such districts shall never be less than thirteen; and that no district be so large as to entitle the same to choose more than six senators. [See Amendments, Arts. XIII, XVI, XXII, LXIV and LXXI,1

And the several counties in this Commonwealth shall, until the general court shall determine it necessary to alter the said districts, be districts for the choice of councillors and senators, (except that the counties of Dukes County and Nantucket shall form one district for that purpose) and shall elect the following number for councillors and senators, viz.:—Suffolk, six; Essex, six; Middlesex, five; Hampshire, four; Plymouth, three; Barnstable, one; Bristol, three; York, two; Dukes County and Nantucket, one; Worcester, five; Cumberland, one; Lincoln, one; Berkshire, two.]

Art. II. The senate shall be the first branch of the legislature; and the senators shall be chosen in the following manner, viz.: there shall be a meeting on the [first Monday in April,] [annually], forever, of the inhabitants of each town in the several counties of this Commonwealth; to be called by the selectmen, and warned in due course of law, at least seven days

before the [first Monday in April,] for the purpose of electing persons to be senators and councillors; [and at such meetings every male inhabitant of twenty-one years of age and upwards, having a freehold estate within the Commonwealth, of the annual income of three pounds, or any estate of the value of sixty pounds, shall have a right to give in his vote for the senators for the district of which he is an inhabitant.] And to remove all doubts concerning the meaning of the word "inhabitant" in this constitution, every person shall be considered as an inhabitant, for the purpose of electing and being elected into any office, or place within this state, in that town, district or plantation, where he dwelleth, or hath his home. [See Amendments, Arts. II, III, X, XV, XX, XXII, XXIII, XXVI, XXVIII, XXXII, XXXII, XXXII, XXXII, XXVIII, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIII, XXXIII, XXXIII, XXXIII, XXXIII, XXXIII, XXXIII,

The selectmen of the several towns shall preside at such meetings impartially; and shall receive the votes of all the inhabitants of such towns present and qualified to vote for senators, and shall sort and count them in open town meeting, and in presence of the town clerk, who shall make a fair record, in presence of the selectmen, and in open town meeting, of the name of every person voted for, and of the number of votes against his name: and a fair copy of this record shall be attested by the selectmen and the town clerk, and shall be sealed up, directed to the secretary of the Commonwealth for the time being, with a superscription, expressing the purport of the contents thereof, and delivered by the town clerk of such towns, to the sheriff of the county in which such town lies, thirty days at least before [the last Wednesday in May] [annually]; or it shall be delivered into the secretary's office seventeen days at least before the said [last Wednesday in May:] and the sheriff of each county shall deliver all such certificates by him received, into the secretary's office, seventeen days before the said [last Wednesday in May]. [See Amendments, Arts. II and X.1

And the inhabitants of plantations unincorporated, qualified as this constitution provides, who are or shall be empowered and required to assess taxes upon themselves toward the support of government, shall have the same privilege of voting for councillors and senators in the plantations where they reside. as town inhabitants have in their respective towns: [and the plantation meetings for that purpose shall be held annually on the same first Monday in Aprill, at such place in the plantations respectively, as the assessors thereof shall direct: which assessors shall have like authority for notifying the electors. collecting and returning the votes, as the selectmen and town clerks have in their several towns, by this constitution. And all other persons living in places unincorporated (qualified as aforesaid) who shall be assessed to the support of government by the assessors of an adjacent town, shall have the privilege of giving in their votes for councillors and senators in the town where they shall be assessed, and be notified of the place of meeting by the selectmen of the town where they shall be assessed, for that purpose accordingly. [See Amendments, Arts. XV and LXIV.1

Art. III. And that there may be a due convention of senators on the [last Wednesday in May] [annually,] the governor with five of the council, for the time being, shall, as soon as may be, examine the return copies of such records; and fourteen days before the said day he shall issue his summons to such persons as shall appear to be chosen by [a majority of] voters, to attend on that day, and take their seats accordingly: provided nevertheless, that for the first year the said return copies shall be examined by the president and five of the council of the former constitution of government; and the said president shall, in like manner, issue his summons to the persons so elected, that they may take their seats as aforesaid. [See Amendments, Arts. X, XIV, LXIV, LXXII and LXXV.]

Art. IV. The senate shall be the final judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of their own members, as pointed out in the constitution; and shall, [on the said last Wednesday in May] [annually,] determine and declare who are elected by each district to be senators [by a majority of votes: and in case there shall not appear to be the full number of senators returned elected by a majority of votes for any district, the deficiency shall be supplied in the following manner, viz.: The members of the house of representatives, and such senators

as shall be declared elected, shall take the names of such persons as shall be found to have the highest number of votes in such district, and not elected, amounting to twice the number of senators wanting, if there be so many voted for; and out of these shall elect by ballot a number of senators sufficient to fill up the vacancies in such district; and in this manner all such vacancies shall be filled up in every district of the Commonwealth; and in like manner all vacancies in the senate, arising by death, removal out of the state, or otherwise, shall be supplied as soon as may be, after such vacancies shall happen.] [See Amendments, Arts. X, XIV and XXIV.]

- Art. V. Provided nevertheless, that no person shall be capable of being elected as a senator, [who is not seised in his own right of a freehold within this Commonwealth, of the value of three hundred pounds at least, or possessed of personal estate to the value of six hundred pounds at least, or of both to the amount of the same sum, and] who has not been an inhabitant of this Commonwealth for the space of five years immediately preceding his election, and at the time of his election, he shall be an inhabitant in the district for which he shall be chosen. [See Amendments, Arts. XIII, XXII and LXXI.]
- Art. VI. The senate shall have power to adjourn themselves, provided such adjournments do not exceed two days at a time. [See Amendments, Art. LII.]
- Art. VII. The senate shall choose its own president, appoint its own officers, and determine its own rules of proceedings.
- Art. VIII. The senate shall be a court with full authority to hear and determine all impeachments made by the house of representatives, against any officer or officers of the Commonwealth, for misconduct and mal-administration in their offices. But previous to the trial of every impeachment the members of the senate shall respectively be sworn, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence. Their judgment, however shall not extend further

than to removal from office and disqualification to hold or enjoy any place of honor, trust, or profit, under this Commonwealth: but the party so convicted, shall be, nevertheless, liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to the laws of the land.

Art. IX. [Not less than sixteen members of the senate shall constitute a quorum for doing business.] [See Amendments, Arts. XXII and XXXIII.]

#### CHAPTER I.

#### SECTION III.

## House of Representatives.

Article I. There shall be, in the legislature of this commonwealth, a representation of the people, [annually] elected, and founded upon the principle of equality. [See Amendments, Art. LXIV.]

Art. II. [And in order to provide for a representation of the citizens of this Commonwealth, founded upon the principle of equality, every corporate town containing one hundred and fifty ratable polls, may elect one representative; every corporate town, containing three hundred and seventy-five ratable polls, may elect two representatives; every corporate town containing six hundred ratable polls may elect three representatives; and proceeding in that manner, making two hundred and twenty-five ratable polls, the mean increasing number for every additional representative. [See Amendments, Arts. XII, XIII, XXI and LXXI.]

Provided nevertheless, that each town now incorporated, not having one hundred and fifty ratable polls, may elect one representative: but no place shall hereafter be incorporated with the privilege of electing a representative, unless there are within the same one hundred and fifty ratable polls.]

And the house of representatives shall have power from time to time to impose fines upon such towns as shall neglect to

choose and return members to the same, agreeably to this constitution.

[The expenses of travelling to the general assembly, and returning home, once in every session, and no more, shall be paid by the government, out of the public treasury, to every member who shall attend as seasonably as he can, in the judgment of the house, and does not depart without leave.] [See Amendments, Art. XXXV.]

- Art. III. Every member of the house of representatives shall be chosen by written vote; [and for one year at least next preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of, and have been seised in his own right of a freehold of the value of one hundred pounds within the town he shall be chosen to represent, or any ratable estate to the value of two hundred pounds; and he shall cease to represent the said town immediately on his ceasing to be qualified as aforesaid.] [See Amendments, Arts. XIII, XXI and LXXI.]
- Art. IV. [Every male person, being twenty-one years of age, and resident in any particular town in this Commonwealth for the space of one year next preceding, having a freehold estate within the same town of the annual income of three pounds, or any estate of the value of sixty pounds, shall have a right to vote in the choice of a representative, or representatives for the said town.] [See Amendments, Arts. III, XX, XXIII, XXVI, XXVIII, XXX, XXXII, XXXII, XLV and LXXVI.]
- Art. V. [The members of the house of representatives shall be chosen annually in the month of May, ten days at least before the last Wednesday of that month.] [See Amendments, Arts. X, XV and LXIV.]
- Art. VI. The house of representatives shall be the grand inquest of this Commonwealth; and all impeachments made by them shall be heard and tried by the senate.
- Art. VII. All money bills shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

- Art. VIII. The house of representatives shall have power to adjourn themselves; provided such adjournment shall not exceed two days at a time. [See Amendments, Art. LII.]
- Art. IX. [Not less than sixty members of the house of representatives, shall constitute a quorum for doing business. [See Amendments, Arts. XXI and XXXIII.]
- Art. X. The house of representatives shall be the judge of the returns, elections, and qualifications of its own members, as pointed out in the constitution; shall choose their own speaker; appoint their own officers, and settle the rules and orders of proceeding in their own house. They shall have authority to punish by imprisonment, every person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house, by any disorderly, or contemptuous behavior in its presence; or who, in the town where the general court is sitting, and during the time of its sitting, shall threaten harm to the body or estate of any of its members, for any thing said or done in the house; or who shall assault any of them therefor; or who shall assault, or arrest, any witness, or other person, ordered to attend the house, in his way in going or returning; or who shall rescue any person arrested by the order of the house.

And no member of the house of representatives shall be arrested, or held to bail on mesne process, during his going unto, returning from, or his attending the general assembly.

Art. XI. The senate shall have the same powers in the like cases; and the governor and council shall have the same authority to punish in like cases. Provided that no imprisonment on the warrant or order of the governor, council, senate, or house of representatives, for either of the above described offences, be for a term exceeding thirty days.

And the senate and house of representatives may try and determine all cases where their rights and privileges are concerned, and which, by the constitution, they have authority to try and determine, by committees of their own members, or in such other way as they may respectively think best.

# CHAPTER II. EXECUTIVE POWER.

#### SECTION I.

#### Governor.

- Article I. There shall be a supreme executive magistrate, who shall be styled The Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and whose title shall be HIS EXCELLENCY.
- Art. II. The governor shall be chosen [annually]: and no person shall be eligible to this office, unless at the time of his election, he shall have been an inhabitant of this Commonwealth for seven years next preceding; [and unless he shall at the same time, be seised, in his own right, of a freehold within the Commonwealth of the value of one thousand pounds; and unless he shall declare himself to be of the Christian religion.] [See Amendments, Arts. VII, XXXIV, LXIV and LXXX.]
- Art. III. Those persons who shall be qualified to vote for senators and representatives within the several towns of this Commonwealth shall, at a meeting to be called for that purpose, on the [first Monday of April annually], give in their votes for a governor, to the selectmen, who shall preside at such meetings; and the town clerk, in the presence and with the assistance of the selectmen, shall, in open town meeting, sort and count the votes, and form a list of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person against his name; and shall make a fair record of the same in the town books, and a public declaration thereof in the said meeting; and shall, in the presence of the inhabitants, seal up copies of the said list, attested by him and the selectmen, and transmit the same to the sheriff of the county, thirty days at least before the [last Wednesday in Mayl: and the sheriff shall transmit the same to the secretary's office, seventeen days at least before the

said [last Wednesday in May]; or the selectmen may cause returns of the same to be made to the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth, seventeen days at least before the said day; and the secretary shall lay the same before the senate and the house of representatives, on the [last Wednesday in May]. to be by them examined: and in case of an election by a [majority] of all the votes returned, the choice shall be by them declared and published. But if no person shall have a [majority] of votes, the house of representatives shall, by ballot. elect two out of four persons who had the highest number of votes, if so many shall have been voted for; but, if otherwise, out of the number voted for: and make return to the senate of the two persons so elected: on which the senate shall proceed, by ballot, to elect one, who shall be declared governor. [See Amendments, Arts. II, X, XIV, XV, XLV, LXIV, LXXVI and LXXX.1

- Art. IV. The governor shall have authority from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble and call together the councillors of this Commonwealth for the time being; and the governor with the said councillors, or five of them at least, shall, and may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the Commonwealth, agreeably to the constitution and the laws of the land.
- Art. V. The governor, with advice of council, shall have full power and authority, during the session of the general court to adjourn or prorogue the same to any time the two houses shall desire; [and to dissolve the same on the day next preceding the last Wednesday in May;] and, in the recess of the said court, to prorogue the same from time to time, not exceeding ninety days in any one recess; and to call it together sooner than the time to which it may be adjourned or prorogued, if the welfare of the Commonwealth shall require the same: and in case of any infectious distemper prevailing in the place where the said court is next at any time to convene, or any other cause happening whereby danger may arise to the health or lives of the members from their attendance, he may direct the session to be held at some other the most convenient place within the state.

[And the governor shall dissolve the said general court on the day next preceding the last Wednesday in May.] [See Amendments, Arts. X, LXXII and LXXV.]

Art. VI. In cases of disagreement between the two houses, with regard to the necessity, expediency or time of adjournment, or prorogation, the governor, with advice of the council, shall have a right to adjourn or prorogue the general court, not exceeding ninety days, as he shall determine the public good shall require.

Art. VII. The governor of this Commonwealth for the time being, shall be the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of all the military forces of the state, by sea and land: and shall have full power by himself, or by any commander. or other officer or officers, from time to time, to train, instruct. exercise and govern the militia and navy; and for the special defence and safety of the Commonwealth, to assemble in martial array, and put in warlike posture, the inhabitants thereof. and to lead and conduct them, and with them, to encounter. repel, resist, expel and pursue, by force of arms, as well by sea as by land, within or without the limits of this Commonwealth. and also to kill, slay, and destroy, if necessary, and conquer, by all fitting ways, enterprises, and means whatsoever, all and every such person and persons as shall, at any time hereafter. in a hostile manner, attempt or enterprise the destruction, invasion, detriment, or annoyance of this Commonwealth; and to use and exercise, over the army and navy, and over the militia in actual service, the law martial, in time of war or invasion. and also in time of rebellion, declared by the legislature to exist. as occasion shall necessarily require; and to take and surprise by all ways and means whatsoever, all and every such person or persons, with their ships, arms, ammunition and other goods. as shall, in a hostile manner, invade, or attempt the invading. conquering, or annoying this Commonwealth; and that the governor be intrusted with all these and other powers, incident to the offices of captain-general and commander-in-chief, and admiral, to be exercised agreeably to the rules and regulations of the constitution, and the laws of the land, and not otherwise.

Provided, that the said governor shall not, at any time hereafter, by virtue of any power by this constitution granted, or hereafter to be granted to him by the legislature, transport any of the inhabitants of this Commonwealth, or oblige them to march out of the limits of the same, without their free and voluntary consent, or the consent of the general court; except so far as may be necessary to march or transport them by land or water, for the defence of such part of the state to which they cannot otherwise conveniently have access.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LIV.]

Art. VIII. [The power of pardoning offences, except such as persons may be convicted of before the senate by an impeachment of the house, shall be in the governor, by and with the advice of council: but no charter of pardon, granted by the governor, with advice of the council before conviction, shall avail the party pleading the same, notwithstanding any general or particular expressions contained therein, descriptive of the offence or offences intended to be pardoned.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LXXIII.]

Art. IX. All judicial officers, [the attorney-general,] the solicitor-general, [all sheriffs,] coroners, [and registers of probate,] shall be nominated and appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council; and every such nomination shall be made by the governor, and made at least seven days prior to such appointment. [See Amendments, Arts. XVII, XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, The Referendum, III, sect. 2, and LXIV.] [For provision as to election of sheriffs, registers of probate, etc., see Amendments, Art. XIX.] [For provision as to appointment of notaries public, see Amendments, Arts. IV, LVII and LXIX, sect. 2.]

Art. X. [The captains and subalterns of the militia shall be elected by the written votes of the train-band and alarm list of their respective companies, of twenty-one years of age and upwards: the field officers of regiments shall be elected by the written votes of the captains and subalterns of their respective regiments: the brigadiers shall be elected in like manner, by the field officers of their respective brigades: and such officers,

so elected, shall be commissioned by the governor, who shall determine their rank. [See Amendments, Art. V.]

The legislature shall, by standing laws, direct the time and manner of convening the electors, and of collecting votes, and of certifying to the governor, the officers elected.

The major-generals shall be appointed by the senate and house of representatives, each having a negative upon the other; and be commissioned by the governor. [See Amendments, Art. IV.]

And if the electors of brigadiers, field officers, captains or subalterns, shall neglect or refuse to make such elections, after being duly notified, according to the laws for the time being, then the governor, with advice of council, shall appoint suitable persons to fill such offices.

And no officer, duly commissioned to command in the militia, shall be removed from his office, but by the address of both houses to the governor, or by fair trial in court-martial pursuant to the laws of the Commonwealth for the time being. [See Amendments, Art. IV.]

The commanding officers of regiments shall appoint their adjutants and quartermasters; the brigadiers their brigademajors; and the major-generals their aids; and the governor shall appoint the adjutant-general.

The governor, with advice of council, shall appoint all officers of the continental army, whom by the confederation of the United States it is provided that this Commonwealth shall appoint, as also all officers of forts and garrisons.

The divisions of the militia into brigades, regiments and companies, made in pursuance of the militia laws now in force, shall be considered as the proper divisions of the militia of this Commonwealth, until the same shall be altered in pursuance of some future law.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LIII.]

Art. XI. No moneys shall be issued out of the treasury of this Commonwealth, and disposed of (except such sums as may be appropriated for the redemption of bills of credit or treasurer's notes, or for the payment of interest arising thereon) but by warrant under the hand of the governor for the time being,

with the advice and consent of the council, for the necessary defence and support of the Commonwealth; and for the protection and preservation of the inhabitants thereof, agreeably to the acts and resolves of the general court. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and The Referendum, III, sect. 2.]

Art. XII. All public boards, [the commissary-general,] all superintending officers of public magazines and stores, belonging to this Commonwealth, and all commanding officers of forts and garrisons within the same, shall once in every three months, officially, and without requisition, and at other times, when required by the governor, deliver to him an account of all goods, stores, provisions, ammunition, cannon with their appendages, and small arms with their accoutrements, and all other public property whatever under their care respectively; distinguishing the quantity, number, quality and kind of each, as particularly as may be; together with the condition of such forts and garrisons; and the said commanding officer shall exhibit to the governor, when required by him, true and exact plans of such forts, and of the land and sea or harbor or harbors adjacent.

And the said boards, and all public officers, shall communicate to the governor, as soon as may be after receiving the same, all letters, despatches, and intelligences of a public nature, which shall be directed to them respectively. [See Amendments, Art. LIII.]

Art. XIII. As the public good requires that the governor should not be under the undue influence of any of the members of the general court by a dependence on them for his support, that he should in all cases, act with freedom for the benefit of the public, that he should not have his attention necessarily diverted from that object to his private concerns, and that he should maintain the dignity of the Commonwealth in the character of its chief magistrate, it is necessary that he should have an honorable stated salary, of a fixed and permanent value, amply sufficient for those purposes, and established by standing laws: and it shall be among the first acts of the general

court, after the commencement of this constitution, to establish such salary by law accordingly.

Permanent and honorable salaries shall also be established by law for the justices of the supreme judicial court.

And if it shall be found that any of the salaries aforesaid, so established, are insufficient, they shall, from time to time be enlarged as the general court shall judge proper. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, sect. 2, The Referendum, III, sect. 2.]

#### CHAPTER II.

#### SECTION II.

#### Lieutenant-Governor.

- Article I. There shall be [annually] elected a lieutenant-governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, whose title shall be HIS HONOR; and who shall be qualified, in point of [religion, property.] and residence in the Commonwealth, in the same manner with the governor, and the day and manner of his election, and the qualifications of the electors, shall be the same as are required in the election of a governor. The return of the votes for this officer, and the declaration of his election, shall be in the same manner: and if no one person shall be found to have [a majority] of all the votes returned, the vacancy shall be filled by the senate and house of representatives, in the same manner as the governor is to be elected, in case no one person shall have [a majority] of the votes of the people to be governor. [See Amendments, Arts. VII, XIV, XXXIV, LXIV and LXXX.]
- Art. II. The governor, and in his absence the lieutenant-governor, shall be president of the council, but shall have no vote in council: and the lieutenant-governor shall always be a member of the council except when the chair of the governor shall be vacant.
- Art. III. Whenever the chair of the governor shall be vacant, by reason of his death, or absence from the Commonwealth, or otherwise, the lieutenant-governor, for the time

being, shall, during such vacancy, perform all the duties incumbent upon the governor, and shall have and exercise all the powers and authorities, which by this constitution the governor is vested with, when personally present. [See Amendments, Art. LV.]

# CHAPTER II.

#### SECTION III.

Council, and the Manner of settling Elections by the Legislature.

- Article I. There shall be a council for advising the governor in the executive part of government, to consist of [nine] persons besides the lieutenant-governor, whom the governor, for the time being, shall have full power and authority, from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble and call together. And the governor, with the said councillors, or five of them at least, shall and may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the Commonwealth, according to the laws of the land. [See Amendments. Art. XVI.]
- Art. II. [Nine councillors shall be annually chosen from among the persons returned for councillors and senators, on the last Wednesday in May, by the joint ballot of the senators and representatives assembled in one room: and in case there shall not be found upon the first choice, the whole number of nine persons who will accept a seat in the council, the deficiency shall be made up by the electors aforesaid from among the people at large; and the number of senators left shall constitute the senate for the year. The seats of the persons thus elected from the senate, and accepting the trust, shall be vacated in the senate.] [See Amendments, Arts. X, XIII, XXV and LXIV.] [Superseded by Amendments, Art. XVI.]
- Art. III. The councillors, in the civil arrangements of the Commonwealth, shall have rank next after the lieutenant-governor.
- Art. IV. [Not more than two councillors shall be chosen out of any one district of this Commonwealth.] [Superseded by Amendments, Art. XVI.]

- Art. V. The resolutions and advice of the council shall be recorded in a register, and signed by the members present; and this record may be called for at any time by either house of the legislature; and any member of the council may insert his opinion, contrary to the resolution of the majority.
- Art. VI. [Whenever the office of the governor and lieutenant-governor shall be vacant, by reason of death, absence, or otherwise, then the council, or the major part of them, shall, during such vacancy have full power and authority to do, and execute, all and every such acts, matters and things, as the governor or the lieutenant-governor might or could, by virtue of this constitution, do or execute, if they, or either of them, were personally present.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LV.]
- Art. VII. [And whereas the elections appointed to be made by this constitution, on the last Wednesday in May annually, by the two houses of the legislature, may not be completed on that day, the said elections may be adjourned from day to day until the same shall be completed. And the order of elections shall be as follows: the vacancies in the senate, if any, shall first be filled up; the governor and lieutenant-governor shall then be elected, provided there should be no choice of them by the people: and afterwards the two houses shall proceed to the election of the council.] [See Amendments, Art. LXIV.] [Superseded by Amendments, Arts. XVI and XXV.]

# CHAPTER II.

# SECTION IV.

Secretary, Treasurer, Commissary, etc.

Article I. [The secretary, treasurer and receiver general, and the commissary-general, notaries public, and naval officers, shall be chosen annually, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives in one room. And that the citizens of this Commonwealth may be assured, from time to time, that the moneys remaining in the public treasury, upon the settle-

ment and liquidation of the public accounts, are their property, no man shall be eligible as treasurer and receiver general more than five years successively.] [See Amendments, Arts. XVII, LXIV, LXXIX and LXXX.] [For provision as to appointment of notaries public and the commissary-general, see Amendments, Arts. IV, LIII and LVII; see also Amendments, Art. LXIX.]

Art. II. The records of the Commonwealth shall be kept in the office of the secretary, who may appoint his deputies, for whose conduct he shall be accountable, and he shall attend the governor and council, the senate and house of representatives, in person, or by his deputies, as they shall respectively require.

## CHAPTER III.

#### JUDICIARY POWER.

- Article I. The tenure, that all commissioned officers shall by law have in their offices, shall be expressed in their respective commissions. All judicial officers, duly appointed, commissioned and sworn, shall hold their offices during good behavior, excepting such concerning whom there is different provision made in this constitution: provided nevertheless, the governor, with consent of the council, may remove them upon the address of both houses of the legislature. [For tenure, etc. of judges, see Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and The Referendum, III, sect. 2.] [For retirement of judicial officers, see Amendments, Art. LVIII.] [For removal of justices of the peace and notaries public, see Amendments, Art. XXXVII.]
- Art. II. [Each branch of the legislature, as well as the governor and council, shall have authority to require the opinions of the justices of the supreme judicial court, upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions. [Amended and superseded by Art. LXXXV.]
- Art. III. In order that the people may not suffer from the long continuance in place of any justice of the peace, who shall

fail of discharging the important duties of his office with ability or fidelity, all commissions of justices of the peace shall expire and become void, in the term of seven years from their respective dates; and upon the expiration of any commission, the same may, if necessary, be renewed, or another person appointed, as shall most conduce to the well-being of the commonwealth. [See Amendments, Art. XXXVII.]

- Art. IV. The judges of probate of wills, and for granting letters of administration, shall hold their courts at such place or places, on fixed days, as the convenience of the people shall require. And the legislature shall from time to time, hereafter appoint such times and places; until which appointments, the said courts shall be holden at the times and places which the respective judges shall direct.
- Art. V. All causes of marriage, divorce, and alimony, and all appeals from the judges of probate shall be heard and determined by the governor and council, until the legislature shall, by law, make other provision.

#### CHAPTER IV.

#### DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

[The delegates of this Commonwealth to the congress of the United States, shall, some time in the month of June annually, be elected by the joint ballot of the senate and house of representatives, assembled together in one room; to serve in congress for one year, to commence on the first Monday in November then next ensuing. They shall have commissions under the hand of the governor, and the great seal of the Commonwealth; but may be recalled at any time within the year, and others chosen and commissioned, in the same manner, in their stead.] [Annulled by the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, July 26, 1788.]

#### CHAPTER V.

# THE UNIVERSITY AT CAMBRIDGE, AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE. ETC.

#### SECTION I.

# The University.

Article I. Whereas our wise and pious ancestors, so early as the year one thousand six hundred and thirty-six, laid the foundation of Harvard College, in which university many persons of great eminence have, by the blessing of God, been initiated in those arts and sciences, which qualified them for public employments, both in church and state; and whereas the encouragement of arts and sciences, and all good literature. tends to the honor of God, the advantage of the Christian religion, and the great benefit of this and the other United States of America - it is declared, that the President and FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE, in their corporate capacity. and their successors in that capacity, their officers and servants, shall have, hold, use, exercise and enjoy, all the powers. authorities, rights, liberties, privileges, immunities and franchises, which they now have, or are entitled to have, hold, use, exercise and enjoy: and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed unto them, the said president and fellows of Harvard College, and to their successors, and to their officers and servants, respectively, forever.

Art. II. And whereas there have been at sundry times, by divers persons, gifts, grants, devises of houses, lands, tenements, goods, chattels, legacies and conveyances, heretofore made, either to Harvard College in Cambridge, in New England, or to the president and fellows of Harvard College, or to the said college, by some other description, under several charters successively: it is declared: that all the said gifts, grants, devises, legacies and conveyances, are hereby forever confirmed unto the president and fellows of Harvard College, and to their successors in the capacity aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning of the donor or donors, grantor or grantors, devisor or devisors.

Art. III. [And whereas, by an act of the general court of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, passed in the year one thousand six hundred and forty-two, the governor and deputygovernor, for the time being, and all the magistrates of that jurisdiction, were, with the president, and a number of the clergy in the said act described, constituted the overseers of Harvard College: and it being necessary, in this new constitution of government to ascertain who shall be deemed successors to the said governor, deputy-governor and magistrates: it is declared, that the governor, lieutenant-governor, council and senate of this Commonwealth, are, and shall be deemed, their successors, who with the president of Harvard College, for the time being, together with the ministers of the congregational churches in the towns of Cambridge, Watertown, Charlestown, Boston, Roxbury, and Dorchester, mentioned in the said act, shall be, and hereby are, vested with all the powers and authority belonging, or in any way appertaining to the overseers of Harvard College; provided, that nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the legislature of this Commonwealth from making such alterations in the government of the said university, as shall be conducive to its advantage, and the interest of the republic of letters, in as full a manner as might have been done by the legislature of the late Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

# CHAPTER V.

#### SECTION II.

# The Encouragement of Literature, etc.

Wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, diffused generally among the body of the people, being necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties; and as these depend on spreading the opportunities and advantages of education in the various parts of the country, and among the different orders of the people, it shall be the duty of legislatures and magistrates, in all future periods of this Commonwealth, to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries of them; especially the university at Cambridge,

public schools and grammar schools in the towns; to encourage private societies and public institutions, rewards and immunities, for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades, manufactures, and a natural history of the country; to countenance and inculcate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry and frugality, honesty and punctuality in their dealings; sincerity, good humor, and all social affections, and generous sentiments among the people. [See Amendments, Arts. XVIII and XLVI.]

# CHAPTER VI.

OATHS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS; INCOMPATIBILITY OF AND EXCLU-SION FROM OFFICES; PECUNIARY QUALIFICATIONS; COM-MISSIONS; WRITS; CONFIRMATION OF LAWS; HABBEAS CORPUS; THE ENACTING STYLE; CONTINUANCE OF OFFI-CERS; PROVISION FOR A FUTURE REVISAL OF THE CONSTI-TUTION, ETC.

Article I. [Any person chosen governor, lieutenant-governor, councillor, senator, or representative, and accepting the trust, shall before he proceed to execute the duties of his place or office, make and subscribe the following declaration, viz.:

"I, A. B., do declare, that I believe the Christian religion, and have a firm persuasion of its truth; and that I am seized and possessed, in my own right, of the property required by the constitution, as one qualification for the office or place to which I am elected."

And the governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors, shall make and subscribe the said declaration, in the presence of the two houses of assembly; and the senators and representatives, first elected under this constitution, before the president and five of the council of the former constitution, and forever afterwards before the governor and council for the time being.]

And every person chosen to either of the places or offices aforesaid, as also any person appointed or commissioned to any judicial, executive, military, or other office under the govern-

ment, shall, before he enters on the discharge of the business of his place or office, take and subscribe the following declaration, and oaths or affirmations, viz.:

["I, A. B., do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify, and declare, that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is, and of right ought to be, a free, sovereign and independent state: and I do swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the said Commonwealth, and that I will defend the same against traitorous conspiracies and all hostile attempts whatsoever: and that I do renounce and abjure all allegiance, subjection, and obedience to the king, queen, or government of Great Britain (as the case may be) and every other foreign power whatsoever: and that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, superiority, pre-eminence, authority, dispensing or other power, in any matter, civil, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this Commonwealth, except the authority and power which is or may be vested by their constituents in the congress of the United States: and I do further testify and declare, that no man or body of men hath or can have any right to absolve or discharge me from the obligation of this oath, declaration, or affirmation and that I do make this acknowledgment, profession, testimony, declaration, denial, renunciation and abjuration, heartily and truly, according to the common meaning and acceptation of the foregoing words, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever. So help me Gop."

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear and affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as ; according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably, to the rules and regulations of the constitution and the laws of this Commonwealth. So help me God."

Provided always, that when any person chosen or appointed as aforesaid, shall be of the denomination of the people called Quakers, and shall decline taking the said oath[s], he shall make his affirmation in the foregoing form and subscribe the same, omitting the words ["I do swear," "and abjure." "oath or," "and abjuration," in the first oath; and in the second oath, the words] "swear and," and [in each of them] the words "So help me God;" subjoining instead thereof, "This I do under the

pains and penalties of perjury." [See Amendments, Art. VI.] And the said oaths or affirmations shall be taken and subscribed by the governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors, before the president of the senate, in the presence of the two houses of assembly; and by the senators and representatives first elected under this constitution, before the president and five of the council of the former constitution; and forever afterwards before the governor and council for the time being: and by the residue of the officers aforesaid, before such persons and in such manner as from time to time shall be prescribed by the

Art. II. No governor, lieutenant-governor, or judge of the supreme judicial court, shall hold any other office or place, under the authority of this Commonwealth, except such as by this constitution they are admitted to hold, saving that the judges of the said court may hold the offices of justices of the peace through the state; nor shall they hold any other place or office, or receive any pension or salary from any other state or government or power whatever. [See Amendments, Art. VIII.]

legislature. [See Amendments, Arts, VI and VII.]

No person shall be capable of holding or exercising at the same time, within this state more than one of the following offices, viz.: judge of probate — sheriff — register of probate — or register of deeds: and never more than any two offices which are to be held by appointment of the governor, or the governor and council, or the senate, or the house of representatives, or by the election of the people of the state at large, or of the people of any county, military offices and the offices of justices of the peace excepted, shall be held by one person.

No person holding the office of judge of the supreme judicial court — secretary — attorney-general — solicitor-general — treasurer or receiver general — judge of probate — commissary-general — [president, professor, or instructor of Harvard College —] sheriff — clerk of the house of representatives — register of probate — register of deeds — clerk of the supreme judicial court — clerk of the inferior court of common pleas — or officer of the customs, including in this description naval officers — shall at the same time have a seat in the senate or

house of representatives; but their being chosen or appointed to, and accepting the same, shall operate as a resignation of their seat in the senate or house of representatives; and the place so vacated shall be filled up. [See Amendments, Arts. VIII and XXVII.]

And the same rule shall take place in case any judge of the said supreme judicial court, or judge of probate, shall accept a seat on council; or any councillor shall accept of either of those offices or places.

And no person shall ever be admitted to hold a seat in the legislature, or any office of trust or importance under the government of this Commonwealth, who shall, in the due course of law, have been convicted of bribery or corruption in obtaining an election or appointment. [See Amendments, Art. LXV.]

- Art. III. [In all cases where sums of money are mentioned in this constitution, the value thereof shall be computed in silver at six shillings and eight pence per ounce: and it shall be in the power of the legislature from time to time to increase such qualifications, as to property, of the persons to be elected to offices, as the circumstances of the Commonwealth shall require.] [See Amendments, Art. XIII and XXXIV.]
- Art. IV. All commissions shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, signed by the governor and attested by the secretary or his deputy, and have the great seal of the Commonwealth affixed thereto.
- Art. V. All writs, issuing out of the clerk's office in any of the courts of law, shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: they shall be under the seal of the court from whence they issue: they shall bear test of the first justice of the court to which they shall be returnable, who is not a party, and be signed by the clerk of such court.
- Art. VI. All the laws which have heretofore been adopted, used and approved in the Province, Colony or State of Massachusetts Bay, and usually practised on in the courts of law,

shall still remain and be in full force, until altered or repealed by the legislature; such parts only excepted as are repugnant to the rights and liberties contained in this constitution.

- Art. VII. The privilege and benefit of the writ of habeas corpus shall be enjoyed in this Commonwealth in the most free, easy, cheap, expeditious and ample manner; and shall not be suspended by the legislature, except upon the most urgent and pressing occasions, and for a limited time not exceeding twelve months.
- Art. VIII. The enacting style, in making and passing all acts, statutes and laws, shall be—"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same."
- [To the end there may be no failure of justice, or danger arise to the Commonwealth from a change of the form of government, all officers, civil and military, holding commissions under the government and people of Massachusetts Bay in New England, and all other officers of the said government and people, at the time this constitution shall take effect, shall have, hold, use, exercise and enjoy, all the powers and authority to them granted or committed, until other persons shall be appointed in their stead: and all courts of law shall proceed in the execution of the business of their respective departments: and all the executive and legislative officers, bodies and powers shall continue in full force, in the enjoyment and exercise of all their trusts, employments and authority; until the general court and the supreme and executive officers under this constitution are designated and invested with their respective trusts, powers and authority.l
- Art. X. [In order the more effectually to adhere to the principles of the constitution, and to correct those violations which by any means may be made therein, as well as to form such alterations as from experience shall be found necessary, the general court which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, shall issue precepts to the selectmen of the several towns, and to the assessors of

the unincorporated plantations, directing them to convene the qualified voters of their respective towns and plantations, for the purpose of collecting their sentiments on the necessity or expediency of revising the constitution, in order to amendments. [See Amendments, Art. IX.]

And if it shall appear by the returns made, that two-thirds of the qualified voters throughout the state, who shall assemble and vote in consequence of the said precepts, are in favor of such revision or amendment, the general court shall issue precepts, or direct them to be issued from the secretary's office to the several towns to elect delegates to meet in convention for the purpose aforesaid.

The said delegates to be chosen in the same manner and proportion as their representatives in the second branch of the legislature are by this constitution to be chosen.] [Annulled by Amendments, Art. XLVIII.]

Art. XI. This form of government shall be enrolled on parchment and deposited in the secretary's office, and be a part of the laws of the land — and printed copies thereof shall be prefixed to the book containing the laws of this Commonwealth, in all future editions of the said laws.

# ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT.

Article I. If any bill or resolve shall be objected to, and not approved by the governor; and if the general court shall adjourn within five days after the same shall have been laid before the governor for his approbation, and thereby prevent his returning it with his objections, as provided by the constitution, such bill or resolve shall not become a law, nor have force as such. [See Const. Ch. I, § 1, Art. II.]

Art. II. The general court shall have full power and authority to erect and constitute municipal or city governments. in any corporate town or towns in this commonwealth, and to grant to the inhabitants thereof such powers, privileges, and immunities, not repugnant to the constitution, as the general court shall deem necessary or expedient for the regulation and government thereof, and to prescribe the manner of calling and holding public meetings of the inhabitants, in wards or otherwise, for the election of officers under the constitution. and the manner of returning the votes given at such meetings. Provided, that no such government shall be erected or constituted in any town not containing twelve thousand inhabitants, nor unless it be with the consent, and on the application of a majority of the inhabitants of such town, present and voting thereon, pursuant to a vote at a meeting duly warned and holden for that purpose. And provided, also, that all bylaws, made by such municipal or city government, shall be subject, at all times, to be annulled by the general court. [See Amendments, Art, LXX.] [Annulled by Amendments. Art. LXXXIXI

Art. III. Every [male] citizen of twenty-one years of age and upwards, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, who shall have resided within the commonwealth one year, and within the town or district in which he may claim a right to vote, six calendar months next preceding any elec-

tion of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators or representatives, [and who shall have paid, by himself or his parent, master or guardian, any state or county tax, which shall, within two years next preceding such election, have been assessed upon him in any town or district of this commonwealth; and also, every citizen who shall be, by law, exempted from taxation, and who shall be, in all other respects, qualified as above mentioned,] shall have a right to vote in such election of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators and representatives; and no other person shall be entitled to vote in such elections. [See Amendments, Arts. XX XIII, XXVI, XXVIII, XXX, XXXII, XX, LXVIII and LXIX.] [For absent voting, see Amendments, Arts. XLV and LXXVI.]

Art. IV. Notaries public shall be appointed by the governor in the same manner as judicial officers are appointed, and shall hold their offices during seven years, unless sooner removed by the governor, with the consent of the council, upon the address of both houses of the legislature. [See Amendments, Arts. XXXVII, LVII and LXIX, sect. 2.]

[In case the office of secretary or treasurer of the commonwealth shall become vacant from any cause, during the recess of the general court, the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall nominate and appoint, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, a competent and suitable person to such vacant office, who shall hold the same until a successor shall be appointed by the general court.] [This paragraph superseded by Amendments, Art. XVII.]

[Whenever the exigencies of the commonwealth shall require the appointment of a commissary-general, he shall be nominated, appointed, and commissioned, in such manner as the legislature may, by law, prescribe.

All officers commissioned to command in the militia may be removed from office in such manner as the legislature may, by law, prescribe.] [Last two paragraphs annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LIII.]

Art. V. [In the elections of captains and subalterns of the militia, all the members of their respective companies, as well those under as those above the age of twenty-one years, shall

have a right to vote.] [Annulled by Amendments, Art. LIII.]

- Art. VI. Instead of the oath of allegiance prescribed by the constitution, the following oath shall be taken and subscribed by every person chosen or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of this commonwealth, before he shall enter on the duties of his office, to wit:—
- "I, A. B., do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the constitution thereof. So help me, God."

Provided, That when any person shall be of the denomination called Quakers, and shall decline taking said oath, he shall make his affirmation in the foregoing form, omitting the word "swear" and inserting instead thereof the word "affirm;" and omitting the words "So help me, God," and subjoining, instead thereof, the words, "This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury." [See Const., Ch. VI, Art. I]

- Art. VII. No oath, declaration, or subscription, excepting the oath prescribed in the preceding article, and the oath of office, shall be required of the governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, senators, or representatives, to qualify them to perform the duties of their respective offices.
- Art. VIII. No judge of any court of this commonwealth, (except the court of sessions,) and no person holding any office under the authority of the United States, (postmasters excepted.) shall, at the same time, hold the office of governor, lieutenant-governor, or councillor, or have a seat in the senate or house of representatives of this commonwealth; and no judge of any court in this commonwealth, (except the court of sessions,) nor the attorney-general, solicitor-general, county attorney, clerk of any court, sheriff, treasurer and receiver-general, register of probate, nor register of deeds, shall continue to hold his said office after being elected a member of the Congress of the United States, and accepting that trust; but the acceptance of such trust, by any of the officers afore-

said, shall be deemed and taken to be a resignation of his said office; and judges of the courts of common pleas shall hold no other office under the government of this commonwealth, the office of justice of the peace and militia offices excepted. [See Amendments, Art. LXV.]

- Art. IX. IIf, at any time hereafter, any specific and particular amendment or amendments to the constitution be proposed in the general court, and agreed to by a majority of the senators and two thirds of the members of the house of representatives present and voting thereon, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on the journals of the two houses, with the yeas and navs taken thereon, and referred to the general court then next to be chosen, and shall be published: and if, in the general court next chosen as aforesaid. such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the senators and two thirds of the members of the house of representatives present and voting thereon. then it shall be the duty of the general court to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people; and if they shall be approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, at meetings legally warned and holden for that purpose, they shall become part of the constitution of this commonwealth.] [Annulled by Amendments, Art. XLVIII, General Provisions, VIII.]
- Art. X. The political year shall begin on the first Wednesday of January, instead of the last Wednesday of May; and the general court shall assemble every year on the said first Wednesday of January, and shall proceed, at that session, to make all the elections, and do all the other acts, which are by the constitution required to be made and done at the session which has heretofore commenced on the last Wednesday of May. And the general court shall be dissolved on the day next preceding the first Wednesday of January, without any proclamation or other act of the governor. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the general court from assembling at such other times as they shall judge necessary, or when called

together by the governor. [The governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors, shall also hold their respective offices for one year next following the first Wednesday of January, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead.] [See Amendments, Arts. LXIV, LXXII and LXXV.]

[The meeting for the choice of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall be held on the second Monday of November in every year; but meetings may be adjourned, if necessary, for the choice of representatives, to the next day, and again to the next succeeding day, but no further. But in case a second meeting shall be necessary for the choice of representatives, such meetings shall be held on the fourth Monday of the same month of November.] [See Amendments, Art. LXIV.] [This paragraph superseded by Amendments, Art. XV.]

All the other provisions of the constitution, respecting the elections and proceedings of the members of the general court, or of any other officers or persons whatever, that have reference to the last Wednesday of May, as the commencement of the political year, shall be so far altered, as to have like reference to the first Wednesday of January.

This article shall go into operation on the first day of October, next following the day when the same shall be duly ratified and adopted as an amendment of the constitution [; and the governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, senators, representatives, and all other state officers, who are annually chosen, and who shall be chosen for the current year, when the same shall go into operation, shall hold their respective offices until the first Wednesday of January then next following, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead, and no longer; and the first election of the governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, to be had in virtue of this article, shall be had conformably thereunto, in the month of November following the day on which the same shall be in force, and go into operation, pursuant to the foregoing provision].

All the provisions of the existing constitution, inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, are hereby wholly annulled. [See Amendments, Art, LXIV.]

Art. XI. Instead of the third article of the bill of rights, the following modification and amendment thereof is substituted:—

"As the public worship of God and instructions in piety, religion, and morality, promote the happiness and prosperity of a people, and the security of a republican government: therefore. the several religious societies of this commonwealth, whether corporate or unincorporate, at any meeting legally warned and holden for that purpose, shall ever have the right to elect their pastors or religious teachers, to contract with them for their support, to raise money for erecting and repairing houses for public worship, for the maintenance of religious instruction. and for the payment of necessary expenses: and all persons belonging to any religious society shall be taken and held to be members, until they shall file with the clerk of such society a written notice, declaring the dissolution of their membership, and thenceforth shall not be liable for any grant or contract which may be thereafter made, or entered into by such society; and all religious sects and denominations, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good citizens of the commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law; and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law." [See Amendments, Arts. XLVI and XLVIII. The Initiative, II. sect. 2, and The Referendum. III. sect. 2.1

Art. XII. [In order to provide for a representation of the citizens of this commonwealth, founded upon the principles of equality, a census of the ratable polls, in each city, town and district of the commonwealth, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the secretary's office, in such manner as the legislature shall provide, within the month of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and in every tenth year thereafter, in the month of May, in manner aforesaid; and each town or city having three hundred ratable polls at the last preceding decennial census of polls, may elect one representative, and for every four hundred and fifty ratable polls in addition to the first three hundred, one representative more.

Any town having less than three hundred ratable polls shall be represented thus: The whole number of ratable polls, at the last preceding decennial census of polls, shall be multiplied by ten, and the product divided by three hundred; and such town may elect one representative as many years within ten years. as three hundred is contained in the product aforesaid.

Any city or town having ratable polls enough to elect one or more representatives, with any number of polls beyond the necessary number, may be represented, as to that surplus number, by multiplying such surplus number by ten and dividing the product by four hundred and fifty; and such city or town may elect one additional representative as many years. within the ten years, as four hundred and fifty is contained in the product aforesaid.

Any two or more of the several towns and districts may, by consent of a majority of the legal voters present at a legal meeting, in each of said towns and districts, respectively, called for that purpose, and held previous to the first day of July, in the year in which the decennial census of polls shall be taken, form themselves into a representative district to continue until the next decennial census of polls, for the election of a representative, or representatives; and such district shall have all the rights, in regard to representation, which would belong to a town containing the same number of ratable polls.

The governor and council shall ascertain and determine. within the months of July and August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, according to the foregoing principles, the number of representatives, which each city, town and representative district is entitled to elect, and the number of years, within the period of ten years then next ensuing, that each city, town and representative district may elect an additional representative, and where any town has not a sufficient number of polls to elect a representative each year then how many years within the ten years, such town may elect a representative, and the same shall be done once in ten years thereafter by the governor and council, and the number of ratable polls in each decennial census of polls, shall determine the number of representatives which each city, town and representative district may elect as aforesaid; and when the number of representatives to be elected by each city, town or representative district is ascertained and determined as aforesaid, the governor shall cause the same to be published forthwith for the information of the people and that number shall remain fixed and unalterable for the period of ten years.

All the provisions of the existing constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, are hereby wholly annulled.] [Superseded by Amendments, Arts. XIII, XXI and LXXI.]

Art. XIII. [A census of the inhabitants of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken, and returned into the secretary's office, on or before the last day of June, of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and of every tenth year thereafter; which census shall determine the apportionment of senators and representatives for the term of ten years. [See Amendments, Arts. XXI, XXII and LXXI.]

The several senatorial districts now existing shall be permanent. The senate shall consist of forty members; and in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and every tenth year thereafter the governor and council shall assign the number of senators to be chosen in each district, according to the number of inhabitants in the same. But, in all cases, at least one senator shall be assigned to each district. [See Amendments, Arts. XXII and LXXI.]

The members of the house of representatives shall be apportioned in the following manner: Every town or city containing twelve hundred inhabitants may elect one representative; and two thousand four hundred inhabitants shall be the mean inincreasing number, which shall entitle it to an additional representative. [See Amendments. Arts. XXI and LXXI.]

Every town containing less than twelve hundred inhabitants shall be entitled to elect a representative as many times within ten years as the number one hundred and sixty is contained in the number of the inhabitants of said town. Such towns may also elect one representative for the year in which the valuation of estates within the commonwealth shall be settled.

Any two or more of the several towns may, by consent of a majority of the legal voters present at a legal meeting, in each

of said towns, respectively, called for that purpose, and held before the first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and torty, and every tenth year thereafter, form themselves into a representative district, to continue for the term of ten years; and such district shall have all the rights, in regard to representation, which would belong to a town containing the same number of inhabitants.

The number of inhabitants which shall entitle a town to elect one representative, and the mean increasing number which shall entitle a town or city to elect more than one, and also the number by which the population of towns not entitled to a representative every year is to be divided, shall be increased, respectively, by one-tenth of the numbers above mentioned, whenever the population of the commonwealth shall have increased to seven hundred and seventy thousand, and for every additional increase of seventy thousand inhabitants, the same addition of one-tenth shall be made, respectively, to the said numbers above mentioned.

In the year of each decennial census, the governor and council shall, before the first day of September, apportion the number of representatives which each city, town, and representative district is entitled to elect, and ascertain how many years, within ten years, any town may elect a representative, which is not entitled to elect one every year; and the governor shall cause the same to be published forthwith.

Nine councillors shall be annually chosen from among the people at large, on the first Wednesday of January, or as soon thereafter as may be, by the joint ballot of the senators and representatives, assembled in one room, who shall, as soon as may be, in like manner, fill up any vacancies that may happen in the council, by death, resignation, or otherwise. No person shall be elected a councillor, who has not been an inhabitant of this commonwealth for the term of five years immediately preceding his election; and not more than one councillor shall be chosen from any one senatorial district in the commonwealth.] [See Amendments, Arts. XVI, LXIV and LXXX.]

No possession of a freehold, or of any other estate, shall be required as a qualification for holding a seat in either branch of the general court, or in the executive council.

- Art. XIV. In all elections of civil officers by the people of this commonwealth, whose election is provided for by the constitution, the person having the highest number of votes shall be deemed and declared to be elected.
- Art. XV. The meeting for the choice of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, annually; but in case of a failure to elect representatives on that day, a second meeting shall be holden, for that purpose, on the fourth Monday of the same month of November. [See Amendments, Art. LXIV and LXXX.]
- Art. XVI. Eight councillors shall be annually chosen by the inhabitants of this commonwealth, qualified to vote for The election of councillors shall be determined by the same rule that is required in the election of governor. The legislature, at its first session after this amendment shall have been adopted, and at its first session after the next state census shall have been taken, and at its first session after each decennial state census thereafterwards, shall divide the commonwealth into eight districts of contiguous territory, each containing a number of inhabitants as nearly equal as practicable. without dividing any town or ward of a city, and each entitled to elect one councillor: provided, however, that if, at any time. the constitution shall provide for the division of the commonwealth into forty senatorial districts, then the legislature shall so arrange the councillor districts, that each district shall consist of five contiguous senatorial districts, as they shall be. from time to time, established by the legislature. No person shall be eligible to the office of councillor who has not been an inhabitant of the commonwealth for the term of five years immediately preceding his election. The day and manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the said elections, shall be the same as are required in the election of governor. [Whenever there shall be a failure to elect the full number of councillors, the vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as is required for filling vacancies in the senate; and vacancies occasioned by death, removal from the state, or

otherwise, shall be filled in like manner, as soon as may be. after such vacancies shall have happened. And that there may be no delay in the organization of the government on the first Wednesday of January, the governor, with at least five councillors for the time being, shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of the records for the election of governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors; and ten days before the said first Wednesday in January he shall issue his summons to such persons as appear to be chosen, to attend on that day to be qualified accordingly; and the secretary shall lay the returns before the senate and house of representatives on the said first Wednesday in January, to be by them examined: and in case of the election of either of said officers, the choice shall be by them declared and published; but in case there shall be no election of either of said officers, the legislature shall proceed to fill such vacancies in the manner provided in the constitution for the choice of such officers. [See Amendments, Arts. XXV, LXIV and LXXX.1

Art. XVII. The secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, auditor, and attorney-general, shall be chosen [annually], on the day in November prescribed for the choice of governor; and each person then chosen as such, duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office for the term of [one year] from the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, and until another is chosen and qualified in his stead. The qualification of the voters, the manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the election, shall be such as are required in the election of governor. In case of a failure to elect either of said officers on the day in November aforesaid, or in case of the decease, in the meantime, of the person elected as such, such officer shall be chosen on or before the third Wednesday in Ianuary next thereafter, from the [two persons who had the highest number of votes for said offices on the day in November aforesaid], by joint ballot of the senators and representatives, in one room; and in case the office of secretary, or treasurer and receiver-general, or auditor, or attorney-general, shall become vacant, from any cause, during an annual or special session of the general court, such vacancy shall in like

manner be filled by choice from the people at large; but if such vacancy shall occur at any other time, it shall be supplied by the governor by appointment, with the advice and consent of the council. The person so chosen or appointed, duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office until his successor is chosen and duly qualified in his stead. In case any person chosen or appointed to either of the offices aforesaid, shall neglect, for the space of ten days after he could otherwise enter upon his duties. to qualify himself in all respects to enter upon the discharge of such duties, the office to which he has been elected or appointed shall be deemed vacant. No person shall be eligible to either of said offices unless he shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years next preceding his election or appointment. [See Amendments, Arts. LXIV, LXXIX and LXXX.]

- Art. XVIII. [All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the state for the support of common schools, shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the town or city in which the money is to be expended; and such money shall never be appropriated to any religious sect for the maintenance, exclusively, of its own school.] [Superseded by Amendments, Art. XLVI.]
- Art. XIX. The legislature shall prescribe, by general law, for the election of sheriffs, registers of probate, [commissioners of insolvency,] and clerks of the courts, by the people of the several counties, and that district-attorneys shall be chosen by the people of the several districts, for such term of office as the legislature shall prescribe. [See Amendments, Art. XXXVI.]
- Art. XX. No person shall have the right to vote, or be eligible to office under the constitution of this commonwealth, who shall not be able to read the constitution in the English language, and write his name: provided, however, that the provisions of this amendment shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requi-

sitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any persons who shall be sixty years of age or upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect. [See Amendments, Arts. III, XXIII, XXVI, XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XL, XLV and LXXVI.]

Art. XXI. [A census of the legal voters of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the last day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; and a census of the inhabitants of each city and town, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of every tenth year thereafter. In the census aforesaid, a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters; and in each city, said enumeration shall specify the number of such legal voters aforesaid, residing in each ward of such city. The enumeration aforesaid shall determine the apportionment of representatives for the periods between the taking of the census.

The house of representatives shall consist of two hundred and forty members, which shall be apportioned by the legislature, at its first session after the return of each enumeration as aforesaid, to the several counties of the commonwealth, equally, as nearly as may be, according to their relative numbers of legal voters, as ascertained by the next preceding special enumeration; and the town of Cohasset, in the county of Norfolk, shall, for this purpose, as well as in the formation of districts, as hereinafter provided, be considered a part of the county of Plymouth; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth, to certify, as soon as may be after it is determined by the legislature, the number of representatives to which each county shall be entitled, to the board authorized to divide each county into representative districts. The mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, the county commissioners of other counties than Suffolk, - or in lieu of the mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, or of the county commissioners in each county other than Suffolk, such board of special commissioners in each county, to be elected by the people of the county, or of the towns therein, as may for that purpose be provided by law,

- shall, on the first Tuesday of August next after each assignment of representatives to each county, assemble at a shire town of their respective counties, and proceed, as soon as may be. to divide the same into representative districts of contiguous territory, so as to apportion the representation assigned to each county equally, as nearly as may be, according to the relative number of legal voters in the several districts of each county: and such districts shall be so formed that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor, nor shall any district be made which shall be entitled to elect more than three representatives. Every representative, for one year at least next preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen and shall cease to represent such district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth. The districts in each county shall be numbered by the board creating the same, and a description of each, with the numbers thereof and the number of legal voters therein, shall be returned by the board, to the secretary of the commonwealth, the county treasurer of each county, and to the clerk of every town in each district, to be filed and kept in their respective offices. The manner of calling and conducting the meetings for the choice of representatives, and of ascertaining their election, shall be prescribed by law. [Not less than one hundred members of the house of representatives shall constitute a quorum for doing business: but a less number may organize temporarily, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Arts. XXXIII and LXXI.]

[A census of the legal voters of each city and Art. XXII. town, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the last day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; and a census of the inhabitants of each city and town, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixtyfive, and of every tenth year thereafter. In the census aforesaid, a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters. and in each city said enumeration shall specify the number of such legal voters aforesaid, residing in each ward of such city.

The enumeration aforesaid shall determine the apportionment of senators for the periods between the taking of the census. The senate shall consist of forty members. The general court shall, at its first session after each next preceding special enumeration, divide the commonwealth into forty districts of adjacent territory, each district to contain, as nearly as may be. an equal number of legal voters, according to the enumeration aforesaid: provided, however, that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor; and such districts shall be formed. as nearly as may be, without uniting two counties, or parts of two or more counties, into one district. Each district shall elect one senator, who shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years at least immediately preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall be an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen; and he shall cease to renresent such senatorial district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth.] [Not less than sixteen senators shall constitute a quorum for doing business; but a less number may organize temporarily, adjourn from day to day. and compel the attendance of absent members.] [See Amendments, Art, XXIV.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Arts, XXXIII and LXXI.

Art. XXIII. [No person of foreign birth shall be entitled to vote, or shall be eligible to office, unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the United States for two years subsequent to his naturalization, and shall be otherwise qualified, according to the constitution and laws of this commonwealth: provided, that this amendment shall not affect the rights which any person of foreign birth possessed at the time of the adoption thereof; and, provided, further, that it shall not affect the rights of any child of a citizen of the United States, born during the temporary absence of the parent therefrom.] [Annulled by Amendments, Art. XXVI.]

Art. XXIV. Any vacancy in the senate shall be filled by election by the people of the unrepresented district, upon the order of a majority of the senators elected.

- Art. XXV. In case of a vacancy in the council, from a failure of election, or other cause, the senate and house of representatives shall, by concurrent vote, choose some eligible person from the people of the district wherein such vacancy occurs, to fill that office. If such vacancy shall happen when the legislature is not in session, the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, may fill the same by appointment of some eligible person.
- Art. XXVI. The twenty-third article of the articles of amendment of the constitution of this commonwealth, which is as follows, to wit: "No person of foreign birth shall be entitled to vote, or shall be eligible to office, unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the United States for two years subsequent to his naturalization, and shall be otherwise qualified, according to the constitution and laws of this commonwealth: provided, that this amendment shall not affect the rights which any person of foreign birth possessed at the time of the adoption thereof; and provided, further, that it shall not affect the rights of any child of a citizen of the United States, born during the temporary absence of the parent therefrom," is hereby wholly annulled.
- Art. XXVII. So much of article two of chapter six of the constitution of this commonwealth as relates to persons holding the office of president, professor, or instructor of Harvard College, is hereby annulled.
- Art. XXVIII. No person having served in the army or navy of the United States in time of war, and having been honorably discharged from such service, if otherwise qualified to vote, shall be disqualified therefor on account of [being a pauper,] or [, if a pauper,] because of the non-payment of a poll tax. [Amended by Amendments, Art. XXXI.]
- Art. XXIX. The General Court shall have full power and authority to provide for the inhabitants of the towns in this Commonwealth more than one place of public meeting within the limits of each town for the election of officers under the

constitution, and to prescribe the manner of calling, holding and conducting such meetings. All the provisions of the existing constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained are hereby annulled. [For absent voting, see Amendments, Arts. XLV and LXXVI.]

Art. XXX. No person, otherwise qualified to vote in elections for governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall, by reason of a change of residence within the Commonwealth, be disqualified from voting for said officers in the city or town from which he has removed his residence, until the expiration of six calendar months from the time of such removal. [For absent and compulsory voting, see Amendments, Arts. XLV, LXI and LXXVI.]

Art. XXXI. Article twenty-eight of the Amendments of the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out in the fourth line thereof the words "being a pauper", and inserting in place thereof the words: — receiving or having received aid from any city or town, — and also by striking out in said fourth line the words "if a pauper", so that the article as amended shall read as follows: ARTICLE XXVIII. No person having served in the army or navy of the United States in time of war, and having been honorably discharged from such service, if otherwise qualified to vote, shall be disqualified therefor on account of receiving or having received aid from any city or town, or because of the non-payment of a poll tax.

Art. XXXII. So much of article three of the Amendments of the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "and who shall have paid, by himself, or his parent, master, or guardian, any state or county tax, which shall, within two years next preceding such election, have been assessed upon him, in any town or district of this Commonwealth; and also every citizen who shall be, by law, exempted from taxation, and who shall be, in all other respects, qualified as above mentioned", is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXIII. A majority of the members of each branch of the General Court shall constitute a quorum for the transac-

tion of business, but a less number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members. All the provisions of the existing Constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained are hereby annulled.

- Art. XXXIV. So much of article two of section one of chapter two of part the second of the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "and unless he shall at the same time be seised, in his own right, of a free-hold, within the Commonwealth, of the value of one thousand pounds"; is hereby annulled.
- Art. XXXV. So much of article two of section three of chapter one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "The expenses of travelling to the general assembly, and returning home, once in every session, and no more, shall be paid by the government, out of the public treasury, to every member who shall attend as seasonably as he can, in the judgment of the house, and does not depart without leave", is hereby annulled.
- Art. XXXVI. So much of article nineteen of the articles of Amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "commissioners of insolvency", is hereby annulled.
- Art. XXXVII. The governor, with the consent of the council, may remove justices of the peace and notaries public.
- Art. XXXVIII. Voting machines or other mechanical devices for voting may be used at all elections under such regulations as may be prescribed by law: provided, however, that the right of secret voting shall be preserved.
- Art. XXXIX. Article ten of part one of the Constitution is hereby amended by adding to it the following words: The legislature may by special acts for the purpose of laying out, widening or relocating highways or streets, authorize the taking in fee by the Commonwealth, or by a county, city or town,

of more land and property than are needed for the actual construction of such highway or street: provided, however, that the land and property authorized to be taken are specified in the act and are no more in extent than would be sufficient for suitable building lots on both sides of such highway or street, and after so much of the land or property has been appropriated for such highway or street as is needed therefor, may authorize the sale of the remainder for value with or without suitable restrictions.

- Art. XL. Article three of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by inserting after the word "guardianship", in line two, the following: and persons temporarily or permanently disqualified by law because of corrupt practices in respect to elections.
- Art. XLI. Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to prescribe for wild or forest lands such methods of taxation as will develop and conserve the forest resources of the commonwealth.
- Art. XLII. [Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to refer to the people for their rejection or approval at the polls any act or resolve of the general court or any part or parts thereof. Such reference shall be by a majority yea and nay vote of all members of each house present and voting. Any act, resolve, or part thereof so referred shall be voted on at the regular state election next ensuing after such reference, shall become law if approved by a majority of the voters voting thereon, and shall take effect at the expiration of thirty days after the election at which it was approved or at such time after the expiration of the said thirty days as may be fixed in such act, resolve or part thereof.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. XLVIII, General Provisions, VIII.]
- Art. XLIII. The general court shall have power to authorize the commonwealth to take land and to hold, improve, sub-divide, build upon and sell the same, for the purpose of relieving congestion of population and providing homes for

citizens: provided, however, that this amendment shall not be deemed to authorize the sale of such land or buildings at less than the cost thereof.

- Art. XLIV. Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to impose and levy a tax on income in the manner hereinafter provided. Such tax may be at different rates upon income derived from different classes of property, but shall be levied at a uniform rate throughout the commonwealth upon incomes derived from the same class of property. The general court may tax income not derived from property at a lower rate than income derived from property, and may grant reasonable exemptions and abatements. Any class of property the income from which is taxed under the provisions of this article may be exempted from the imposition and levving of proportional and reasonable assessments, rates and taxes as at present authorized by the constitution. article shall not be construed to limit the power of the general court to impose and levy reasonable duties and excises.
- Art. XLV. [The general court shall have power to provide by law for voting by qualified voters of the commonwealth who, at the time of an election, are absent from the city or town of which they are inhabitants in the choice of any officer to be elected or upon any question submitted at such election.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LXXVI.] [For compulsory voting, see Amendments, Art. LXI.]
- (In place of article XVIII of the articles of Art. XLVI. amendment of the constitution ratified and adopted April 9, 1821, the following article of amendment, submitted by the constitutional convention, was ratified and adopted November 6, 1917.) Article XVIII. Section 1. No law shall be passed prohibiting the free exercise of religion.
- Section 2. All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the commonwealth for the support of common schools shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the

town or city in which the money is expended; and no grant. appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized by the commonwealth or any political division thereof for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any school or institution of learning. whether under public control or otherwise, wherein any denominational doctrine is inculcated, or any other school, or any college, infirmary, hospital, institution, or educational, charitable or religious undertaking which is not publicly owned and under the exclusive control, order and superintendence of public officers or public agents authorized by the commonwealth or federal authority or both, except that appropriations may be made for the maintenance and support of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts and for free public libraries in any city or town, and to carry out legal obligations, if any, already entered into: and no such grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any church, religious denomination or society.

Section 3. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the commonwealth, or any political division thereof, from paying to privately controlled hospitals, infirmaries, or institutions for the deaf, dumb or blind not more than the ordinary and reasonable compensation for care or support actually rendered or furnished by such hospitals, infirmaries or institutions to such persons as may be in whole or in part unable to support or care for themselves.

Section 4. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any inmate of a publicly controlled reformatory, penal or charitable institution of the opportunity of religious exercises therein of his own faith; but no inmate of such institution shall be compelled to attend religious services or receive religious instruction against his will, or, if a minor, without the consent of his parent or guardian.

Section 5. This amendment shall not take effect until the October first next succeeding its ratification and adoption by the people. [See Amendments, Arts. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and LXII.]

Art. XLVII. The maintenance and distribution at reasonable rates, during time of war, public exigency, emergency or distress, of a sufficient supply of food and other common necessaries of life and the providing of shelter, are public functions, and the commonwealth and the cities and towns therein may take and may provide the same for their inhabitants in such manner as the general court shall determine.

### Art. XLVIII.

### I. Definition.

Legislative power shall continue to be vested in the general court: but the people reserve to themselves the popular initiative, which is the power of a specified number of voters to submit constitutional amendments and laws to the people for approval or rejection; and the popular referendum, which is the power of a specified number of voters to submit laws. enacted by the general court, to the people for their ratification or rejection.

#### THE INITIATIVE.

# II Initiative Petitions

Contents. - An initiative petition shall set SECTION 1. forth the full text of the constitutional amendment or law. hereinafter designated as the measure, which is proposed by the petition.

Section 2. Excluded Matters. — No measure that relates to religion, religious practices or religious institutions; or to the appointment, qualification, tenure, removal, recall or compensation of judges; or to the reversal of a judicial decision; or to the powers, creation or abolition of courts; or the operation of which is restricted to a particular town, city or other political division or to particular districts or localities of the commonwealth; or that makes a specific appropriation of money from the treasury of the commonwealth, shall be proposed by an initiative petition; but if a law approved by the people is not repealed, the general court shall raise by taxation or otherwise and shall appropriate such money as may be necessary to carry such law into effect.

Neither the eighteenth amendment of the constitution, as approved and ratified to take effect on the first day of October in the year nineteen hundred and eighteen, nor this provision for its protection, shall be the subject of an initiative amendment.

No proposition inconsistent with any one of the following rights of the individual, as at present declared in the declaration of rights, shall be the subject of an initiative or referendum petition: The right to receive compensation for private property appropriated to public use; the right of access to and protection in courts of justice; the right of trial by jury; protection from unreasonable search, unreasonable bail and the law martial; freedom of the press; freedom of speech; freedom of elections; and the right of peaceable assembly.

No part of the constitution specifically excluding any matter from the operation of the popular initiative and referendum shall be the subject of an initiative petition; nor shall this section be the subject of such a petition.

The limitations on the legislative power of the general court in the constitution shall extend to the legislative power of the people as exercised hereunder.

[Section 3. Mode of Originating. - Such petition shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the commonwealth and shall then be submitted to the attorney-general, and if he shall certify that the measure is in proper form for submission to the people, and that it is not, either affirmatively or negatively, substantially the same as any measure which has been qualified for submission or submitted to the people within three years of the succeeding first Wednesday in December and that it contains only subjects not excluded from the popular initiative and which are related or which are mutually dependent, it may then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed measure as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. All initiative petitions. with the first ten signatures attached, shall be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not earlier than the first

Wednesday of the September before the assembling of the general court into which they are to be introduced, and the remainder of the required signatures shall be filed not later than the first Wednesday of the following December.] [Section 3 superseded by section 1 of Amendments, Art. LXXIV.]

SECTION 4. Transmission to the General Court. — If an initiative petition, signed by the required number of qualified voters, has been filed as aforesaid, the secretary of the commonwealth shall, upon the assembling of the general court, transmit it to the clerk of the house of representatives, and the proposed measure shall then be deemed to be introduced and pending.

### III. Legislative Action. General Provisions.

SECTION 1. Reference to Committee. — If a measure is introduced into the general court by initiative petition, it shall be referred to a committee thereof, and the petitioners and all parties in interest shall be heard, and the measure shall be considered and reported upon to the general court with the committee's recommendations, and the reasons therefor, in writing. Majority and minority reports shall be signed by the members of said committee.

SECTION 2. Legislative Substitutes. — The general court may, by resolution passed by yea and nay vote, either by the two houses separately, or in the case of a constitutional amendment by a majority of those voting thereon in joint session in each of two years as hereinafter provided, submit to the people a substitute for any measure introduced by initiative petition, such substitute to be designated on the ballot as the legislative substitute for such an initiative measure and to be grouped with it as an alternative therefor.

## IV. Legislative Action on Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

[Section 1. Definition. — A proposal for amendment to the constitution introduced into the general court by initiative petition shall be designated an initiative amendment, and an amendment introduced by a member of either house shall be designated a legislative substitute or a legislative amendment.

SECTION 2. Joint Session. - If a proposal for a specific

amendment of the constitution is introduced into the general court by initiative petition signed by not less than twenty-five thousand qualified voters, or if in case of a proposal for amendment introduced into the general court by a member of either house, consideration thereof in joint session is called for by vote of either house, such proposal shall, not later than the second Wednesday in June, be laid before a joint session of the two houses, at which the president of the senate shall preside; and if the two houses fail to agree upon a time for holding any joint session hereby required, or fail to continue the same from time to time until final action has been taken upon all amendments pending, the governor shall call such joint session or continuance thereof.] [Section 2 superseded by section 1 of Amendments, Art. LXXXI.]

SECTION 3. Amendment of Proposed Amendments.— A proposal for an amendment to the constitution introduced by initiative petition shall be voted upon in the form in which it was introduced, unless such amendment is amended by vote of three-fourths of the members voting thereon in joint session, which vote shall be taken by call of the yeas and nays if called for by any member.

SECTION 4. Legislative Action. — Final legislative action in the joint session upon any amendment shall be taken only by call of the yeas and nays, which shall be entered upon the journals of the two houses; and an unfavorable vote at any stage preceding final action shall be verified by call of the yeas and nays, to be entered in like manner. At such joint session a legislative amendment receiving the affirmative votes of a majority of all the members elected, or an initiative amendment receiving the affirmative votes of not less than one-fourth of all the members elected, shall be referred to the next general court.

SECTION 5. Submission to the People. — If in the next general court a legislative amendment shall again be agreed to in joint session by a majority of all the members elected, or if an initiative amendment or a legislative substitute shall again receive the affirmative votes of at least one-fourth of all the members elected, such fact shall be certified by the clerk of such joint session to the secretary of the commonwealth,

who shall submit the amendment to the people at the next state election. Such amendment shall become part of the constitution if approved, in the case of a legislative amendment. by a majority of the voters voting thereon, or if approved, in the case of an initiative amendment or a legislative substitute. by voters equal in number to at least thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election and also by a majority of the voters voting on such amendment.

### V. Legislative Action on Proposed Laws.

[Section 1. Legislative Procedure. - If an initiative petition for a law is introduced into the general court, signed by not less than twenty thousand qualified voters, a vote shall be taken by yeas and navs in both houses before the first Wednesday of June upon the enactment of such law in the form in which it stands in such petition. If the general court fails to enact such law before the first Wednesday of June, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following July nor later than the first Wednesday of the following August, not less than five thousand signatures of qualified voters, in addition to those signing such initiative petition. which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of June aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such proposed law to the people at the next state election. If it shall be approved by voters equal in number to at least thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election and also by a majority of the voters voting on such law, it shall become law, and shall take effect in thirty days after such state election or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law.] [Section 1 superseded by section 2 of Amendments, Art. LXXXI.ì

[Section 2. Amendment by Petitioners. - If the general court fails to pass a proposed law before the first Wednesday of June, a majority of the first ten signers of the initiative petition therefor shall have the right, subject to certification by the attorney-general filed as hereinafter provided, to amend the measure which is the subject of such petition. An amendment so made shall not invalidate any signature attached to the petition. If the measure so amended, signed by a majority of the first ten signers, is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth before the first Wednesday of the following July. together with a certificate signed by the attorney-general to the effect that the amendment made by such proposers is in his opinion perfecting in its nature and does not materially change the substance of the measure, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth. not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following July nor later than the first Wednesday of the following August, not less than five thousand signatures of qualified voters, in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of June aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit the measure to the people in its amended form. Section 2 superseded by section 3 of Amendments, Art. LXXXI.1

### VI. Conflicting and Alternative Measures.

If in any judicial proceeding, provisions of constitutional amendments or of laws approved by the people at the same election are held to be in conflict, then the provisions contained in the measure that received the largest number of affirmative votes at such election shall govern.

A constitutional amendment approved at any election shall govern any law approved at the same election.

The general court, by resolution passed as hereinbefore set forth, may provide for grouping and designating upon the ballot as conflicting measures or as alternative measures, only one of which is to be adopted, any two or more proposed constitutional amendments or laws which have been or may be passed or qualified for submission to the people at any one election: provided, that a proposed constitutional amendment and a proposed law shall not be so grouped, and that the ballot shall afford an opportunity to the voter to vote for each of the measures or for only one of the measures, as may be provided in said resolution, or against each of the measures so grouped as conflicting or as alternative. In case more than one of the measures so grouped shall receive the vote required

for its approval as herein provided, only that one for which the largest affirmative vote was cast shall be deemed to be approved.

#### THE REFERENDUM.

### I. When Statutes shall take Effect.

No law passed by the general court shall take effect earlier than ninety days after it has become a law, excepting laws declared to be emergency laws and laws which may not be made the subject of a referendum petition, as herein provided.

# II. Emergency Measures.

A law declared to be an emergency law shall contain a preamble setting forth the facts constituting the emergency. and shall contain the statement that such law is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety or convenience. [A separate vote shall be taken on the preamble by call of the yeas and navs, which shall be recorded, and unless the preamble is adopted by two-thirds of the members of each house voting thereon, the law shall not be an emergency law; butl if the governor, at any time before the election at which it is to be submitted to the people on referendum, files with the secretary of the commonwealth a statement declaring that in his opinion the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety or convenience requires that such law should take effect forthwith and that it is an emergency law and setting forth the facts constituting the emergency, then such law, if not previously suspended as hereinafter provided, shall take effect without suspension, or if such law has been so suspended such suspension shall thereupon terminate and such law shall thereupon take effect: but no grant of any franchise or amendment thereof, or renewal or extension thereof for more than one year shall be declared to be an emergency law. [See Amendments, Art. LXVII.]

# III. Referendum Petitions.

SECTION 1. *Contents.* — A referendum petition may ask for a referendum to the people upon any law enacted by the general court which is not herein expressly excluded.

SECTION 2. Excluded Matters. — No law that relates to religion, religious practices or religious institutions; or to the appointment, qualification, tenure, removal or compensation of judges; or to the powers, creation or abolition of courts; or the operation of which is restricted to a particular town, city or other political division or to particular districts or localities of the commonwealth; or that appropriates money for the current or ordinary expenses of the commonwealth or for any of its departments, boards, commissions or institutions shall be the subject of a referendum petition.

SECTION 3. Mode of Petitioning for the Suspension of a Law and a Referendum thereon. - A petition asking for a referendum on a law, and requesting that the operation of such law be suspended, shall first be signed by ten qualified voters and shall then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than thirty days after the law that is the subject of the petition has become law. [The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. If such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than fifteen thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth, then the operation of such law shall be suspended, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election; if thirty days do not so intervene, then such law shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, such law shall, subject to the provisions of the constitution, take effect in thirty days after such election, or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law; if not so approved such law shall be null and void; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.] [Section 3 amended by section 2 of Amendments, Art. LXXIV and section 4 of Amendments, Art. LXXXI.]

SECTION 4. Petitions for Referendum on an Emergency Law or a Law the Suspension of which is not asked for. - A referendum petition may ask for the repeal of an emergency law or of a law which takes effect because the referendum petition does not contain a request for suspension, as aforesaid. Such petition shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the commonwealth, and shall then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than thirty days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law. [The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. If such petition filed as aforesaid is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than ten thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth protesting against such law and asking for a referendum thereon, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election. If thirty days do not so intervene, then it shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election. unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall not be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, it shall, at the expiration of thirty days after such election, be thereby repealed; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.] [Section 4 superseded by section 3 of Amendments, Art. LXXIV and section 5 of Amendments, Art. LXXXI.1

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS.

### I. Identification and Certification of Signatures.

Provision shall be made by law for the proper identification and certification of signatures to the petitions hereinbefore referred to, and for penalties for signing any such petition, or refusing to sign it, for money or other valuable consideration, and for the forgery of signatures thereto. Pending the passage of such legislation all provisions of law relating to the identification and certification of signatures to petitions for the nomination of candidates for state offices or to penalties for the forgery of such signatures shall apply to the signatures to the petitions herein referred to. The general court may provide by law that no co-partnership or corporation shall undertake for hire or reward to circulate petitions, may require individuals who circulate petitions for hire or reward to be licensed, and may make other reasonable regulations to prevent abuses arising from the circulation of petitions for hire or reward.

### II. Limitation on Signatures.

Not more than one-fourth of the certified signatures on any petition shall be those of registered voters of any one county.

# [III. Form of Ballot.

Each proposed amendment to the constitution, and each law submitted to the people, shall be described on the ballots by a description to be determined by the attorney-general subject to such provision as may be made by law, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall give each question a number and cause such question, except as otherwise authorized herein, to be printed on the ballot in the following form:—

In the case of an amendment to the constitution: Shall an amendment to the constitution (here insert description, and state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon) be approved?

YES.

In the case of a law: Shall a law (here insert description, and state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the gen-

eral court, and by what vote thereon) be approved?

### IV. Information for Voters.

The secretary of the commonwealth shall cause to be printed and sent to each registered voter in the commonwealth the full text of every measure to be submitted to the people, together with a copy of the legislative committee's majority and minority reports, if there be such, with the names of the majority and minority members thereon, a statement of the votes of the general court on the measure, and a description of the measure as such description will appear on the ballot; and shall, in such manner as may be provided by law, cause to be prepared and sent to the voters other information and arguments for and against the measure.] [Subheadings III and IV superseded by section 4 of Amendments, Art, LXXIV.]

### V. The Veto Power of the Governor.

The veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures approved by the people.

### VI. The General Court's Power of Repeal.

Subject to the veto power of the governor and to the right of referendum by petition as herein provided, the general court may amend or repeal a law approved by the people.

# VII. Amendment declared to be Self-executing.

This article of amendment to the constitution is self-executing, but legislation not inconsistent with anything herein contained may be enacted to facilitate the operation of its provisions.

### VIII. Articles IX and XLII of Amendments of the Constitution annulled.

Article IX and Article XLII of the amendments of the constitution are hereby annulled.

Art. XLIX. The conservation, development and utilization of the agricultural, mineral, forest, water and other natural resources of the commonwealth are public uses, and the general court shall have power to provide for the taking, upon payment of just compensation therefor, of lands and ease-

ments or interests therein. including water and mineral rights, for the purpose of securing and promoting the proper conservation, development, utilization and control thereof and to enact legislation necessary or expedient therefor.

- Art. L. Advertising on public ways, in public places and on private property within public view may be regulated and restricted by law.
- Art. LI. The preservation and maintenance of ancient landmarks and other property of historical or antiquarian interest is a public use, and the commonwealth and the cities and towns therein may, upon payment of just compensation, take such property or any interest therein under such regulations as the general court may prescribe.
- Art. LII. The general court, by concurrent vote of the two houses, may take a recess or recesses amounting to not more than thirty days; but no such recess shall extend beyond the sixtieth day from the date of their first assembling.
- Art. LIII. Article X of Section I of Chapter II of the constitution, the last two paragraphs of Article IV of the articles of amendment, relating to the appointment of a commissary general and the removal of militia officers, and Article V of the articles of amendment are hereby annulled, and the following is adopted in place thereof:
- ARTICLE X. All military and naval officers shall be selected and appointed and may be removed in such manner as the general court may by law prescribe, but no such officer shall be appointed unless he shall have passed an examination prepared by a competent commission or shall have served one year in either the federal or state militia or in military service. All such officers who are entitled by law to receive commissions shall be commissioned by the governor.
- Art. LIV. Article VII of Section I of Chapter II of the constitution is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

ARTICLE VII. The general court shall provide by law for the recruitment, equipment, organization, training and discipline of the military and naval forces. The governor shall be the commander-in-chief thereof, and shall have power to assemble the whole or any part of them for training, instruction or parade, and to employ them for the suppression of rebellion, the repelling of invasion, and the enforcement of the He may, as authorized by the general court, prescribe from time to time the organization of the military and naval forces and make regulations for their government.

Article VI of Section III of Chapter II of the constitution is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Whenever the offices of governor and lieutenant-governor shall both be vacant, by reason of death, absence from the commonwealth, or otherwise, then one of the following officers, in the order of succession herein named, namely, the secretary, attorney-general, treasurer and receiver-general, and auditor. shall, during such vacancy, have full power and authority to do and execute all and every such acts, matters and things as the governor or the lieutenant-governor might or could lawfully do or execute, if they, or either of them, were personally present.

Art. LVI. The governor, within five days after any bill or resolve shall have been laid before him, shall have the right to return it to the branch of the general court in which it originated with a recommendation that any amendment or amendments specified by him be made therein. Such bill or resolve shall thereupon be before the general court and subject to amendment and re-enactment. If such bill or resolve is reenacted in any form it shall again be laid before the governor for his action, but he shall have no right to return the same a second time with a recommendation to amend.

Art. LVII. Article IV of the articles of amendment of the constitution of the commonwealth is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words: - Women shall be eligible to appointment as notaries public. [Change of name shall render the commission void, but shall not prevent reappointment under the new name.] [See Amendments, Art, LXIX.]

Art. LVIII. Article I of Chapter III of Part the Second of the constitution is hereby amended by the addition of the following words: — and provided also that the governor, with the consent of the council, may after due notice and hearing retire them because of advanced age or mental or physical disability. Such retirement shall be subject to any provisions made by law as to pensions or allowances payable to such officers upon their voluntary retirement.

- Art. LIX. Every charter, franchise or act of incorporation shall forever remain subject to revocation and amendment.
- Art. LX. The general court shall have power to limit buildings according to their use or construction to specified districts of cities and towns.
- Art. LXI. The general court shall have authority to provide for compulsory voting at elections, but the right of secret voting shall be preserved.
- Art. LXII. SECTION 1. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, or of any private association, or of any corporation which is privately owned and managed. [Superseded by Art. LXXXIV.]
- SECTION 2. The commonwealth may borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the commonwealth, or to assist the United States in case of war, and may also borrow money in anticipation of receipts from taxes or other sources, such loan to be paid out of the revenue of the year in which it is created.
- SECTION 3. In addition to the loans which may be contracted as before provided, the commonwealth may borrow money only by a vote, taken by the yeas and nays, of two-thirds of each house of the general court present and voting thereon. The governor shall recommend to the general court the term for which any loan shall be contracted.
- SECTION 4. Borrowed money shall not be expended for any other purpose than that for which it was borrowed or for the reduction or discharge of the principal of the loan.
- Art. LXIII. Section 1. Collection of Revenue. All money received on account of the commonwealth from any source whatsoever shall be paid into the treasury thereof.

Section 2. The Budget. - Within three weeks after the convening of the general court the governor shall recommend to the general court a budget which shall contain a statement of all proposed expenditures of the commonwealth for the fiscal year, including those already authorized by law, and of all taxes, revenues, loans and other means by which such expenditures shall be defrayed. This shall be arranged in such form as the general court may by law prescribe, or, in default thereof, as the governor shall determine. For the purpose of preparing his budget, the governor shall have power to require any board, commission, officer or department to furnish him with any information which he may deem necessary. [See Amendments, Arts, LXXII and LXXV.1

SECTION 3. The General Appropriation Bill. -- All appropriations based upon the budget to be paid from taxes or revenues shall be incorporated in a single bill which shall be called the general appropriation bill. The general court may increase, decrease, add or omit items in the budget. The general court may provide for its salaries, mileage, and expenses and for necessary expenditures in anticipation of appropriations, but before final action on the general appropriation bill it shall not enact any other appropriation bill except on recommendation of the governor. The governor may at any time recommend to the general court supplementary budgets which shall be subject to the same procedure as the original budget.

SECTION 4. Special Appropriation Bills. - After final action on the general appropriation bill or on recommendation of the governor, special appropriation bills may be enacted. Such bills shall provide the specific means for defraying the appropriations therein contained.

SECTION 5. Submission to the Governor. — The governor may disapprove or reduce items or parts of items in any bill appropriating money. So much of such bill as he approves shall upon his signing the same become law. As to each item disapproved or reduced, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated his reason for such disapproval or reduction. and the procedure shall then be the same as in the case of a bill disapproved as a whole. In case he shall fail so to transmit his reasons for such disapproval or reduction within five days after the bill shall have been presented to him, such items shall have the force of law unless the general court by adjournment shall prevent such transmission, in which case they shall not be law.

Art. LXIV. [Section 1. The governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, secretary, treasurer and receiver-general. attorney-general, auditor, senators and representatives, shall be elected biennially. The governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors shall hold their respective offices from the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election to and including the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of senators and representatives shall begin with the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of the secretary. treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general and auditor, shall begin with the third Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the third Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified.] [Section 1 superseded by Amendments, Art. LXXX.1

SECTION 2. No person shall be eligible to election to the office of treasurer and receiver-general for more than three successive terms.

SECTION 3. The general court shall assemble every year on the first Wednesday in January. [See Amendments, Arts. LXXII and LXXV.]

SECTION 4. The first election to which this article shall apply shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year nineteen hundred and twenty, and thereafter elections for the choice of all the officers beforementioned shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November. [Annulled and superseded by Art. LXXXII.]

- Art. LXV. No person elected to the general court shall during the term for which he was elected be appointed to any office created or the emoluments whereof are increased during such term, nor receive additional salary or compensation for service upon any recess committee or commission except a committee appointed to examine a general revision of the statutes of the commonwealth when submitted to the general court for adoption.
- Art. LXVI. On or before January first, nineteen hundred twenty-one, the executive and administrative work of the commonwealth shall be organized in not more than twenty departments, in one of which every executive and administrative office, board and commission, except those officers serving directly under the governor or the council, shall be placed. Such departments shall be under such supervision and regulation as the general court may from time to time prescribe by law. [Annulled by Amendments, Art. LXXXVII.]
- Art. LXVII. Article XLVIII of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out, in that part entitled "II, Emergency Measures", under the heading "The Referendum", the words "A separate vote shall be taken on the preamble by call of the yeas and nays, which shall be recorded, and unless the preamble is adopted by two-thirds of the members of each House voting thereon, the law shall not be an emergency law; but" and substituting the following: -A separate vote, which shall be recorded, shall be taken on the preamble, and unless the preamble is adopted by two-thirds of the members of each House voting thereon, the law shall not be an emergency law. Upon the request of two members of the Senate or of five members of the House of Representatives, the vote on the preamble in such branch shall be taken by call of the yeas and nays. But
- Art. LXVIII. Article III of the amendments to the constitution, as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out, in the first line, the word "male".
- Art. LXIX. SECTION 1. No person shall be deemed to be ineligible to hold state, county or municipal office by reason of sex.

SECTION 2. Article IV of the articles of amendment of the constitution of the commonwealth, as amended by Article LVII of said amendments, is hereby further amended by striking out the words "Change of name shall render the commission void, but shall not prevent reappointment under the new name", and inserting in place thereof the following words:

— Upon the change of name of any woman, she shall re-register under her new name and shall pay such fee therefor as shall be established by the general court.

Art. LXX. Article II of the articles of amendment to the constitution of the commonwealth is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:—

Nothing in this article shall prevent the General Court from establishing in any corporate town or towns in this commonwealth containing more than six thousand inhabitants a form of town government providing for a town meeting limited to such inhabitants of the town as may be elected to meet, deliberate, act and vote in the exercise of the corporate powers of the town subject to such restrictions and regulations as the General Court may prescribe; provided, that such establishment be with the consent, and on the application of a majority of the inhabitants of such town, present and voting thereon, pursuant to a vote at a meeting duly warned and holden for that purpose. [Annulled by Amendments, Art. LXXXIX.]

Art. LXXI. Article XXI of the articles of amendment is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Article XXI. In the year nineteen hundred and thirty-five and every tenth year thereafter a census of the inhabitants of each city and town shall be taken and a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters therein. Said special enumeration shall also specify the number of legal voters residing in each precinct of each town containing twelve thousand or more inhabitants according to said census and in each ward of each city. Each special enumeration shall be the basis for determining the representative districts for the ten year period beginning with the first Wednesday in the fourth January following said special enumeration; provided, that such districts as established in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-

six shall continue in effect until the first Wednesday in January in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-nine.

The house of representatives shall consist of two hundred and forty members, which shall be apportioned by the general court, at its first regular session after the return of each special enumeration, to the several counties of the commonwealth. equally, as nearly as may be, according to their relative numbers of legal voters, as ascertained by said special enumeration: and the town of Cohasset, in the county of Norfolk, shall, for this purpose, as well as in the formation of districts as hereinafter provided, be considered a part of the county of Plymouth; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth to certify, as soon as may be after it is determined by the general court, the number of representatives to which each county shall be entitled, to the board authorized to divide such county into representative districts. The county commissioners or other body acting as such or, in lieu thereof, such board of special commissioners in each county as may for that purpose be provided by law, shall, within thirty days after such certification by the secretary of the commonwealth or within such other period as the general court may by law provide, assemble at a shire town of their respective counties, and proceed, as soon as may be, to divide the same into representative districts of contiguous territory and assign representatives thereto, so that each representative in such county will represent an equal number of legal voters, as nearly as may be: and such districts shall be so formed that no town containing less than twelve thousand inhabitants according to said census, no precinct of any other town and no ward of a city shall be divided therefor, nor shall any district be made which shall be entitled to elect more than three representatives. The general court may by law limit the time within which judicial proceedings may be instituted calling in question any such apportionment, division or assignment. Every representative, for one year at least immediately preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen, and shall cease to represent such district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth. districts in each county shall be numbered by the board creating the same, and a description of each, with the numbers thereof and the number of legal voters therein, shall be returned by the board, to the secretary of the commonwealth, the county treasurer of such county, and to the clerk of every city or town in such county, to be filed and kept in their respective offices. The manner of calling and conducting the elections for the choice of representatives, and of ascertaining their election, shall be prescribed by law.

Article XXII of the articles of amendment is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Article XXII. Each special enumeration of legal voters required in the preceding article of amendment shall likewise be the basis for determining the senatorial districts and also the councillor districts for the ten year period beginning with the first Wednesday in the fourth January following such enumeration: provided, that such districts as established in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-six shall continue in effect until the first Wednesday in January in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-nine. The senate shall consist of forty members. The general court shall, at its first regular session after the return of each special enumeration, divide the commonwealth into forty districts of contiguous territory. each district to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of legal voters, according to said special enumeration; provided, however, that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor: and such districts shall be formed, as nearly as may be, without uniting two counties, or parts of two or more counties, into one district. The general court may by law limit the time within which judicial proceedings may be instituted calling in question such division. Each district shall elect one senator, who shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years at least immediately preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall be an inhabit. ant of the district for which he is chosen: and he shall cease to represent such senatorial district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth.

Art. LXXII. [Section 1. The general court shall assemble in regular session on the first Wednesday of January in the

year following the approval of this article and biennially on said Wednesday thereafter. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the general court from assembling at such other times as they shall judge necessary or when called together by the governor.

SECTION 2. The budget required by section two of Article LXIII of the amendments to the constitution shall be for the year in which the same is adopted and for the ensuing year.

SECTION 3. All provisions of this constitution and of the amendments thereto requiring the general court to meet annually are hereby annulled. [Annulled by Amendments. Art. LXXV.1

Art. LXXIII. Article VIII of section I of chapter II of Part the Second of the constitution of the commonwealth is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof: --

Article VIII. The power of pardoning offences, except such as persons may be convicted of before the senate by an impeachment of the house, shall be in the governor, by and with the advice of council, provided, that if the offence is a felony the general court shall have power to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which a pardon may be granted; but no charter of pardon, granted by the governor, with advice of the council before conviction, shall avail the party pleading the same, notwithstanding any general or particular expressions contained therein, descriptive of the offence or offences intended to be pardoned.

Art. LXXIV. SECTION 1. Article XLVIII of the amendments to the constitution is hereby amended by striking out section three, under the heading "THE INITIATIVE. II. Initiative Petitions.", and inserting in place thereof the following: - SECTION 3. Mode of Originating. - Such petition shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the commonwealth and shall be submitted to the attorney-general not later than the first Wednesday of the August before the assembling of the general court into which it is to be introduced, and if he shall certify that the measure and the title

thereof are in proper form for submission to the people, and that the measure is not, either affirmatively or negatively, substantially the same as any measure which has been qualified for submission or submitted to the people at either of the two preceding biennial state elections, and that it contains only subjects not excluded from the popular initiative and which are related or which are mutually dependent, it may then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a fair, concise summary, as determined by the attorneygeneral, of the proposed measure as such summary will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. All initiative petitions, with the first ten signatures attached, shall be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not earlier than the first Wednesday of the September before the assembling of the general court into which they are to be introduced, and the remainder of the required signatures shall be filed not later than the first Wednesday of the following December.

SECTION 2. Section three of that part of said Article XLVIII, under the heading "THE REFERENDUM. III. Referendum Petitions.", is hereby amended by striking out the words "The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers.", and inserting in place thereof the words "The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a fair, concise summary of the proposed law as such summary will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers."

SECTION 3. Section four of that part of said Article XLVIII, under the heading "THE REFERENDUM. III. Referendum Petitions.", is hereby amended by striking out the words "The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers.", and inserting in place thereof the words "The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers. and shall print at the top of each blank a fair, concise summary of the proposed law as such summary will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers."

SECTION 4. Said Article XLVIII is hereby further amended by striking out, under the heading "GENERAL PROVISIONS", all of subheading "III. Form of Ballot." and all of subheading "IV. Information for Voters.", and inserting in place thereof the following: -

### III. Form of Ballot.

A fair, concise summary, as determined by the attorney general, subject to such provision as may be made by law, of each proposed amendment to the constitution, and each law submitted to the people, shall be printed on the ballot, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall give each question a number and cause such question, except as otherwise authorized herein, to be printed on the ballot in the following form: -

In the case of an amendment to the constitution: Do you approve of the adoption of an amendment to the constitution summarized below, (here state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon)?

YES.	
NO.	

(Set forth summary here)

In the case of a law: Do you approve of a law summarized below, (here state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon)?

YES.	
NO.	

(Set forth summary here)

# IV. Information for Voters.

The secretary of the commonwealth shall cause to be printed and sent to each registered voter in the commonwealth the full text of every measure to be submitted to the people, together with a copy of the legislative committee's majority and minority reports, if there be such, with the names of the majority and minority members thereon, a statement of the votes of the general court on the measure, and a fair, concise summary of the measure as such summary will appear on the ballot; and shall, in such manner as may be provided by law, cause to be prepared and sent to the voters other information and arguments for and against the measure.

Art. LXXV. Article LXXII of the amendments to the constitution providing for biennial sessions of the general court and a biennial budget is hereby annulled, and all provisions of this constitution and of the amendments thereto which were annulled or affected by said Article shall have the same force and effect as though said Article had not been adopted.

Art. LXXVI. Article XLV of the articles of amendment is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:—

Article XLV. The general court shall have power to provide by law for voting, in the choice of any officer to be elected or upon any question submitted at an election, by qualified voters of the commonwealth who, at the time of such an election, are absent from the city or town of which they are inhabitants or are unable by reason of physical disability to cast their votes in person at the polling places.

Art. LXXVII. Article XVI of Part the First is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:—

Article XVI. The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a state: it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this commonwealth. The right of free speech shall not be abridged.

Art. LXXVIII. No revenue from fees, duties, excises or license taxes relating to registration, operation or use of vehicles on public highways, or to fuels used for propelling such vehicles, shall be expended for other than cost of administration of laws providing for such revenue, making of refunds and adjustments in relation thereto, payment of highway ob-

ligations, or cost of construction, reconstruction, maintenance and repair of public highways and bridges and of the enforcement of state traffic laws: and such revenue shall be expended by the commonwealth or its counties, cities and towns for said highway purposes only and in such manner as the general court may direct: provided, that this amendment shall not apply to revenue from any excise tax imposed in lieu of local property taxes for the privilege of registering such vehicles.

Art. LXXIX. Article XVII of the Amendments of the Constitution, as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out, in the third sentence, the words "two persons who had the highest number of votes for said offices on the day in November aforesaid" and inserting in place thereof the words: - people at large. - so that said sentence will read as follows: - In case of a failure to elect either of said officers on the day in November aforesaid, or in case of the decease. in the meantime, of the person elected as such, such officer shall be chosen on or before the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, from the people at large, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives, in one room; and in case the office of secretary, or treasurer and receiver-general, or auditor. or attorney-general, shall become vacant, from any cause during an annual or special session of the general court, such vacancy shall in like manner be filled by choice from the people at large: but if such vacancy shall occur at any other time, it shall be supplied by the governor by appointment, with the advice and consent of the council.

Art. LXXX. [Article LXIV of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out section 1 and inserting in place thereof the following section: -

Section 1. The governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general, auditor, senators and representatives shall be elected biennially. The terms of the governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors shall begin at noon on the Thursday next following the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall end at noon on the Thursday next following the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election. If the governor elect shall have died before the qualification of the lieutenant-governor elect, the lieutenantgovernor elect upon qualification shall become governor. If both the governor elect and the lieutenant-governor elect shall have died both said offices shall be deemed to be vacant and the provisions of Article LV of the Amendments to the Constitution shall apply. The terms of senators and representatives shall begin with the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of the secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general and auditor, shall begin with the third Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the third Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified.] [Annulled and superseded by Art. LXXXII.1

Art. LXXXI. SECTION 1. Article XLVIII of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out section 2, under the heading "THE INITIATIVE. IV. Legislative Action on Proposed Constitutional Amendments.", and inserting in place thereof the following:—

Section 2. Joint Session. - If a proposal for a specific amendment of the constitution is introduced into the general court by initiative petition signed in the aggregate by not less than such number of voters as will equal three per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election, or if in case of a proposal for amendment introduced into the general court by a member of either house. consideration thereof in joint session is called for by vote of either house, such proposal shall, not later than the second Wednesday in May, be laid before a joint session of the two houses, at which the president of the senate shall preside; and if the two houses fail to agree upon a time for holding any joint session hereby required, or fail to continue the same from time to time until final action has been taken upon all amendments pending, the governor shall call such joint session or continuance thereof.

SECTION 2. Section 1 of that part of said Article XLVIII. under the heading "THE INITIATIVE. V. Legislative Action on Proposed Laws,", is hereby amended by striking out said section and inserting in place thereof the following: -

Section 1. Legislative Procedure. - If an initiative petition for a law is introduced into the general court, signed in the aggregate by not less than such number of voters as will equal three per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election, a vote shall be taken by yeas and navs in both houses before the first Wednesday of May upon the enactment of such law in the form in which it stands in such petition. If the general court fails to enact such law before the first Wednesday of May, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following June nor later than the first Wednesday of the following July, a number of signatures of qualified voters equal in number to not less than one half of one per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election. in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of May aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such proposed law to the people at the next state election. If it shall be approved by voters equal in number to at least thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election and also by a majority of the voters voting on such law, it shall become law, and shall take effect in thirty days after such state election or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law.

SECTION 3. Section 2 of that part of said Article XLVIII. under the heading "THE INITIATIVE. V. Legislative Action on Proposed Laws.", is hereby amended by striking out said section and inserting in place thereof the following: -

Section 2. Amendment by Petitioners .- If the general court fails to pass a proposed law before the first Wednesday of May, a majority of the first ten signers of the initiative petition therefor shall have the right, subject to certification by the attorney-general filed as hereinafter provided, to amend the measure which is the subject of such petition. An

amendment so made shall not invalidate any signature attached to the petition. If the measure so amended, signed by a majority of the first ten signers, is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth before the first Wednesday of the following June, together with a certificate signed by the attorneygeneral to the effect that the amendment made by such proposers is in his opinion perfecting in its nature and does not materially change the substance of the measure, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following June nor later than the first Wednesday of the following July, a number of signatures of qualified voters equal in number to not less than one half of one per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of May aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit the measure to the people in its amended form.

SECTION 4. Section 3 of that part of said Article XLVIII. under the heading "THE REFERENDUM. III. Referendum Petitions.", is hereby amended by striking out the sentence "If such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than fifteen thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth, then the operation of such law shall be suspended, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election: if thirty days do not so intervene, then such law shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, such law shall, subject to the provisions of the constitution, take effect in thirty days after such election, or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law: if not so approved such law shall

be null and void; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election." and inserting in place thereof the following sentence: - If such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law a number of signatures of qualified voters equal in number to not less than two per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election, then the operation of such law shall be suspended, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election. if sixty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election: if sixty days do not so intervene, then such law shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, such law shall, subject to the provisions of the constitution, take effect in thirty days after such election, or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law; if not so approved such law shall be null and void: but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.

SECTION 5. Section 4 of that part of said Article XLVIII, under the heading "THE REFERENDUM. III. Referendum Petitions.", is hereby amended by striking out the words "If such petition filed as aforesaid is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than ten thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth protesting against such law and asking for a referendum thereon, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election. If thirty days do not so intervene, then it shall be submitted to the

people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall not be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, it shall, at the expiration of thirty days after such election. be thereby repealed; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election." and inserting in place thereof the following: - If such petition filed as aforesaid is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law a number of signatures of qualified voters equal in number to not less than one and one half per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election protesting against such law and asking for a referendum thereon, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if sixty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election. If sixty days do not so intervene, then it shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall not be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, it shall, at the expiration of thirty days after such election, be thereby repealed; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.

Art. LXXXII. Article LXIV of the Amendments to the Constitution, as amended by Article LXXX of said Amendments, is hereby annulled, and the following is adopted in place thereof:—

Article LXIV. Section 1. The governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general, and auditor shall be elected quadrennially and councillors, senators and representatives shall be elected biennially. The terms of the governor and lieutenant-governor shall begin at noon on the Thursday next following the first Wednesday in January

succeeding their election and shall end at noon on the Thursday next following the first Wednesday in January in the fifth year following their election. If the governor elect shall have died before the qualification of the lieutenant-governor elect, the lieutenant-governor elect upon qualification shall become governor. If both the governor elect and the lieutenant-governor elect shall have died both said offices shall be deemed to be vacant and the provisions of Article LV of the Amendments to the Constitution shall apply. The terms of the secretary. treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general, and auditor shall begin with the third Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the third Wednesday in January in the fifth year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of the councillors shall begin at noon on the Thursday next following the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall end at noon on the Thursday next following the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election. The terms of senators and representatives shall begin with the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified.

Section 2. The general court shall assemble every year on the first Wednesday in January.

Section 3. The first election to which this article shall apply shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year nineteen hundred and sixty-six, and thereafter elections for the choice of a governor, lieutenantgovernor, secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorneygeneral, and auditor shall be held quadrennially on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November and elections for the choice of councillors, senators and representatives shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November.

Art. LXXXIII. The general court shall have full power and authority to provide for prompt and temporary succession to the powers and duties of public offices, of whatever nature and

whether filled by election or appointment, the incumbents of which may become unavailable for carrying on the powers and duties of such offices in periods of emergency resulting from disaster caused by enemy attack, and to adopt such other measures as may be necessary and proper for insuring continuity of the government of the commonwealth and the governments of its political subdivisions.

Art. LXXXIV. Article LXII of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out section 1 and inserting in place thereof the following section: — Section 1. The commonwealth may give, loan or pledge its credit only by a vote, taken by the yeas and nays, of two-thirds of each house of the general court present and voting thereon. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, or of any private association, or of any corporation which is privately owned and managed.

Art. LXXXV. Article II of Chapter III of the Constitution of the commonwealth is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:—

Article II. Each branch of the legislature, as well as the governor or the council, shall have authority to require the opinions of the justices of the supreme judicial court, upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions.

Art. LXXXVI. Names of candidates of political parties for the offices of governor and lieutenant-governor shall be grouped on the official ballot for use at state elections according to the parties they represent, and the voter may cast a single vote for any such group, which shall count as a vote for each candidate in such group, but may not cast a vote for only one of the candidates in such group.

Art. LXXXVII. Section 1. For the purpose of transferring, abolishing, consolidating or coordinating the whole or any part of any agency, or the functions thereof, within the executive department of the government of the commonwealth, or for the purpose of authorizing any officer of any agency within the executive department of the government of the

commonwealth to delegate any of his functions, the governor may prepare one or more reorganization plans, each bearing an identifying number and may present such plan or plans to the general court, together with a message in explanation thereof.

- Section 2. (a) Every such reorganization plan shall be referred to an appropriate committee, to be determined by the Clerks of the Senate and the House of Representatives, with the approval of the President and Speaker, which committee shall not later than thirty days after the date of the Governor's presentation of said plan hold a public hearing thereon and shall not later than ten days after such hearing report that it approves or disapproves such plan and such reorganization plan shall have the force of law upon expiration of the sixty calendar days next following its presentation by the governor to the general court, unless disapproved by a majority vote of the members of either of the two branches of the general court present and voting, the general court not having been prorogued within such sixty days.
- (b) After its presentation by the governor to the general court, no such reorganization plan shall be subject to amendment by the general court before expiration of such sixty days.
- (c) Any such reorganization plan may provide for its taking effect on any date after expiration of such sixty days and every such reorganization plan shall comply with such conditions as the general court may from time to time prescribe by statute regarding the civil service status, seniority, retirement and other rights of any employee to be affected by such plan.
- Section 3. Article LXVI of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby annulled.
- Art. LXXXVIII. The industrial development of cities and towns is a public function and the commonwealth and the cities and towns therein may provide for the same in such manner as the general court may determine.
- Art. LXXXIX. Article II of the Articles of Amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, as amended by Article LXX of said Articles of Amendment, is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof: -

Article 11. Section 1. Right of Local Self-Government.—
It is the intention of this article to reaffirm the customary and traditional liberties of the people with respect to the conduct of their local government, and to grant and confirm to the people of every city and town the right of self-government in local matters, subject to the provisions of this article and to such standards and requirements as the general court may establish by law in accordance with the provisions of this article.

Section 2. Local Power to adopt, revise or amend Charters. — Any city or town shall have the power to adopt or revise a charter or to amend its existing charter through the procedures set forth in sections three and four. The provisions of any adopted or revised charter or any charter amendment shall not be inconsistent with the constitution or any laws enacted by the general court in conformity with the powers reserved to the general court by section eight.

No town of fewer than twelve thousand inhabitants shall adopt a city form of government, and no town of fewer than six thousand inhabitants shall adopt a form of government providing for a town meeting limited to such inhabitants of the town as may be elected to meet, deliberate, act and vote in the exercise of the corporate powers of the town.

Section 3. Procedure for Adoption or Revision of a Charter by a City or Town. - Every city and town shall have the power to adopt or revise a charter in the following manner: A petition for the adoption or revision of a charter shall be signed by at least fifteen per cent of the number of legal voters residing in such city or town at the preceding state election. Whenever such a petition is filed with the board of registrars or voters of any city or town, the board shall within ten days of its receipt determine the sufficiency and validity of the signatures and certify the results to the city council of the city or board of selectmen of the town, as the case may be. As used in this section, the phrase "board of registrars of voters" shall include any local authority of different designation which performs the duties of such registrars, and the phrase "city council of the city or board of selectmen of the town" shall include local authorities of different designation performing the duties of such council or board. Objections to the sufficiency and validity of the signatures on any such petition as certified by the board of registrars of voters shall be made in the same manner as provided by law for objections to nominations for city or town offices, as the case may be,

Within thirty days of receipt of certification of the board of registrars of voters that a petition contains sufficient valid signatures, the city council of the city or board of selectmen of the town shall by order provide for submitting to the voters of the city or town the question of adopting or revising a charter, and for the nomination and election of a charter commission.

If the city or town has not previously adopted a charter pursuant to this section, the question submitted to the voters shall be: "Shall a commission be elected to frame a charter for (name of city or town)?" If the city or town has previously adopted a charter pursuant to this section, the question submitted to the voters shall be: "Shall a commission be elected to revise the charter of (name of city or town)?"

The charter commission shall consist of nine voters of the city or town, who shall be elected at large without party or political designation at the city or town election next held at least sixty days after the order of the city council of the city or board of selectmen of the town. The names of candidates for such commission shall be listed alphabetically on the ballot used at such election. Each voter may vote for nine candidates.

The vote on the question submitted and the election of the charter commission shall take place at the same time. If the vote on the question submitted is in the affirmative, the nine candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

Within ten months after the election of the members of the charter commission, said commission shall submit the charter or revised charter to the city council of the city or the board of selectmen of the town, and such council or board shall provide for publication of the charter and for its submission to the voters of the city or town at the next city or town election held at least two months after such submission by the charter commission. If the charter or revised charter is approved by a majority of the voters of the city or town voting thereon, it shall become effective upon the date fixed in the charter

Section 4. Procedure for Amendment of a Charter by a City or Town. — Every city and town shall have the power to amend its charter in the following manner: The legislative body of a city or town may, by a two-thirds vote, propose amendments to the charter of the city or town; provided, that (1) amendments of a city charter may be proposed only with the concurrence of the mayor in every city that has a mayor, and (2) any change in a charter relating in any way to the composition, mode of election or appointment, or terms of office of the legislative body, the mayor or city manager or the board of selectmen or town manager shall be made only by the procedure of charter revision set forth in section three.

All proposed charter amendments shall be published and submitted for approval in the same manner as provided for adoption or revision of a charter.

Section 5. Recording of Charters and Charter Amendments. — Duplicate certificates shall be prepared setting forth any charter that has been adopted or revised and any charter amendments approved, and shall be signed by the city or town clerk. One such certificate shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth and the other shall be recorded in the records of the city or town and deposited among its archives. All courts may take judicial notice of charters and charter amendments of cities and towns.

Section 6. Governmental Powers of Cities and Towns.—Any city or town may, by the adoption, amendment, or repeal of local ordinances or by-laws, exercise any power or function which the general court has power to confer upon it, which is not inconsistent with the constitution or laws enacted by the general court in conformity with powers reserved to the general court by section eight, and which is not denied, either expressly or by clear implication, to the city or town by its charter. This section shall apply to every city and town, whether or not it has adopted a charter pursuant to section three.

Section 7. Limitations on Local Powers. - Nothing in this article shall be deemed to grant to any city or town the power to (1) regulate elections other than those prescribed by sections three and four; (2) to levy, assess and collect taxes; (3) to borrow money or pledge the credit of the city or town: (4) to dispose of park land; (5) to enact private or civil law governing civil relationships except as an incident to an exercise of an independent municipal power; or (6) to define and provide for the punishment of a felony or to impose imprisonment as a punishment for any violation of law; provided, however, that the foregoing enumerated powers may be granted by the general court in conformity with the constitution and with the powers reserved to the general court by section eight: nor shall the provisions of this article be deemed to diminish the powers of the judicial department of the commonwealth.

Section 8. Powers of the General Court. — The general court shall have the power to act in relation to cities and towns, but only by general laws which apply alike to all cities, or to all towns, or to all cities and towns, or to a class of not fewer than two, and by special laws enacted (1) on petition filed or approved by the voters of a city or town, or the mayor and city council, or other legislative body, of a city, or the town meeting of a town, with respect to a law relating to that city or town: (2) by a two-thirds vote of each branch of the general court following a recommendation by the governor; (3) to erect and constitute metropolitan or regional entities, embracing any two or more cities or towns or cities and towns, or established with other than existing city or town boundaries, for any general or special public purpose or purposes, and to grant to these entities such powers, privileges and immunities as the general court shall deem necessary or expedient for the regulation and government thereof; or (4) solely for the incorporation or dissolution of cities or towns as corporate entities, alteration of city or town boundaries, and merger or consolidation of cities and towns, or any of these matters.

Subject to the foregoing requirements, the general court may provide optional plans of city or town organization and government under which an optional plan may be adopted or abandoned by majority vote of the voters of the city or town voting thereon at a city or town election; provided, that no town of fewer than twelve thousand inhabitants may be authorized to adopt a city form of government, and no town of fewer than six thousand inhabitants may be authorized to adopt a form of town government providing for a town meeting limited to such inhabitants of the town as may be elected to meet, deliberate, act and vote in the exercise of the corporate powers of the town.

This section shall apply to every city and town whether or not it has adopted a charter pursuant to section three.

Section 9. Existing Special Laws. — All special laws relating to individual cities or towns shall remain in effect and have the force of an existing city or town charter, but shall be subject to amendment or repeal through the adoption, revision or amendment of a charter by a city or town in accordance with the provisions of sections three and four and shall be subject to amendment or repeal by laws enacted by the general court in conformity with the powers reserved to the general court by section eight.

[Note. - Soon after the Declaration of Independence, steps were taken in Massachusetts toward framing a Constitution or Form of Government. The Council and House of Representatives, or the General Court of 1777-78, in accordance with a recommendation of the General Court, of the previous year, met together as a Convention, and adopted a form of Constitution "for the State of Massachusetts Bay." which was submitted to the people, and by them rejected. This attempt to form a Constitution having proved unsuccessful, the General Court on the 20th of February, 1779, passed a Resolve calling upon the qualified voters to give in their votes upon the questions - Whether they chose to have a new Constitution or Form of Government made, and, Whether they will empower their representatives to vote for calling a State Convention for that purpose. A large majority of the inhabitants having voted in the affirmative to both these questions, the General Court, on the 17th of June, 1779, passed a Resolve calling upon the inhabitants to meet and choose delegates to a Constitutional Convention, to be held at Cambridge, on the 1st of September, 1779. The Convention met at time and place appointed, and organized by choosing James Bowdoin, President, and Samuel Barrett, Secretary. On the 11th of November the Convention adjourned, to meet at the Representatives' Chamber, in Boston, January 5th, 1780. On the 2d of March, of the same year, a form of Constitution having been agreed upon, a Resolve was passed by which the same was submitted to the people, and the

Convention adjourned to meet at the Brattle Street Church, in Boston, June the 7th. At that time and place the Convention again met. and appointed a Committee to examine the returns of votes from the several towns. On the 14th of June the Committee reported, and on the 15th the Convention resolved, "That the people of the State of Massachusetts Bay have accepted the Constitution as it stands, in the printed form submitted to their revision." A Resolve providing for carrying the new Constitution into effect was passed; and the Convention then, on the 16th of June, 1780, was finally dissolved. In accordance with the Resolves referred to, elections immediately took place in the several towns: and the first General Court of the Commonwealth of Massa-CHUSETTS met at the State House, in Boston, on Wednesday, October 25th, 1780.

The Constitution contained a provision providing for taking, in 1795. the sense of the people as to the expediency or necessity of revising the original instrument. But no such revision was deemed necessary at that time. On the 16th of June, 1820, an Act was passed by the General Court, calling upon the people to meet in their several towns, and give in their votes upon the question, "Is it expedient that delegates should be chosen to meet in Convention for the purpose of revising or altering the Constitution of Government of this Commonwealth?" A large majority of the people of the State having voted in favor of revision, the Governor issued a proclamation announcing the fact, and calling upon the people to vote, in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Act, for delegates to the proposed Convention. The delegates met at the State House, in Boston, November 15, 1820, and organized by choosing John Adams, President, and Benjamin Pollard, Secretary. Adams, however, declined the appointment, and Isaac Parker was chosen in his stead. On the 9th of January, 1821, the Convention agreed to fourteen Articles of Amendment, and after passing a Resolve providing for submitting the same to the people, and appointing a committee to meet to count the votes upon the subject, was dissolved. The people voted on Monday, April 9th, 1821, and the Committee of the Convention met at the State House to count the votes, on Wednesday, May 24th. They made their return to the General Court; and at the request of the latter the Governor issued his proclamation on the 5th of June, 1821, announcing that nine of the fourteen Articles of Amendment These articles are numbered in the preceding had been adopted. pages from one to nine inclusive. The fifth Article was annulled by the fifty-third Article, and the ninth Article by the forty-eighth Article.

The tenth Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the political years 1829-30, and 1830-31, and was approved and ratified by the people May 11th, 1831.

The eleventh Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1832 and 1833, and was approved and ratified by the people November 11th, 1833.

The *twelfth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1835 and 1836, and was approved and ratified by the people November 14th, 1836.

The *thirteenth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1839 and 1840, and was approved and ratified by the people April 6th, 1840.

The General Court of the year 1851 passed an Act calling a third Convention to revise the Constitution. The Act was submitted to the people, and a majority voted against the proposed Convention. In 1852. on the 7th of May, another Act was passed calling upon the people to vote upon the question of calling a Constitutional Convention. A majority of the people having voted in favor of the proposed Convention. election for delegates thereto took place in March, 1853. The Convention met in the State House, in Boston, on the 4th day of May, 1853, and organized by choosing Nathaniel P. Banks, Ir., President, and William S. Robinson and James T. Robinson, Secretaries. On the 1st of August, this Convention agreed to a form of Constitution, and on the same day was dissolved, after having provided for submitting the same to the people, and appointed a committee to meet to count the votes, and to make a return thereof to the General Court. The Committee met at the time and place agreed upon, and found that the proposed Constitution had been rejected.

The fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1854 and 1855. and were approved and ratified by the people May 23d, 1855. The eighteenth Article was superseded by the forty-sixth Article.

The twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1856 and 1857, and were approved and ratified by the people May 1st, 1857. The twenty-first and twenty-second Articles were annulled and superseded by the seventy-first Article.

The *twenty-third* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1858 and 1859, and was approved and ratified by the people May 9th, 1859, and was annulied by the *twenty-sixth* Article.

The twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1859 and 1860, and were approved and ratified by the people May 7th, 1860.

The twenty-sixth Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1862 and 1863, and was approved and ratified by the people April 6th, 1863.

The twenty-seventh Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1876 and 1877, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 6th day of November, 1877.

The twenty-eighth Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1880 and 1881, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 8th day of November, 1881.

The twenty-ninth Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1884 and 1885, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 3d day of November, 1885.

The *thirtieth* and *thirty-first* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1889 and 1890, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1890.

The thirty-second and thirty-third Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1890 and 1891, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 3d day of November, 1891.

The *thirty-fourth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1891 and 1892, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 8th day of November, 1892.

The *thirty-fifth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1892 and 1893, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1893.

The thirty-sixth Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1893 and 1894, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 6th day of November, 1894.

The thirty-seventh Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1906 and 1907, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 5th day of November, 1907.

The *thirty-eighth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1909 and 1910, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1911.

The thirty-ninth Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1910 and 1911, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1911.

The forlieth and forty-first Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1911 and 1912, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 5th day of November, 1912.

The forty-second Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1912 and 1913, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1913, and was annulled by the forty-eighth Article.

The forty-third and forty-fourth Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1914 and 1915, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1915.

In his inaugural address to the General Court of 1916, Governor McCall recommended that the question of revising the Constitution. through a Constitutional Convention, be submitted to the people; and the General Court passed a law (chapter 98 of the General Acts of 1916) to ascertain and carry out the will of the people relative thereto. the question to be submitted being "Shall there be a convention to revise, alter or amend the constitution of the Commonwealth?" people voted on this question at the annual election, held on November 7, casting 217,293 votes in the affirmative and 120,979 votes in the negative: and accordingly the Governor on Dec. 19, 1916, made proclamation to that effect, and, by virtue of authority contained in the act, called upon the people to elect delegates at a special election to be held on the first Tuesday in May, 1917. The election was on May 1. In accordance with the provisions of the act, the delegates met at the State House on June 6, 1917, and organized by choosing John L. Bates. president, and James W. Kimball, secretary. After considering and acting adversely on numerous measures that had been brought before it, and after providing for submitting to the people the forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh Articles, at the state election of 1917. and the Article relative to the establishment of the popular initiative and referendum and the legislative initiative of specific amendments of the Constitution (Article forty-eight) at the state election of 1918, the Convention adjourned on November 28 "until called by the President or Secretary to meet not later than within ten days after the prorogation of the General Court of 1918."

The forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh Articles of Amendment, ordered by the convention to be submitted to the people, were so submitted and were approved and ratified on the 6th day of November, 1917. The forty-fifth Article was annulled and superseded by the seventy-sixth Article.

On Wednesday, June 12, 1918, the convention reassembled and resumed its work. Eighteen more articles (Articles forty-nine to sixty-six, inclusive) were approved by the convention and were ordered to be submitted to the people. On Wednesday, August 21, 1918, the convention adjourned, "to meet, subject to call by the President or Secretary, not later than within twenty days after the prorogation of the General Court of 1919, for the purpose of taking action on the report of the special committee on Rearrangement of the Constitution."

The forty-eighth to the sixty-sixth (inclusive) Articles of Amendment, ordered by the convention to be submitted to the people, were so submitted and were approved and ratified on the 5th day of November, 1918.

On Tuesday, August 12, 1919, pursuant to a call of its President, the Convention again convened. A rearrangement of the Constitution was adopted, and was ordered to be submitted to the people for their ratification. On the following day, a sub-committee of the Special

Committee on Rearrangement of the Constitution was "empowered to correct clerical and typographical errors and establish the text of the rearrangement of the Constitution to be submitted to the people, in conformity with that adopted by the Convention." On Wednesday, August 13, 1919, the Convention adjourned, sine die. On Tuesday, November 4, 1919, the rearrangement was approved and ratified by the people: but, as to the effect thereof, see Opinion of the Justices, 233 Mass. 603; and Loring v. Young, decided August 8, 1921 [see 239 Mass. 349]. [For text of the Rearrangement, see Manuals for the years 1920 to 1932, inclusive.]

The sixty-seventh Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1920 and 1921, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1922.

The sixty-eighth and sixty-ninth Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1921 and 1923, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1924.

The seventieth Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1924 and 1925, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1926.

The seventy-first Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1928 and 1930, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1930.

The seventy-second Article of Amendment (introduced by initiative petition) was approved by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1936 and 1937, and by the people on the 8th day of November, 1938, and was annulled by the seventy-fifth Article.

The seventy-third, seventy-fourth, seventy-fifth and seventy-sixth Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1941 and 1943, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1944.

The seventy-seventh Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1945 and 1947, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November. 1948.

The seventy-eighth Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1946 and 1947, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1948.

The seventy-ninth Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1946 and 1948, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1948.

The eightieth Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1947 and 1949, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1950.

The eighty-first Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1948 and 1949, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November. 1950.

The *eighty-second* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1961 and 1963, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 3rd day of November, 1964.

The *eighty-third* Article of Amendment was adopted by the Genera-Court during the sessions of 1962 and 1963, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 3rd day of November, 1964.

The eighty-fourth Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1961 and 1963, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 3rd day of November, 1964.

The eighty-fifth Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1962 and 1963, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 3rd day of November, 1964.]

The eighty-sixth, eighty-seventh, eighty-eighth and eighty-ninth Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1963 and 1965, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 8th day of November, 1966.

#### AMENDMENTS REJECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

[A proposed Article of Amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of Intoxicating Liquor as a beverage, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1888 and 1889, was rejected by the people on the twenty-second day of April, 1889.]

[Proposed Articles of Amendment, (1) Establishing biennial elections of state officers, and (2) Establishing biennial elections of members of the General Court. adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1895 and 1896, were rejected by the people at the annual election held on the third day of November, 1896.]

[A proposed Article of Amendment to make Women eligible to appointment as Notaries Public, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1912 and 1913, was rejected by the people on the fourth day of November, 1913.]

[A proposed Article of Amendment enabling Women to vote, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1914 and 1915, was rejected by the people on the second day of November, 1915.]

[A proposed Article of Amendment to give the General Court the power to pass an income tax at graduated or proportioned rates, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1959 and 1961, was rejected by the people on the sixth day of November, 1962.]

# THE STATE HOUSE, SEAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH, STATE LIBRARY, ETC.



#### THE STATE HOUSE.

The "Bulfinch Front" of the State House was erected in 1795-7, upon land purchased of the heirs of John Hancock, by the town of Boston, for the sum of £4,000, and conveyed by said town to the Commonwealth, May 2, 1795. The Commissioners on the part of the town to convey the "Governor's Pasture," as it was styled, to the Commonwealth, were William Tudor, Charles Jarvis, John Coffin Jones, William Eustis, William Little, Thomas Dawes, Joseph Russell, Harrison Gray Otis and Perez Morton. The agents for erecting the State House were named in the deed as follows: Thomas Dawes, Edward Hutchinson Robbins and Charles Bulfinch.

The corner stone was laid July 4, 1795, by Governor Samuel Adams, assisted by Paul Revere, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons. The stone was drawn to the spot by fifteen white horses, representing the number of States of the Union at that time. The original building is 172 feet front; the height, from base course to pinnacle, is 155 feet; and the foundation is about 106 feet above the waters of the bay. The dome is 53 feet in diameter and 35 feet high. The original cost of the building was estimated at \$133,333.33.

Extensive improvements, including the "Bryant addition" extending backward upon Mount Vernon Street, were made, chiefly under the direction of a commission, in the years 1853, 1854 and 1855.

Under a resolve of 1866 a commission was appointed to inquire and report concerning the whole subject of remodelling or rebuilding the State House. They reported three propositions, without deciding in favor of any. The first was a plan of remodelling at an expense of \$375,430; the second, a plan of remodelling at an expense of \$759,872; and the third, a plan for a new building at an expense of \$2,042,574. The report of the commission was referred to the committee on the State House of the session of 1867, who recommended a plan of alterations at the estimated expense of \$150,000; and by Resolve No. 84 of that year the work was ordered to be executed under the supervision of a commission consisting of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who were authorized by the same resolve to expend \$150,000, and, by a subsequent resolve, \$20,000 in addition. The President of the Senate died on the 28th of October, and thereafter the work was continued by the surviving

commissioner. The improvements consisted of an almost entire reconstruction of the interior of the building, except the "Bryant addition," before referred to as having been added from 1853 to 1855. They were executed from the plans of the architects, Washburn & Son, and cost, including furniture, \$270,256.96.

The Legislature of 1868 made provision for reseating the Senate Chamber and the Hall of the House, which improvements were made under the supervision of legislative committees, in season for the accommodation of the Legislature of 1869, at a cost of about \$6.500.

By Resolve No. 68 of the year 1881, the sum of \$45,000 was authorized to be expended for improving the basement of the State House, in accordance with plans submitted by the joint standing committee on the State House. The work was begun soon after the regular session of 1881, and was carried on under the supervision of the commissioners on the State House, consisting of Oreb F. Mitchell, Sergeant-at-Arms, Hon. Daniel A. Gleason, Treasurer and Receiver-General, and Hon. Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of State, assisted by John W. Leighton and Asa H. Caton, both of Boston, and appointed, under the resolve referred to, by the Governor and Council. Under the plans the floor of the basement was brought down to a common level, and numerous additional office rooms and needed accommodations were obtained.

Under authority of chapter 70 of the Resolves of 1885, passenger elevators were erected in the east and west ends of the building.

In accordance with the provisions of chapter 349 of the Acts of the year 1888, the Governor and Council, "for the purpose of providing suitable and adequate accommodations for the legislative and executive departments of the State government and for the several bureaus, boards and officers of the Commonwealth, whose offices are, or may be, located in the city of Boston, and for any other necessary and convenient uses of the Commonwealth," on November 7 of the same year, took possession in the name of the Commonwealth of the parcel of land lying next north of the State House, and bounded by Derne, Temple, Mount Vernon and Hancock streets, and also of a parcel of land lying to the east of Temple Street, between Mount Vernon and Derne streets, both lots with the buildings and improvements thereon, full power being given them to settle, by agreement or arbitration, the amount of compensation to be paid any person by reason of the taking of his property. They were also authorized to discontinue the whole of Temple Street between Mount Vernon and Derne streets, and to negotiate with the city of Boston concerning the construction of new streets or ways.

By chapter 404 of the Acts of 1892, for the purpose of securing an open space around the State House, the commissioners were authorized

to take, by purchase or otherwise, the land bounded north by Derne Street, east by Bowdoin Street, south by Beacon Hill Place and west by the State House, and by chapter 129, Acts of 1893, they were authorized to sell the buildings thereon. Subsequently, the commissioners were authorized to take Beacon Hill Place (chapter 450. Acts of 1893) and also the land bounded east by Bowdoin Street. south by Beacon Street, west by Mount Vernon Street and north by the land then owned by the Commonwealth; and provision was made for the removal of buildings on said land and for the improvement thereof (chapter 532, Acts of 1894; chapter 223, Acts of 1897; chapter 382, Acts of 1900; and chapter 525, Acts of 1901). In 1901 authority was given to the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council. to take in fee simple, in behalf of the Commonwealth, a parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, on the southerly side of Mount Vernon Street, immediately west of Hancock Avenue (chapter 525. Acts of 1901).

By chapter 92 of the Resolves of 1888, the Governor and Council were allowed a sum not exceeding \$5,000 to enable them to devise and report to the next General Court a general plan for the better accommodation of the State government.

A plan was accordingly submitted to the General Court of 1889, and \$2,500 were appropriated for the further perfecting of said plan. A bill to provide for the enlargement of the State House was subsequently reported in the Legislature and became a law (chapter 394 of the Acts of 1889). Under this act the Governor was authorized to appoint three persons, to be known as the State House Construction Commission, and Messrs. John D. Long, Wm. Endicott, Jr., and Benjamin D. Whitcomb were appointed the commissioners. Mr. Whitcomb died in 1894, and Mr. Charles Everett Clark was appointed to fill the vacancy. The latter died in 1899. 1894 Mr. Long resigned, and Mr. George W. Johnson was appointed a member of the commission. The architects selected were Messrs. Brigham & Spofford of Boston. Subsequently to March, 1892, Mr. Charles Brigham was the sole architect of the extension.

On the twenty-first day of December, 1889, the corner stone of the new building was laid by His Excellency Governor Ames with appropriate ceremonies. The removal of the various departments and commissions to the new building was begun in the latter part of 1894. The House of Representatives of 1895 convened in the old Representatives' Chamber on the second day of January, and on the following day met for the first time in the hall set apart for it in the State House extension. It has occupied this hall ever since. Pending changes in the State House building, the Senate sat in a room numbered 239, 240 and 241, in the extension. Its first meeting in this room was on

February 18, 1895. On April 8 it resumed its sittings in the old Senate Chamber.

By chapter 124 of the Resolves of 1896, the State House Construction Commission was directed to provide temporary accommodations for the Senate of 1897 and its officers. A temporary floor was accordingly constructed across the apartment, then unfinished, that has since come to be known as Memorial Hall, on a level with the present gallery; and the room thus made was finished and furnished as a Senate Chamber, with accommodations for spectators. On January 6, 1897, the Senate met in this chamber, which it continued to occupy throughout the session of that year, and it also, for the first time, made use of the reading room and the other rooms and offices intended for its permanent occupancy.

By chapter 531 of the Acts of 1896, His Honor Roger Wolcott, Acting Governor. Hon. George P. Lawrence, President of the Senate, and Hon. George v. L. Meyer, Speaker of the House, were made a committee to decide upon a plan for preserving, restoring and rendering practically fire-proof the so-called Bulfinch State House. The committee was directed to employ an architect, who was to superintend the execution of the work in accordance with such drawings and specifications as should be approved by said committee. It was provided that the State House Construction Commission should have charge of the work. Mr. Arthur G. Everett was the architect selected by the committee, and with him was associated Mr. Robert D. Andrews. Mr. Charles A. Cummings was made consulting architect.

By chapter 470 of the Acts of 1897, His Excellency Roger Wolcott, Hon. George P. Lawrence, President of the Senate, and Hon. John L. Bates, Speaker of the House, were made a committee to decide upon plans for furnishing the so-called Bulfinch State House, with authority to employ an architect to make drawings, specifications and designs therefor, and also to superintend the execution of the work. Mr. Everett was selected for the purpose.

On the convening of the General Court of 1898, the Senate occupied for the first time the chamber in the Bulfinch building that had formerly been the Hall of the House of Representatives. The original Senate Chamber was assigned to the Senate by the Governor and Council as one of its apartments. The Senate has continued to occupy its new chamber ever since.

For the purpose of meeting the expenses incurred between 1889 and 1913 in connection with taking of land, including land damages, the construction and furnishing of the State House Extension, the finishing of the Memorial Hall therein, and the restoring and furnishing of the Bulfinch front, etc., bonds to the amount of \$7,120,000 were issued from time to time.

By chapter 150 of the Resolves of 1912, the State House Commission (the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Treasurer and Receiver-General and the Sergeant-at-Arms) was directed, with the co-operation of the State Art Commission, to cause to be prepared plans for alterations in, and additions to, the State House, and to report to the next General Court. Report was made to the General Court of 1913 (House Document No. 133); and, by chapter 830 of the Acts of that year the State House Building Commission, to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council, was created, for the purpose of constructing additions substantially in accordance with the plan recommended in the report. Messrs. Albert P. Langtry, chairman, Joseph B. Russell and Neil McNeil were appointed the members of the building commission. Messrs. Robert D. Andrews, William Chapman and R. Clipston Sturgis were the architects selected by the commission. The work was begun in August, 1914. In 1915 Mr. John A. Keliher succeeded Mr. Langtry as a member of the commission and as its chairman, and Mr. J. Edward Fuller succeeded Mr. Russell.

By chapter 256 of the General Acts of 1915, the Commission was directed to construct a forward projection of the West wing, substantially the same as that already built in connection with the new East wing, and provision was made for the purchasing or taking of certain property and for the removal of the buildings thereon, etc. the expenses connected with the making of these several alterations and additions, bonds to the amount of \$2,265,000 were authorized and issued, as follows: chapter 830 of the Acts of 1913, \$900,000; chapter 256 of the Acts of 1915, \$600,000; chapter 181 of the Acts of 1916, \$65,000; and chapter 250 of the Acts of 1916, \$700,000. By chapter 17 of the General Acts of 1916, taking effect March 2, the State House Building Commission was abolished and its powers were transferred to the State House Commission. The members of this latter commission were Albert P. Langtry (Secretary of the Commonwealth), Charles L. Burrill (Treasurer and Receiver-General) and Thomas F. Pedrick (Sergeant-at-Arms of the General Court), Chairman: and, under their direction, the work was completed.

By item 8157-08, section 2, Chapter 711, Acts of 1956 The State Superintendent of Buildings was directed to cause the preparation of plans for, and the construction of, an archives building on the grounds of the State House. This item appropriated \$1,005,000 for the project. With Maurice A. and F. Parker Reidy of Boston, engineers in charge, and the Boston firm of Perry Shaw, Hepburn and Dean as consulting architect, construction was begun July 1, 1958. The Archives Building was completed and accepted by the Commonwealth on September 27, 1960.

### SEAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH.



COUNCIL RECORDS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13th, 1780.

Ordered, That Nathan Cushing, Esqr., be a committee to prepare a Seal for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who reported a Device for a Seal for said Commonwealth as follows, viz.: SAPPHIRE, an Indian, dressed in his Shirt, Moggosins, belted proper, in his right hand a Bow, Topaz, in his left an Arrow, its point towards the Base; of the second, on the Dexter side of the Indian's head, a Star, Pearl, for one of the United States of America.

CREST. On a Wreath a Dexter Arm clothed and ruffled proper, grasping a Broad Sword, the Pummel and Hilt, Topaz, with this Motto: Ense petit placidam Sub Libertate Quietem. And around the Seal: Sigillum Reipublica Massachusettensis.

Advised that the said Report be Accepted as the Arms of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

#### [CHAPTER 2 OF THE GENERAL LAWS.]

Arms. Great Seal, Flag, Flower, Tree and Bird of the Commonwealth.

- The arms of the commonwealth shall consist of a shield having a blue field or surface with an Indian thereon, dressed in a shirt and moccasins, holding in his right hand a bow, and in his left hand an arrow, point downward, all of gold; and, in the upper corner of the field, above his right arm, a silver star with five points. The crest shall be a wreath of blue and gold, whereon, in gold, shall be a right arm, bent at the elbow, clothed and ruffled, with the hand grasping a broadsword. The motto shall be "Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem."
- SECTION 2. The coat-of-arms as drawn and emblazoned under the direction of the state secretary in the year eighteen hundred and ninetyeight and deposited in his office shall be the official representation of the arms of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and all designs of said coat-of-arms for official use shall conform strictly to said representation.
- Section 3. The great seal of the commonwealth shall be circular in form, bearing upon its face a representation of the arms of the commonwealth encircled with the inscription, "Sigillum Reipublica Massachusettensis." The colors of the arms shall not be an essential part of said seal, and an impression from a seal engraved according to said design. on any commission, paper or document shall be valid without such colors or the representation thereof by heraldic lines or marks.
- SECTION 4. The seal of the commonwealth now in use in the office of the state secretary shall be the authorized seal so long as its use may be continued.
- SECTION 5. The flag of the commonwealth shall bear on one side a representation of the arms of the commonwealth, as prescribed by sections one and two, upon a white field, and on the other side a blue shield bearing a representation of a green pine tree, upon a white field.
- SECTION 6. The flag of the United States and the flag of the commonwealth shall be displayed on the main or administration building of each public institution of the commonwealth. The flags shall be of suitable dimensions and shall be flown every day when the weather permits.
- SECTION 6A. The flag of the commonwealth shall be flown at halfstaff at or on the main or administration building of each public institution of the commonwealth, at or on each other state-owned or statecontrolled building, and at all state military installations on various occasions. [See Chapter 2 § 6A.]
- SECTION 7. The mayflower (epigæa repens) shall be the flower or floral emblem of the commonwealth.
- SECTION 8. The American elm (Ulmus americana) shall be the tree or tree emblem of the commonwealth.
- SECTION 9. The chickadee (Penthestes atricapillus) shall be the bird or bird emblem of the commonwealth.

#### OATH OR AFFIRMATION OF OFFICE.

Under the Constitutions and Laws of the Commonwealth and of the United States every person chosen or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of this Commonwealth, before he enters on the duties of his office, is required to take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:—

#### THE OATH OF OFFICE.

- I, (name), do solemn!y swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the constitution thereof. So help me God.
- I, (name), do solemnly swear and affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as : according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably, to the rules and regulations of the Constitution, and the laws of this Commonwealth. So helt me God.
- I, (name), do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States.

#### AFFIRMATION.

- I, (name), do solemnly affirm, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the Constitution thereof. This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury.
- I, (name), do solemnly affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as : according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably, to the rules and regulations of the Constitution, and the laws of this Commonwealth. This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury.
- I, (name), do solemnly affirm that I will support the Constitution of the United States.

#### STATE LIBRARY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ROOM 341, STATE HOUSE.

In 1811 the Legislature of Massachusetts made provision for the annual exchange of statutes with the several States of the Union, and in 1826 it provided that the books and maps which had accumulated in the various departments in the State House should be collected and arranged in the Land Office under the care of the Land Agent. This act marks the formal establishment of the State Library of Massachusetts. In 1849 the custody of the Library was transferred from the Land Agent to the Secretary of the State Board of Education. In 1893 the office of State Librarian was created, and Caleb B. Tillinghast, to whose extraordinary knowledge of books the Library owes so much, and who had served as acting librarian since 1879, became the first encumbent.

Chapter 380, Acts of 1960, designated the Library as the George Fingold Library. On December 22, 1960, the plaque of George Fingold, sculptored by George Cooper was unveiled by Mrs. George Fingold, the widow of the former Attorney General of the Commonwealth.

The State Library now contains more than 950,000 books and pamphlets. As it is primarily a reference library for State officers and members of the General Court, it is especially rich in the laws, public documents and judicial decisions of the United States, Great Britain and the British colonies, and in works of current governmental interest. It has a large collection of statute law, and its collection of foreign laws is notable.

It is provided by the General Laws, chapter 6, section 38, that the State Library shall be for the use of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Council, General Court and such officers of the government and other persons as may be permitted to use it.

Trustees. Maurice A. Donahue (President of the Senate), Chairman, ex oficio; John F. X. Davoren (Speaker of the House of Representatives), ex oficio; John P. Elder, Boston; John Lenkiewicz, Everett; Vacancy.

State Librarian. — Ignatius Albert Matkov.
Counsel and Assistant to Librarian. — Gasper Caso, Jr.
Assistant State Librarians. — Alan Fox and Anna E. Lima.
Legislative Reference Librarian. — Eleanor Denning.

#### AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY.

100 CAMBRIDGE STREET, BOSTON.

A valuable Agricultural Library, connected with the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, is also open, during the usual business hours, for the use of the members of the General Court.

#### BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

101/2 BEACON STREET.

By the act of the General Court incorporating the Proprietors of the Boston Athenæum, it is provided that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the Council, of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall have free access to the Library of the said corporation, and may visit and consult the same at all times, under the same regulations as may be provided by the bylaws of said corporation for the proprietors thereof.

The Boston Athenæum is near the State House; and members who may wish to avail themselves of their privilege can receive a note of introduction to the Librarian by applying to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

## MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

1154 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON.

Section 6 of the Act of Feb. 19, 1794, incorporating the Massachusetts Historical Society, provides that "either branch of the Legislature shall, and may have free access to the library and museum of said Society."

# LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

(See General Laws, Chapter 4, Section 7, Eighteenth paragraph, as most recently amended by Chapter 616 of the Acts of 1962.)

Washington's Birthday . . . February the twenty-second

. . January the first

New Year's Day .

Patriots' Day .					April the nineteenth
Memorial Day					May the thirtieth
Independence Day					July the fourth
Labor Day .					First Monday of September
Columbus Day					October the twelfth
Veterans Day .					November the eleventh
Christmas Day					December the twenty-fifth
				hur	oor as a Day of Thanksgivin <b>g,</b> sday in November. Iarch the seventeenth
In Suffolk County	only	•	•	J	(Acts of 1962, Chapter 616) une the seventeenth (Acts of 1962, Chapter 616)
			•		ED TO BE ISSUED GOVERNOR.
New Orleans Day					January the eighth apter 49)
American History N					Month of February apter 44)
Boy Scout Week					February fifth to eleventh pter 281)
Lincoln Day . (Ge		Laws			February the twelfth 6, Section 13)
Spanish War Memo Memorial Day					February the fifteenth apter 58)
Washington Day	(Ac	ts of 1	963, (	Cha	February the twenty-second pter 297)

Anniversary of the Boston Massacre . March the fifth
(Acts of 1932, Chapter 242)
Peter Francisco Day March the fifteenth
(Acts of 1954, Chapter 124)
Evacuation Day March the seventeenth
(Acts of 1938, Chapter 80)
Italian American War Veterans of
the United States, Inc., Day March the twenty-seventh
(Acts of 1965, Chapter 274)
Student Government Day First Friday in April
(Chapter 368, Acts of 1959)
Veterans of World War I Hospital Day First Sunday in April
(Acts of 1963, Chapter 247)
Patriots' Day April the nineteenth
(Acts of 1938, Chapter 22)
Arbor and Bird Day Last Friday in April
(Acts of 1946, Chapter 201)
Senior Citizens Month Month of May
(Acts of 1965, Chapter 558)
Loyalty Day May the first
(Acts of 1949, Chapter 263)
Polish Constitution Day May the third
(Acts of 1953, Chapter 172)
Mothers' Day Second Sunday in May
(Acts of 1963, Chapter 297)
Lafavette Day May the twentieth
(Acts of 1935, Chapter 148)
Maritime Day May the twenty-second
(Acts of 1964, Chapter 282)
Massachusetts Art Week Last Week in May
(Acts of 1958, Chapter 125)
Memorial Day May the thirtieth
(Acts of 1953, Chapter 84)
Teachers' Day First Sunday in June
(Acts of 1960, Chapter 46)
Children's Day Second Sunday in June
(Acts of 1958, Chapter 81)
Flag Day June the fourteenth
(General Laws, Chapter 6, Section 14)
Bunker Hill Day June the seventeenth
(Acts of 1932, Chapter 153)
Fathers' Day Third Sunday in June
(Acts of 1963, Chapter 297)
Jamaican Independence Day August the seventh
(Acts of 1967, Chapter 153)
Purple Heart Day August the seventh
(Acts of 1963, Chapter 297)
•

Indian Day .	• •	. August the twelfth
Liberto Torre Dece	(Acts of 1939,	
Liberty Tree Day	(Acts of 1964,	. August the fourteenth
Susan B. Anthony		. August the twenty-sixth
Duban D. Imenony	(Acts of 1958,	_
Sight-Saving Month		. Month of September
DIGHT-DUVING INTOHE	(Acts of 1959,	
Commodore John B		
Commodore John D	(Acts of 1934,	
Constitution Day	(ACIS 01 1934,	
Constitution Day	(4-46-1053	. September the seventeenth
Countin Ellerante Miles	(Acts of 1953,	- '
Cystic Fibrosis Wee		. Third Full Week of September
Possel and III II	(Acts of 1967,	- ·
Employ the Handic		
D: D	(Acts of 1958,	* *
Fire Prevention We	ek	. Date fixed by Fire Marshal
Pulaski Day .	•	. October the eleventh
	(Acts of 1932,	
Columbus Day	• • • •	. October the twelfth
	(Acts of 1958,	•
United Nations Day		. October the twenty-fourth
C	(Acts of 1955,	
State Constitution I	(Acts of 1964,	Chapter 201)
Youth Honor Day	(11003 01 1904,	. October the thirty-first
routh front Day	(Acts of 1960,	•
American Education		. Week commencing with the
		Sunday preceding Veterans
	(4.4 6.4064	Day
Veterans Dav	(Acts of 1964,	-
veterans Day	(4-4	. November the eleventh
The all and all and Danie	(Acts of 1954,	
Thanksgiving Day		. Customarily the fourth Thurs-
(D 1		day in November
(Proclamation not		w but customarily issued by the
	Gover	nor)
Disabled American		
Hospital Day		. First Sunday in December
	(Acts of 1963,	
Civil Rights Week	• • •	. December eighth to fifteenth
	(Acts of 1952,	•
Army and Navy Un	•	. Second Saturday in December
	(Acts of 1963,	= -
Veteran Firemen's N	Auster Day .	Date fixed by Governor when
		issued
	(Acts of 1941, 0	Chapter 387)

CHAPTER 140 of the Acts of 1934.

AN ACT PROVIDING FACILITIES FOR THE PARKING OF MOTOR VEHICLES NEAR THE STATE HOUSE BY MEM-BERS AND OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL COURT.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

Section 1. The traffic commission of the city of Boston is hereby directed to provide in its regulations prohibiting or restricting the parking and standing of motor vehicles on public ways in said city that they shall not, so far as they relate to the easterly side of Hancock street between Mount Vernon and Derne streets, the southerly side of Derne street between Hancock and Bowdoin streets, and the westerly side of Bowdoin street between Mount Vernon and Beacon streets, apply to motor vehicles owned or used by members and officers of the general court.

Section 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 183 of the Acts of 1962.

An Act revising the law relative to parking on the state house grounds.

Whereas, The deferred operation of this act would tend to defeat its purpose, which is to provide forthwith for the establishment of rules and regulations relative to the parking of motor vehicles on the state house grounds in order to relieve traffic congestion in the vicinity of the state house, therefore it is hereby declared to be an emergency law, necessary for the immediate preservation of the public convenience.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

Section 1. The parking area on the state house grounds, including that portion of Mount Vernon street between the westerly curb of Bowdoin street and the easterly curb of Hancock street, is hereby designated for the use of members of the general court, subject to such rules and regulations as the committee on rules of the two branches acting concurrently may adopt and for the use of such other persons as said committee may by such rules and regulations prescribe. Whoever violates any such rule or regulation shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten dollars for each such violation. The capitol police shall enforce said rules and regulations and for said purpose may exercise the powers conferred on them by section twelve of chaptereight of the General Laws.

SECTION 2. Chapter two hundred and eleven of the acts of nineteen hundred and fifty-one is hereby repealed.

# DISTRICTS

CONGRESSIONAL, COUNCILLOR, SENATORIAL AND REPRESENTATIVE



# CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

As established by Chapter 315 of the Acts of 1962 See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

The United States census of 1960 was the basis of the apportionment.

#### DISTRICT No. 1.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population, 1960.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population, 1900.
Berkshire County.		Franklin County.	
A dame.	. 12,391	Ashfield	1,131
A 16 and	256	Bernardston	1,370
Dealest	770		1,664
Charbire	2,472	Charlemont	897
Classications	1.741	Colrain .	1,426
Dolton	6,436	Conway	875
Egganant	. 895	Deerfield	3,338
Elevido	569	Erving	1.272
Court Daminatan	6,624	Gill	1,203
Llamanale	1 100	Greenfield	17.690
Llinadata	1 411	Hamless	251
I	2022	Heath	304
T	5.271	T44	914
T	4.253	Loudon	343
Monterey	480	Manne	210
Mr. o. 117- al-faration	. 34	Mantana	7.836
Man Ashford	165	NT C. L	397
37 36 11 1	1.083	NT L-C-1-1	2,320
Monmy Ariesa	10.005	0	6,154
Ostin	172	Davie	231
Domi	107	Shelburne	1.739
Demonstrate to	57 870		265
TO ! !	200	Sunderland	1.279
Camiliafiald	1 526	Warwick	426
Corrors	277	Wendell	292
Chaffiold	2 1 20	Whately	1,037
Charlebaides	2.161	whatery	1,057
T	107		1
Woohington	200	Hampden County.	1
West Stockbridge	1 211	Blandford	636
Williamstown .	7 222	Chester	1 155
1771 1	201	Granville	874
Windsor	. 304	Granville	8/4

# DISTRICT No. 1 - Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population, 1960.	Cities and Towns.	Popullation, 1960.
Hampden Co. — Con. HOLYOKE . Montgomery . Russell . Southwick . Tolland Westfield .	52,689 333 1,366 5,139 101 26,302	Hampshire Co. — Con. Pelham . Plainfield . Southampton Westhampton Williamsburg Worthington .	805 237 2,192 583 2,186 597
Hampshire County. Amherst Chesterfield Cummington Easthampton Goshen Hadley Hatfield Huntington Middlefield MORTHAMPTON	13,718 556 550 12,326 385 3,099 2,350 1,392 315 30,058	Worcester County. Athol Petersham Phillipston Royalston Templeton Total  [Silvio O. Conte.]	11,63 896 695 806 5,37 376,336

# DISTRICT No. 2.

Hampden County. Agawam Brimfield	15,718 1,414 61,553 10,294 2,345 561 10,565 13,805 6,712 10,358 174,463 659 24,924 7,387	Hampshire County. Belchertown Granby South Hadley Ware  Worcester County. Brookfield East Brookfield Sturbridge Warren West Brookfield Total	5,186 4,221 14,956 7,517 1,751 1,533 3,616 3,604 3,383 2,053
Wildramani	,,50,	[Edward P. Boland.]	000,070

DISTRICT No. 3.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1960.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1960.
Middlesex County.		Worcester Co Con.	
Acton	7,238	Douglas	2,559
Ashby	1.883	Dudley	6,510
Ayer	14,927	FITCHBURG	43,021
Boxborough	744	GARDNER	19,038
Dunstable	824	Hardwick	2,340
Groton	3,904	Harvard	2,563
Holliston	6,222	Hopedale	3,987
Hudson	9,666		1,217
Littleton	5,109		3,958
Marlborough		Leicester	8,177
Maynard . , .		LEOMINSTER	27,929
Natick Pepperell Sherborn Shirley Stow Fownsend Tyngsborough	28,831	Lunenburg	6,334
Pepperell	4,336 1,806	Mendon	2,068
Sherborn	1,806		15,749
Shirley	5,202		9,623
Stow	2,573	Millville	1,567
Townsend	3,650	New Braintree	509
Lyngsborough	3,302	Northbridge	10,800
Westford	6,261	Oakham	524
		Oxford	9,282
Norfolk County,		Paxton	2,399 1,360
D - 111 1	6,774		3,253
	10.530	Southbridge	16,523
Medway	5,168	Spancer	7.838
Millis	4,374	Sterling	3,193
	1,0.1	Sterling	3,638
		Upton	3,127
Worcester County.		Upton	7,789
Ashburnham	2,758		13,680
Barre	3,479	Webster	4.022
Berlin	1,742	Winchendon	6,237
Blackstone	5,130		
Bolton	1,264	Total	441,558
Charlton	3,685		
Clinton	12,848	[Philip J. Philbin.]	
	DISTRIC	CT No. 4.	
Middlesex County.		Middlesex Co Con.	
Ashland	7,779		10.444
7	44,526	Wayland	8.261
Hopkinton	4.932	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0,201
	1 7 4 4 7 1	Corcester County	
Sudbury	7,447 55,413	Worcester County.	14.047

DIST	RICT No.	4 — Concluded.	
Cities and Towns.	Popu- lation, 1960.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population, 1960.
Worcester Co. — Con.		Worcester Co Con.	
Grafton	10,627	West Boylston	5,526
Holden	10,117 6,687	Worcester	186,587
Shrewsbury	16,622	Total	444,069
Northborough Shrewsbury Southborough Westborough	3,996 9,599	[Harold D. Donohue.]	
	1		
	DISTRIC	CT No. 5.	
Essex County.		Middlesex Co Con.	
Andover	15,878	LOWELL	92,107
LAWRENCE	70,933	Melrose North Reading	29,619 8,331
Middlesex County.		Reading	19,259
Bedford	10,969	Stoneham	17,821
Billerica	17,867	Tewksbury	15,902
Burlington	12,852	Wilmington	12,475
Carlisle	1,488	Winchester	19,376
Chelmsford	15,130	WOBURN	31,214
Concord	12,517		
Dracut	13,674	Total	450,716
Lexington Lincoln	27,691 5,613	[F. Bradford Morse.]	
Lincoln	3,013	[F. Bradford Morse.]	
	DISTRIC	CT No. 6.	
Essex County.		Essex Co. — Con.	
Amesbury	10,787	Nahant	3,960
BEVERLY	36,108	Newbury	2,519
Boxford	2.010	NEWBURYPORT	14,004
Danvers	21,926	North Andover	10,908
Essex	2,238	PEABODY	32,202
Georgetown	3,755	Rockport	4,616
GLOUCESTER	25,789	Rowley	2,783
Groveland	3,297	SALEM	39,211
Hamilton	5,488	Swampscott	3,154 13,294
HAVERHILL	46,346 8,544		3,351
Ipswich	94,478	*** 1	2,798
Manchester	3,932	West Newbury	1,844
Marblehead	18,521		
Merrimac	3,261	Total	452,956
Methuen	28,114		
Middleton	3,718	[William H. Bates.]	

## DISTRICT No. 7.

CITIES A	ND I	row:	vs.	Popu lation, 1960.	CITIES AN	ND I	rwo	1 <b>5.</b>	Population, 1960.
Essex Lynnfield	Cor.	nty.		8,398	Suffol)	₹ Co	unly	.	33,749
Saugus .	•	•	٠	20,666	REVERE Winthrop	:			40,080 20,303
Middles	sex C	ount	y.					-	
Arlington Belmont	:	:	:	49,953 28,715	Total	•	٠		392,350
EVERETT MALDEN	:	:		43,544 57,676					
Medford Wakefield	:	:	:	64,971 24,295	Torbert H.	Ma	cdon	ald.l	

# DISTRICT No. 8.

Middlesex County. CAMBRIDGE*. SOMERVILLE.  Norfolk County. Brookline Suffelk County.	107,716 94,697 54,044	Suffolk County — Con. BOSTON — Con. Ward 3 29,240 Ward 21 36,977 Ward 22
Boston: Ward 1 Ward 2	45,114 20,638	[Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.]

## DISTRICT No. 9.

Suffolk	Co	unty.	ĺ		Suffolk Con			on.	
Boston:					Boston	Con			
Ward 4			.	28,524	Ward 14			. !	47,766
Ward 5			. !	36.920	Ward 15			.	24,051
Ward 6				28,426	Ward 16			.	30,689
Ward 7			. [	27,689	Ward 17			.	30,407
Ward 8			.	20,140	Ward 19				29,533
Ward 9				19,485	Ward 20				41,590
Ward 10			- 1	26,595				ĺ	
Ward 11				25,532	Total				478,962
Ward 12				30.744					•
Ward 13				30.871	[John W. M	cCo	orma	ck.l	

## DISTRICT No. 10.

Popu- lation, 1960.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population, 1960.
27,118 1,609 3,769	Middlesex County. NEWTON Norfolk County. Dover	92,384
99,942 3,039 7,773	Foxborough	2,846 10,136 6,021 25,793
6,818 4,150 4,953	Plainville	3,471 3,810 14,068 26,071
8,399 12,196 9,916 41,132	Wrentham Total	10.354 6,685 456,308
	27.118 1,609 3,769 9,078 99,942 3,039 7,773 14,777 6,818 4,150 4,953 8,399 12,196	Antion, 1960.   CITIES AND TOWNS.

## DISTRICT No. 11.

Norfolk	Co	unty			_ Plymouth County.	
Avon .				4,301	Brockton	72,813
Braintre <b>e</b>				31,069		
Canton .				12,771		
Dedham				23,869	Suffolk County.	i
Holbrook				10,104	BOSTON, Ward 18 .	54,096
Milton .				26,375		
Norwood				24,898	Total	441.180
OUINCY.	:		·	87,409		
Randolph				18,900		i
Sharon .	•	•		10.070		
	•	•	•			
Stoughton		•	•	16,328		1
Weymouth	٠	•		48,177	[James A. Burke.]	
				l i		1

## DISTRICT No. 12.

## DISTRICT No. 12 - Concluded.

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1960.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population, 1960.
Bristol County Acushnet Dartmouth Fairhaven New Bedford Westport  Dukes County. Chilmark Edgartown Gay Head Gosnold Oak Bluffs Tisbury West Tisbury West Tisbury Nantucket County. Norfolk County. Chilmark Plymouth County. Abington Bridgewater Carver. Duxbury	5,755 14,607 14,339 102,477 6,641 238 1,474 103 66 1,419 2,169 360 3,559 5,840	Plymouth Co. — Con. East Bridgewater Halifax. Hanover Hanson. Hingham Hull Kingston Lakeville Marion. Marshfield Mattapoisett Middleborough Norwell Pembroke Plymouth Plympton Rochester Rockland Scituate Wareham West Bridgewater Whitman Total [Hastings Keith.]	6,139 1,599 5,923 4,370 15,378 7,055 4,302 3,209 2,881 6,748 3,117 11,065 821 1,559 13,119 11,214 9,461 5,061 10,485 404,969



# COUNCILLOR DISTRICTS.

(With Councillors for 1967-68.)

- [As established by Chapter 432, Section 1, of the Acts of 1960, based on the State census of 1955. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]
- I. The Cape and Plymouth, the First, Second and Third Bristol, and the Norfolk and Plymouth Senatorial Districts.
- Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Falmouth, Harwich, Mashpee, Orleans, Provincetown, Sandwich, Truro, Wellfleet and Yarmouth, in the county of Barnstable; Acushnet, Attleboro, Berkley, Dartmouth, Dighton, Fairhaven, Fall River, Freetown, New Bedford, North Attleborough, Norton, Raynham, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Somerset, Swansea, Taunton and Westport, in the county of Bristol; Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury and West Tisbury, in the county of Dukes County; Nantucket, in the county of Nantucket; Cohasset, Holbrook and Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk; and Carver, Duxbury, Halifax, Hanover, Hanson, Hingham, Hull, Kingston, Lakeville, Marion, Marshfield, Mattapoisett, Middleborough, Norwell, Pembroke, Plymouth, Plympton, Rochester, Scituate, Wareham and Whitman, in the county of Plymouth. Legal voters, 314,050. [Nicholas W. Mitchell, Fall River]
- II. The Second Norfolk, the Norfolk and Middlesex, the Norfolk and Suffolk, the Plymouth, and the Sixth Suffolk Senatorial Districts.
- Easton and Mansfield, in the county of Bristol; Newton and Weston, in the county of Middlesex; Avon, Bellingham, Brookline, Canton, Dedham, Dover, Foxborough, Franklin, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Needham, Norfolk Norwood, Plainville, Sharon, Stoughton, Walpole, Wellesley, Westwood and Wrentham, in the county of Norfolk; Abington, Bridgewater, Brockton, East Bridgewater, Rockland and West Bridgewater, in the county of Plymouth; and Wards Nos. 12, 14, 18 and 22 of Boston, in the county of Suffolk. Legal voters, 322,309. [John J. Craven, Jr.]
- 111. The Second and Fifth Middlesex, the Middlesex and Worcester, and the Third and Fifth Suffolk Senatorial Districts.

- Acton, Ashland, Ayer, Bedford, Belmont, Boxborough, Wards Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Cambridge, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Concord, Framingham, Holliston, Hopkinton, Hudson, Lincoln, Littleton, Marlborough, Maynard, Natick, Sherborn, Shirley, Ward 7 of Somerville, Stow, Sudbury, Waltham, Watertown, Wayland and Westford, in the county of Middlesex; Wards Nos. 4, 5, 10, 11, 19, 20 and 21 of Boston, in the county of Suffolk; and Berlin, Bolton, Harvard, Lancaster and Northborough, in the county of Worcester, Legal voters, 322,111. [George F, Cronin, Jr., Boston.]
- IV. The First Norfolk, and the First, Second, Fourth and Seventh Suffolk Senatorial Districts.
- Saugus, in the county of Essex; Ward 1 of Cambridge, and Wards 1 and 5 of Everett, in the county of Middlesex; Braintree, Milton, Quincy and Randolph, in the county of Norfolk; and Wards 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 16 and 17 of Boston, Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop, in the county of Suffolk. Legal voters, 306,895. [Patrick J. McDonough, Boston.]
- V. The First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Essex Senatorial Districts.
- Amesbury, Andover, Beverly, Boxford, Danvers, Essex, Georgetown, Gloucester, Groveland, Hamilton, Haverhill, Ipswich, Lawrence, Lynn, Lynnfield, Manchester, Marblehead, Merrimac, Methuen, Middleton, Nahant, Newbury, Newburyport, North Andover, Peabody, Rockport, Rowley, Salem, Salisbury, Swampscott, Topsfield, Wenham and West Newbury, in the county of Essex; and North Reading and Reading, in the county of Middlesex. Legal voters, 307,006. [Thomas J. Lane, Lawrence.]
- VI. The First, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Middlesex Senatorial Districts.
- Arlington, Ashby, Billerica, Burlington, Ward 3 of Cambridge, Dracut, Dunstable, Wards Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 6 of Everett, Groton, Lexington, Lowell, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Pepperell, Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Somerville, Stoneham, Tewksbury, Townsend, Tyngsborough, Wakefield, Wilmington, Winchester and Woburn, in the county of Middlesex. Legal voters, 305,043. [G. Edward Bradley.]
- VII. The First, Second, Third and Fourth Worcester, and the Worcester and Hampden Senatorial Districts.

Brimfield, Hampden, Holland, Monson, Palmer, Wales and Wilbraham, in the county of Hampden; Belchertown and Ware, in the county of Hampshire; and Ashburnham, Athol, Auburn, Barre, Blackstone, Boylston, Brookfield, Charlton, Clinton, Douglas, Dudley, East Brookfield, Fitchburg, Gardner, Grafton, Hardwick, Holden, Hopedale, Hubbardston, Leicester, Leominster, Lunenburg, Mendon, Milford, Millbury, Millville, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Northbridge, Oakham, Oxford, Paxton, Petersham, Phillipston, Princeton, Royalston, Rutland, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Southbridge, Spencer, Sterling, Sturbridge, Sutton, Templeton, Upton, Uxbridge, Warren, Webster, West Brookfield, West Boylston, Westborough, Westminster, Winchendon and Worcester, in the county of Worcester. Legal voters, 304,677. [Walter F. Kelly, Worcester.]

VIII. — The Berkshire, the Franklin and Hampshire, the First and Second Hampden, and the Hampden and Berkshire Senatorial Districts.

Adams, Alford, Becket, Cheshire, Clarksburg, Dalton, Egremont, Florida, Great Barrington, Hancock, Hinsdale, Lanesborough, Lee, Lenox, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Ashford, New Marlborough, North Adams, Otis, Peru, Pittsfield, Richmond. Sandisfield, Savoy, Sheffield, Stockbridge, Tyringham, Washington, West Stockbridge, Williamstown and Windsor, in the county of Berkshire; Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Erving, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Montague, New Salem, Northfield, Orange, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Warwick, Wendell and Whately, in the county of Franklin; Agawam, Blandford, Chester, Chicopee, East Longmeadow, Granville, Holyoke, Longmeadow, Ludlow, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Springfield, Tolland, West Springfield and Westfield, in the county of Hampden; and Amherst, Chesterfield, Cummington, Easthampton, Goshen, Granby, Hadley, Hatfield, Huntington, Middlefield, Northampton, Pelham, Plainfield, South Hadley, Southampton, Westhampton, Williamsburg and Worthington, in the county of Hampshire. Legal voters, 328,494. [Raymond J. Fontana]

# SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

(With Senators for 1967-68.)

As established by Chapter 432, Section 2, of the Acts of 1960, based on the State census of 1955. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

[Average ratio for the State, legal voters, 62,765.]

- BERKSHIRE. Adams, Cheshire, Clarksburg, Dalton, Florida, Hancock, Hinsdale, Lanesborough, Lee, Lenox, New Ashford, North Adams, Peru, Pittsfield, Savoy, Washington, Williamstown and Windsor. Legal voters, 63,280. [Andrea F. Nuciforo, Pittsfield.]
- FIRST BRISTOL. Attleboro, Berkley, Dighton, North Attleborough, Norton, Raynham, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Somerset, Swansea and Taunton. Legal voters, 61,645. [John F. Parker, Taunton.]
- SECOND BRISTOL. Acushnet, Fall River and Freetown. Legal voters, 62,761. [Mary L. Fonseca, Fall River.]
- THIRD BRISTOL. Dartmouth and New Bedford. Legal voters, 64,267. [Harold H. J. Clasky, New Bedford.]
- CAPE AND PLYMOUTH. Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Falmouth, Harwich, Mashpee, Orleans, Provincetown, Sandwich, Truro, Wellfleet and Yarmouth, in the county of Barnstable; Fairhaven and Westport, in the county of Bristal; Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury and West Tisbury, in the county of Dukes County; Nantucket, in the county of Nantucket; and Marion, Mattapoisett, Plymouth, Rochester and Wareham, in the county of Plymouth. Legal voters, 62,288. [Allan F. Jones, Barnstable.]
- FIRST ESSEX. Lynn, Nahant and Swampscott. Legal voters, 63,430. [Charles V. Hogan, Lynn.]
- Second Essex. Beverly, Marblehead, Peabody and Salem. Legal voters, 62,858. [Kevin B. Harrington, Salem.]
- THIRD ESSEX. Boxford, Danvers, Essex, Georgetown, Gloucester, Groveland, Hamilton, Ipswich, Lynnfield, Manchester, Middleton, Newbury, Rockport, Rowley, Topsfield, Wenham and West New-

- bury, in the county of Essex; and North Reading and Reading, in the county of Middlesex. Legal voters, 61,640. [William L. Saltonstall. Manchester.]
- FOURTH ESSEX. Amesbury, Andover, Haverhill, Merrimac, Newburyport, North Andover and Salisbury. Legal voters, 60,368. [James P. Rurak, Haverhill.]
- FIFTH ESSEX. Lawrence and Methuen. Legal voters, 58,710. [William X. Wall, Lawrence.]
- FRANKLIN AND HAMPSHIRE. Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Erving, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Montague, New Salem, Northfield, Orange, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Warwick, Wendell and Whately, in the county of Franklin; and Amherst, Chesterfield, Cummington, Easthampton, Goshen, Granby, Hadley, Hatfield, Huntington, Northampton, Pelham, Plainfield, South Hadley, Southampton, Westhampton and Williamsburg, in the county of Hampshire. Legal voters, 67,662. [John D. Barrus, Goshen.]
- First Hampden. Ludlow and Wards Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Springfield. Legal voters, 68,053. [Donald Ryan, Springfield.]
- SECOND HAMPDEN. Chicopee, Holyoke and Ward No. 1 of Springfield. Legal voters, 64,996. [Maurice A. Donahue, Holyoke.]
- HAMPDEN AND BERESHIRE. Alford, Becket, Egremont, Great Barrington, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Marlborough, Otis, Richmond, Sandisfield, Sheffield, Stockbridge, Tyringham and West Stockbridge, in the county of Berkshire: Agawam, Blandford, Chester, East Longmeadow, Granville, Longmeadow, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Ward No. 3 of Springfield, Tolland, West Springfield and Westfield, in the county of Hampshire. Legal voters, 64,503. [George D. Hammond, Westfield.]
- FIRST MIDDLESEX. Ashby, Dracut, Dunstable, Groton, Lowell, Pepperell, Townsend and Tyngsborough. Legal voters, 64,400. [John E. Harrington, Jr., Lowell.]
- SECOND MIDDLESEX. Belmont, Wards Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Cambridge and Ward 7 of Somerville. Legal voters, 55,703. [Francis X. McCann, Cambridge.]

- THIRD MIDDLESEX. Ward No. 3 of Cambridge, Ward No. 2 of Malden, Wards Nos. 1 and 7 of Medford and Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Somerville. Legal voters, 60,316. [Denis L. McKenna. Somerville.]
- FOURTH MIDDLESEX. Wards Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 6 of Everett, Wards Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Malden and Melrose. Legal voters, 65,735. [Fred Lamson, Malden.]
- FIFTH MIDDLESEX. Ayer, Bedford, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Concord, Lincoln, Littleton, Shirley, Waltham, Watertown and Westford. Legal voters. 62,598. [James DeNormandie, Lincoln.]
- SIXTH MIDDLESEX. Arlington, Wards Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Medford and Winchester. Legal voters, 60,859. [Philibert L. Pellegrini, Arlington.]
- SEVENTH MIDDLESEX. Billerica, Burlington, Lexington, Stoneham, Tewksbury, Wakefield, Wilmington and Woburn. Legal voters, 66,515. [Ronald C. MacKenzie, Burlington.]
- MIDDLESEX AND WORCESTER. Acton, Ashland, Boxborough, Framingham, Holliston, Hopkinton, Hudson, Marlborough, Maynard, Natick, Sherborn, Stow, Sudbury and Wayland, in the county of Middlesex; Berlin, Bolton, Harvard, Lancaster and Northborough, in the county of Worcester. Legal voters, 65,318. [William I. Randall, Framingham.]
- FIRST NORFOLK. Braintree, Quincy and Randolph. Legal voters, 61,681. [James R. McIntyre, Quincy.]
- SECOND NORFOLK. Easton and Mansfield, in the county of Bristol; and Bellingham, Canton, Dover, Foxborough, Franklin, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Norfolk, Norwood, Plainville, Sharon, Walpole, Westwood and Wrentham, in the county of Norfolk. Legal voters, 64,024. [John M. Quinlan, Dover.]
- NORFOLK AND MIDDLESEX. Wards Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 of Newton and Weston, in the county of Middlesex; and Dedham, Needham and Wellesley, in the county of Norfolk. Legal voters, 67,246. [Leslie B. Cutler, Needham.]
- NORFOLK AND PLYMOUTH. Cohasset, Holbrook and Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk; and Carver, Duxbury, Halifax, Hanover, Hanson, Hingham, Hull, Kingston, Lakeville, Marshfield, Middleborough, Norwell, Pembroke, Plympton, Scituate and Whitman, in the county of Plymouth. Legal voters, 63,089. [William D. Weeks, Cohasset.]

- NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK. Wards Nos. 1, 6 and 7 of Newton, in the county of Middlesex; Brookline, in the county of Norfolk; and Ward No. 22 of Boston, in the county of Suffolk. Legal voters, 65,567. [Beryl W. Cohen, Brookline.]
- PLYMOUTH. Avon and Stoughton, in the county of Norfolk; and Abington, Bridgewater, Brockton, East Bridgewater, Rockland and West Bridgewater, in the county of Plymouth. Legal voters, 61,645. [James F. Burke, Brockton.]
- FIRST SUFFOLK. Saugus, in the county of Essex; Wards Nos. 1 and 5 of Everett, in the county of Middlesex; and Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop, in the county of Suffolk. Legal voters, 60,143. [Harry Della Russo, Revere.]
- Second Suffolk. Ward No. 1 of Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex; and Wards Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of Boston, in the county of Suffolk. Legal voters, 58,456. [Mario Umana, East Boston.]
- THIRD SUFFOLK. Ward No. 2 of Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex; and Wards Nos. 4, 5 and 21 of Boston, in the county of Suffolk. Legal voters, 64,165. [Oliver F. Ames, Boston.]
- FOURTH SUFFOLK. Wards Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 13 of Boston. Legal voters, 53,957. [John J. Moakley, Boston.]
- FIFTH SUFFOLK. Wards Nos. 10, 11, 19 and 20 of Boston. Legal voters, 67.163. [Stephen C. Davenport, Boston.]
- SIXTH SUFFOLK. Wards Nos. 12, 14 and 18 of Boston. Legal voters, 67,713. [Samuel Harmon, Boston.]
- SEVENTH SUFFOLK. Milton, in the county of Norfolk; and Wards Nos. 15, 16 and 17 of Boston, in the county of Suffolk. Legal voters, 63,154. [George V. Kenneally, Jr., Boston.]
- FIRST WORCESTER. Leicester, Millbury and Wards Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Worcester. Legal voters, 54,908. [Vite J. Pigaga, Worcester.]
- SECOND WORCESTER. Holden, West Boylston and Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 9 and 10 of Worcester. Legal voters, 60,436. [John J. Conte, Worcester.]
- THIRD WORCESTER. Ashburnham, Boylston, Clinton, Fitchburg, Gardner, Leominster, Lunenburg, Sterling and Westminster. Legal voters, 61,913. [Joseph D. Ward, Fitchburg.]

- FOURTH WORCESTER. Auburn, Blackstone, Douglas, Dudley, Grafton, Hopedale, Mendon, Milford, Millville, Northbridge, Oxford, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Sutton, Upton, Uxbridge, Webster and Westborough. Legal voters, 65,468. [James A. Kelly, Jr., Oxford.]
- WORCESTER, HAMPDEN AND HAMPSHIRE. Brimfield, Hampden, Holland, Monson, Palmer, Wales and Wilbraham, in the county of Hampden; Belchertown and Ware, in the county of Hampshire; and Athol, Barre, Brookfield, Charlton, East Brookfield, Hardwick, Hubbardston, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Oakham, Paxton, Petersham, Phillipston, Princeton, Royalston, Rutland, Southbridge, Spencer, Sturbridge, Templeton, Warren, West Brookfield and Winchendon, in the county of Worcester. Legal voters, 61.952. [Philip A. Ouinn, Spencer.]

# REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.\*

[As established under authority of Chapter 666 of the Acts of 1963. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

This table was furnished by the Secretary or the Commonwealth.

Average ratio for Representatives: legal voters, 10,460.

#### BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

#### THREE REPRESENTATIVES.

#### DISTRICT

- Barnstable, Dennis and Yarmouth. Legal voters, 11,097; population, 22,696. One representative.
- Brewster, Chatham, Eastham, Harwich, Orleans, Provincetown, Truro and Wellfleet. Legal voters, 10,336; population, 17,593. One representative.
- Bourne, Falmouth, Mashpee and Sandwich. Legal voters, 9,168; population, 29,997. One representative.

#### BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

#### SEVEN REPRESENTATIVES.

- North Adams. Legal voters, 10,985; population, 19,905. One representative.
- Adams, Clarksburg, Florida, New Ashford, Savoy and Williamstown. Legal voters, 11,463; population, 22,465. One representative.
- Cheshire, Lanesborough and Pittsfield, 1st Ward and 2d Ward. Legal voters, 11,232; population, 22,355. One representative.
- Pittsfield, 3d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 12,449; population, 24,903. One representative.
- Hancock and Pittsfield, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 8,074; population, 16,481. One representative.

<sup>\*</sup> The State census of 1955 was the basis of the apportionment.

- Becket, Dalton, Hinsdale, Lee, Lenox, Otis, Peru, Tyringham, Washington and Windsor. Legal voters, 9,642; population, 19,685. One representative.
- Alford, Egremont, Great Barrington, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Marlborough, Richmond, Sandisfield, Sheffield, Stockbridge and West Stockbridge. Legal voters, 8,942; population, 16,341. One representative.

#### BRISTOL COUNTY.

#### NINETEEN REPRESENTATIVES.

- Attleboro, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 11,840; population, 25,062. One representative.
- Easten, Mansfield, Norton and Raynham. Legal voters, 12,138; population, 27,819. One representative.
- Taunton, 5th Ward, 7th Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 9,557; population, 21,218. One representative.
- Taunton, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward and 6th Ward.
   Legal voters, 10,821; population, 19,914. One representative.
- Berkley, Dighton, Seekonk and Swansea. Legal voters, 10,324;
   population, 23,693. One representative.
- New Bedford, 1st Ward and 2d Ward. Legal voters, 20,452; population, 36,782. Two representatives.
- New Bedford, 3d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 19,107; population, 33,927. Two representatives.
- Dartmouth and New Bedford, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 24,703; population, 46,375. Two representatives.
- Acushnet, Fairhaven and Freetown. Legal voters, 10,814; population, 23,133. One representative.
- Fall River, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 3d Ward. Legal voters, 24,135; population, 40,670. Two representatives.
- Fall River, 4th Ward, 5th Ward, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 19,458; population, 32,583. Two representatives.
- Fall River, 8th Ward, and Westport. Legal voters, 11,339; population, 19,774. One representative.
- Fall River, 9th Ward, and Somerset. Legal voters, 12,631; population, 26,112. One representative.
- Attleboro, 1st Ward, and North Attleborough. Legal voters, 9,715; population, 21,786. One representative.

# DUKES COUNTY. ONE REPRESENTATIVE.

#### DISTRICT

 - Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury and West Tisbury. Legal voters, 3,612; population, 5,829.
 One representative.

# ESSEX COUNTY. TWENTY EIGHT REPRESENTATIVES

- Gloucester, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward. 4th Ward and 5th Ward and Rockport. Legal voters, 10,463; population, 19,501. One representative.
- Essex, Ipswich, Gloucester. 6th Ward, 7th Ward and 8th Ward, Newbury and Rowley. Legal voters, 13,055; population, 26,988. One representative.
- Beverly, 4th Ward and 6th Ward, Hamilton, Manchester, Topsfield and Wenham. Legal voters, 11,034; population, 26,622. One representative.
- Beverly, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 11,325; population, 25,055. One representative.
- Danvers and Peabody. Legal voters, 21,756; population, 54,128.
   Two representatives.
- Salem, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 20,304; population, 34,910. Two representatives.
- Marblehead. Legal voters, 9,750; population, 18,521. One representative.
- Salem, 3d Ward, and Swampscott. Legal voters, 9,799; population, 17,595. One representative.
- Lynn, 2d Ward, 3d Ward and 4th Ward and Nahant. Legal voters, 27,101; population, 46,127. Three representatives.
- Lynn, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 19,730; population, 33,001. Two representatives.
- Boxford, Georgetown, Lynn, 1st Ward and 7th Ward, Lynnfield, Middleton and Saugus. Legal voters, 24,800; population, 38,547. Two representatives.
- Andover, Lawrence, 1st Ward, Methuen, 1st Precinct, 4th Precinct and 5th Precinct, and North Andover. Legal voters, 30,099; population, 42,777. Three representatives.
- Lawrence, 2d Ward and 6th Ward and Methuen. 3d Precinct. Legal voters, 21,986; population, 37,395. Two representatives.

- Lawrence, 3d Ward and 4th Ward and Methuen, 2d Precinct.
   Legal voters, 10,665; population, 16,181. One representative.
- Lawrence, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 9,674; population, 16,355.
   One representative.
- Haverhill, 1st Ward, 3d Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 8,946; population, 17,141. One representative.
- Haverhill, 2d Ward, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 12,223; population, 22,546. One representative.
- Amesbury, Haverhill, 4th Ward, Groveland, Merrimac and West Newbury. Legal voters, 13,337; population, 25,848. One representative.
- Newburyport and Salisbury. Legal voters, 10,273; population, 17,158. One representative.

# FRANKLIN COUNTY. THREE REPRESENTATIVES.

#### DISTRICT

- Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Hawley, Heath, Leyden, Monroe, Northfield, Orange. Rowe, Shelburne and Warwick. Legal voters, 10,331; population, 19,341. One representative.
- Greenfield. Legal voters, 10,364; population, 17,690. One representative.
- Deerfield, Erving, Gill, Leverett, Montague, New Salem, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Wendell and Whately. Legal voters, 9,640; population, 17,833. One representative.

# HAMPDEN COUNTY. NINETEEN REPRESENTATIVES.

- Brimfield, Hampden, Holland, Monson, Palmer and Wales. Legal voters, 9,837; population, 22,059. One representative.
- Chicopee, 5th Ward and 6th Ward and Ludlow. Legal voters, 11,492; population, 27,588. One representative.
- Chicopee, 7th Ward, 8th Ward and 9th Ward. Legal voters, 9,427; population, 29,894. One representative.
- Chicopee, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 10,461; population, 17,876. One representative.
- Springfield, 2d Ward. Legal voters, 14,998; population, 28,901.
   One representative.
- Springfield, 3d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 20,136; population, 35,664. Two representatives.

- Springfield, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 7,867; population, 17,375.
   One representative.
- Springfield, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 8,995; population, 16,752.
   One representative.
- Springfield, 7th Ward. Legal voters, 12,065; population, 23,168.
   One representative.
- Springfield, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 8,160; population, 17,301.
   One representative.
- Agawam, Blandford, Chester, Granville, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick and Tolland. Legal voters, 11,150; population, 25,322. One representative.
- Holyoke, 1st Ward. 2d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 10,065; population, 17,149. One representative.
- Holyoke, 3d Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 11,412; population, 20,542. One representative.
- Holyoke, 5th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 9,493; population, 14,998. One representative.
- Westfield. Legal voters, 11,159; population, 26,302. One representative.
- East Longmeadow, Longmeadow and Wilbraham. Legal voters, 11,293; population, 28,246. One representative.
- Springfield, \*th Ward. Legal voters, 11,292; population, 35,302.
   One representative.
- West Springfield. Legal voters, 10,604; population, 24,924.
   One representative.

#### HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

#### FOUR REPRESENTATIVES.

- Northampton, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 9,967; population, 21,376. One representative.
- Chesterfield, Cummington, Goshen, Hatfield, Huntington, Middlefield, Northampton, 6th Ward and 7th Ward, Plainfield, Southampton, Westhampton, Williamsburg and Worthington. Legal voters, 9,099; population, 20,025. One representative.
- Easthampton, Hadley and South Hadley. Legal voters, 12,930; population, 30,381. One representative.
- 4. Amherst, Belchertown, Granby, Pelham and Ware. Legal voters, 11,968; population, 31,447. One representative.

#### MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

#### FIFTY-FIVE REPRESENTATIVES.

- Cambridge, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 3d Ward and Somerville, 2d Ward. Legal voters, 22,597; population, 44,837. Two representatives.
- Cambridge, 4th Ward, 5th Ward, 6th Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 20,596; population, 39,877. Two representatives.
- Belmont, 8th Precinct and Cambridge, 7th Ward, 9th Ward, 10th Ward and 11th Ward. Legal voters, 22,135; population, 40,260. Two representatives.
- Newton, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 3d Ward and Waltham, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 21,345; population, 40,458. Two representatives.
- Newton, 5th Ward, 6th Ward, 7th Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 24,207; population, 47,925. Two representatives.
- Natick. Legal voters, 11,621; population, 28,831. One representative.
- Waltham, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 20,893; population, 48,825.
   Two representatives.
- Ashland, Framingham, Holliston, Hopkinton and Sherborn. Legal voters, 22,080; population, 65,265. Two representatives.
- Marlborough. Legal voters, 9,215; population, 18,819. One representative.
- Boxborough, Hudson, Maynard and Stow. Legal voters, 9,573; population, 20,678. One representative.
- Ashby, Ayer, Groton, Pepperell, Shirley and Townsend. Legal voters, 9,514; population, 33,902. One representative.
- Dracut, Dunstable, Tyngsborough and Westford. Legal voters, 9,551; population, 24,061. One representative.
- Acton, Concord, Littleton and Sudbury. Legal voters, 10,616; population, 32,311. One representative.
- Lowell, 3d Ward, 6th Ward, 7th Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 20,438; population, 35,284. Two representatives.
- Lowell, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward, 9th Ward, 10th Ward and 11th Ward. Legal voters, 30,683; population, 56,823. Three representatives.
- Malden, 2d Ward, 3d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 11.635; population, 18,816. One representative.

- Newton, Ward 4, Wayland and Weston. Legal voters, 11,051; population, 29,294. One representative.
- North Reading and Reading. Legal voters, 10,983; population, 27,590. One representative.
- Billerica and Tewksbury. Legal voters, 9,333; population, 33,769. One representative.
- Everett, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 21,374; population, 37,244. Two representatives.
- Malden, 1st Ward, 5th Ward, 6th Ward, 7th Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 20,749; population, 38,860. Two representatives.
- Melrose and Stoneham. Legal voters, 23,904; population, 47,440. Two representatives.
- 23. Arlington. 8th Precinct, 10th Precinct, 12th Precinct and 14th Precinct and Belmont, 1st Precinct, 2d Precinct, 3d Precinct, 4th Precinct, 5th Precinct, 6th Precinct and 7th Precinct. Legal voters, 22,235; population, 39,077. Two representatives.
- Everett, 1st Ward and Somerville, 1st Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 30,619; population, 58,185.
   Three representatives.
- Arlington, 1st Precinct, 3d Precinct and 5th Precinct and Somerville, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 18,475; population, 35,085. Two representatives.
- Mediord, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 28,920; population, 52,260. Three representatives.
- Everett, 5th Ward and Medford, 1st Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 9,260; population, 16,718. One representative.
- Arlington, 2d Precinct, 4th Precinct, 6th Precinct, 7th Precinct, 9th Precinct, 11th Precinct and 13th Precinct. Legal voters, 12,627; population, 23,323. One representative.
- Winchester. Legal voters, 9,692; population, 19,376. One representative.
- Watertown. Legal voters, 20,014; population, 39,092. Two representatives.
- Wakefield. Legal voters, 11,467; population, 24,295. One representative.
- Woburn, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward.
   Legal voters, 9,151; population, 18,599. One representative.
- Lexington. Legal voters, 9,282; population, 27,691. One representative.

- Burlington, Wilmington and Woburn, 6th Ward and 7th Ward.
   Legal voters, 9,293; population, 37,942. One representative.
- Bedford, Carlisle, Chelmsford and Lincoln. Legal voters, 10,378; population, 33,200. One representative.

#### NANTUCKET COUNTY.

#### ONE REPRESENTATIVE.

#### DISTRICT

Nantucket. Legal voters, 2,090; population, 3.559. One representative.

#### NORFOLK COUNTY.\*

#### TWENTY-ONE REPRESENTATIVES.

- Quincy, 3d Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 30,299, population, 5o 286 Three representatives.
- Quincy. 1st Ward. Legal voters, 10,482; population, 20,805.
   One representative.
- Braintree and Quincy, 2d Ward. Legal voters, 18,182; population, 41,387. Two representatives.
- Holbrook and Weymouth. Legal voters, 21,515; population, 58.281. Two representatives.
- Avon, Milton and Randolph. Legal voters, 21,190; population, 49,576. Two representatives.
- Canton and Stoughton. Legal voters, 11,134; population, 29,099. One representative.
- Dedham. Legal voters, 11,160; population, 23,866. One representative.
- Needham. Legal voters, 10,875; population, 25,793. One representative.
- Wellesley. Legal voters, 11,541; population, 26,071. One representative.
- Dover, Medfield, Norfolk, Planville. Westwood and Wrentham. Legal voters, 11,292; population, 33,187. One representative.
- Foxborough, Norwood, Sharon and Walpole. Legal voters, 23.141; population 59,172. Two representatives.
- Bellingham, Franklin, Medway and Millis. Legal voters, 10,642; population, 26,846. One representative.
- Brookline. Legal voters, 32,330; population, 54,044. Three representatives.

<sup>\*</sup> Excluding the town of Cohasset, which is included in districts of Plymouth County.

#### PLYMOUTH COUNTY,†

#### ELEVEN REPRESENTATIVES.

#### DISTRICT

- Cohasset,† Hull and Scituate. Legal voters, 10,472; population 24,109. One representative.
- Hanover, Hingham and Norwell. Legal voters, 10,479; population, 26,508. One representative.
- Abington and Rockland. Legal voters, 10,000; population, 23,726. One representative.
- 4. Hanson, Marshfield, Pembroke and Whitman. Legal voters 10,400; population, 26,522. One representative.
- Duxbury, Kingston and Plymouth. Legal voters, 12,206; population, 23,474. One representative.
- Carver Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett, Plympton, Rochester and Wareham. Legal voters, 10,153; population, 20,116. One representative.
- Bridgewater, Halifax and Middleborough. Legal voters, 10,001; population, 22,940. One representative.
- Brockton, 3d Ward, East Bridgewater and West Bridgewater. Legal voters, 10,897; population, 24,134. One representative.
- Brockton, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 18,265; population, 34,551. Two representatives.
- Brockton, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 10,913; population, 25,328. One representative.

#### SUFFOLK COUNTY.

#### FORTY REPRESENTATIVES.

- Boston, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 22,449; population, 45,114.
   Two representatives.
- Boston, 2d Ward. Legal voters, 10,908; population, 20,638.
   One representative.
- Boston, 3d Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 33,828; population, 66,160. Three representatives.
- Boston, 4th Ward and 10th Ward. Legal voters, 27,549; population, 55,119. Three representatives.
- Boston, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 29,109; population, 56,115. Three representatives.
- Boston, 8th Ward. Legal voters, 11,233; population, 20,140.
   One representative.

<sup>†</sup> Including the town of Cohasset in Norfolk County.

- Boston, 9th Ward and 12th Ward. Legal voters, 27,722; population, 50,229. Three representatives.
- Boston, 11th Ward and 19th Ward. Legal voters, 30,298; population, 55,065. Three representatives.
- Boston, 13th Ward. Legal voters, 13,615; population, 30,871.
   One representative.
- Boston, 14th Ward. Legal voters, 24,716; population, 47,766.
   Two representatives.
- Boston, 15th Ward. Legal voters, 13,350; population, 24,051.
   One representative.
- Boston, 16th Ward. Legal voters, 18,211; population, 30,689.
   Two representatives.
- Boston, 17th Ward. Legal voters, 17,979; population, 30,407.
   Two representatives.
- Boston, 18th Ward. Lega! voters, 26,596; population, 54,096.
   Three representatives.
- Boston, 20th Ward. Legal voters, 23,483; population, 41,590.
   Two representatives.
- Boston, 21st Ward. Legal voters, 22,024; population, 36,977.
   Two representatives.
- Boston, 22d Ward. Legal voters, 17,354; population, 32,170.
   Two representatives.
- Chelsea, 3d Ward and Revere. Legal voters, 24,472; population, 48,262. Two representatives.
- Chelsea, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 13,248; population, 25,567. One representative.
- Winthrop. Legal voters, 10,660; population, 20,303. One representative.

#### WORCESTER COUNTY.

#### TWENTY-EIGHT REPRESENTATIVES.

- Athol, Hardwick, Petersham, Royalston and Winchendon. Legal voters, 11,485; population, 21,904. One representative.
- Ashburnham, Barre, Fitchburg, 3d Ward, Hubbardston, Phillipston, Templeton and Westminster. Legal voters, 11,524; population, 23,406. One representative.
- Boylston, Holden, New Braintree, Oakham, Paxton, Princeton, Rutland, Sterling and West Boylston. Legal voters, 11,550; population, 29.248. One representative.

- Brookfield, East Brookfield, North Brookfield, Spencer, Warren and West Brookfield. Legal voters, 10,547; population, 20,174. One representative.
- Southbridge and Sturbridge. Legal voters, 11,106; population, 20,127. One representative.
- Dudley and Webster. Legal voters, 10,734; population, 20,190.
   One representative.
- Auburn, Charlton, Leicester, Millbury and Oxford. Legal voters, 19,187; population, 44,814. Two representatives.
- Blackstone, Douglas, Hopedale, Mendon, Millville, Northbridge, Sutton and Uxbridge. Legal voters, 20,108; population, 37,538. Two representatives.
- Grafton, Milford, Southborough, Upton and Westborough. Legal voters, 18,559; population, 56,388. Two representatives.
- Berlin, Bolton, Harvard, Northborough and Shrewsbury. Legal voters, 10,586; population, 28,878. One representative.
- Clinton, Lancaster and Leominster, 3d Ward. Legal voters, 11,449; population, 22,357. One representative.
- Leominster, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 10,745; population, 22,378. One representative.
- Fitchburg, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward and Lunenburg. Legal voters, 11,946; population, 23,299. One representative.
- 14. Fitchburg, 1st Ward and 2d Ward. Legal voters, 10,687; population, 20,192. One representative.
- Gardner. Legal voters, 10,240; population, 19,038. One representative.
- Worcester, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 11,705; population, 21,442.
   One representative.
- Worcester, 2d Ward and 3d Ward. Legal voters, 21,601; population, 42,525. Two representatives.
- Worcester, 4th Ward. Legal voters, 11,597; population, 21,902.
   One representative.
- Worcester, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 17,541; population, 32,621. Two representatives.
- Worcester, 7th Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 17,813; population, 32,134. Two representatives.
- Worcester, 9th Ward. Legal voters, 10,546; population, 17,308.
   One representative.
- Worcester, 10th Ward. Legal voters, 10,437; population, 18,655.
   One representative.

# CITIES AND TOWNS ALPHABETICALLY

with

Congressional Districts (as established by Chapter 315 of the Acts of 1962), Councillor and Senatorial Districts (as established by Chapter 432 of the Acts of 1960) and Representative Districts (as established under authority of Chapter 666 of the Acts of 1963) and the County in which each is situated.

			Coun-		Representative.
CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOWNS.	sional.	cillor.	Senatorial,	(The District shows the County.)
Abington	•	12	2	Plymouth	3d Plymouth.
Acton			3	Middlesex and Worcester .	13th Middlesex.
Acushnet		12		2d Bristol	9th Bristol.
Adams .		-	œ	Berkshire	2d Berkshire.
Agawam		2	×	Hampden and Berkshire .	11th Hampden.
Altord .		-	8	Hampden and Berkshire .	7th Berkshire.
Amesbury		9	S	4th Essex	18th Essex.
Amherst		-	∞	Franklin and Hampshire	4th Hampshire.
Andover		ις	S	4th Essex	12th Essex.
					23d Middlesex, Precincts 8, 10, 12,
Arlington		7	9	6th Middlesex	25th Middlesex, Precincts 1, 3, 5,
					28th Middlesex, Precincts 2, 4, 6,
Ashburnham	•	6	7	3d Worcester	7, 9, 11, 13.
Achbir					zu wolcester.
ASHUY .		_	٥	1st Middlesex	11th Middlesex.

1st Franklin. 8th Middlesex. 1st Bristol, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. 14th Bristol, Ward 1. 7th Worcester. 5th Norfolk. 1st Barnstable. 2d Worcester. 3sth Middlesex. 4th Hampshire. 3sth Middlesex. 12th Norfolk. 3d Middlesex. Precinct 8. 3d Middlesex. 4th Hampshire. 12th Norfolk. 3d Middlesex. Precinct 8. 3d Middlesex. Precinct 9. 3th Middlesex. Precinct 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 7, 7, 1, 8, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
and and
Franklin and Hampshire Middlesex and Worcester Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.  1st Bristol.  4th Worcester  Plymouth.  5th Middlesex  1cape and Plymouth.  Worcester, Hampden a Hampshire.  Sth Middlesex  Worcester, Hampden  2d Middlesex  2d Norfolk.  2d Middlesex  2d Middlesex  3d Middlesex  3d Middlesex  4th Worcester  Franklin and Hampshire  2d Essex  7th Middlesex  7th Middlesex
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Ashfield . Ashland . Ashland . Athol .  ATLEBORO Auburn . Ayon . Barnstable Barre . Becket . Becket . Becket . Bellord .

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Towns.	Congressional.	Coun- cillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Boston .		* <del>- + +</del>	2   3.3¶ 4*#	2d Suffolk, Wards 1, 2, 3 3d Suffolk, Wards 4, 5, 21 4th Suffolk, Wards 7, 8, 9, 13 5th Suffolk, Wards 10, 11, 19, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20,	lst Suffolk, Ward 1. 2d Suffolk, Ward 2. 4th Suffolk, Wards 3, 5. 4th Suffolk, Wards 4, 10. 5th Suffolk, Wards 6, 7. 6th Suffolk, Wards 6, 7. 7th Suffolk, Wards 9, 12. 7th Suffolk, Ward 11, 19. 9th Suffolk, Ward 11, 19. 9th Suffolk, Ward 14. 11th Suffolk, Ward 14. 12th Suffolk, Ward 14. 12th Suffolk, Ward 16. 13th Suffolk, Ward 16. 13th Suffolk, Ward 16. 13th Suffolk, Ward 16. 13th Suffolk, Ward 17. 15th Suffolk, Ward 17.
Bourne . Boxborough Boxford . Boylston Braintree Braintree Bridgewater Bridgewater Brimfield BROCKTON		58.24.1.552 1	-686407 Q	Cape and Plymouth Middlesex and Worcester . 3d Issex . 3d Worcester . 1st Norfolk . Cane and Plymouth . Plymouth . Worcester, Hampden and Ilampshire.	17th Suffolk, Ward 21. 17th Suffolk, Ward 22. 3d Barnstable. 10th Middlesex. 11th Essex. 11th Essex. 2d Barnstable. 2d Barnstable. 2d Barnstable. 17th Plymouth, Ward 3. 8th Plymouth, Ward 3. 10th Plymouth, Wards 6. 7. 10th Plymouth, Wards 6. 7.
		-			total a sympatial, was as as

and   4th Worcester.   13th Norfolk.   1st Franklin.   34th Middlesex.	1st Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 2d Middlesex, Wards 4, 5, 6, 8, 3d Middlesex, Wards 7, 9, 10, 11.	6th Norfolk. 35th Middlesex. 6th Plymouth. 1st Franklin. 7th Worcester.	2d Barnstable. 35th Middlesox. 18th Suffolk, Ward 3.	19th Suffok, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5. 3d Berkshire. 11th Hampden. 2d Hampshire.	2d Hampden, Wards 5, 6. 3d Hampden, Wards 7, 8, 9. 4th Hampden, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4.	** 4th Councillor District, Wards 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9 13, 15, 16, 17. †† 3d Councillor District, Wards 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. †† 4th Councillor District, Ward 1.	& 6th Councillor District, Ward 3.
Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire. Norfolk and Suffolk Franklin and Hampshire 7th Middlesex	2d Suffolk, Ward 1 3d Suffolk, Ward 2 2d Middlesex, Wards 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.	of Middlesex, Ward 3.  2d Norfolk.  Sth Middlesex Norfolk and Plymouth. Franklin and Hampshire Worcester, Hampden and	Hampshire. Cape and Plymouth 5th Middlesex	Berkshire . Hampden and Berkshire . Franklin and Hampshire .	2d Hampden		9, 20, 21.
283 4	344	78-135	-84	∞∞∞	∞	ards 1, 2, ards 4, 5, 6 19, 20. Vard 18. 12, 14, 18	4, 5, 10, 1
2 2 2 2	8	11 5 12 3	12 5 7		2	District, W. S. 16, 17, 1 District, V. District, V. District, V. ict, Wards	rict, Wards
	•				•	ssional ssional 13, 14, 1 essional lor Distri	lor Dist
Brookfield Brookline Buckland Burlington .	CAMBRIDGE .	Canton Carlisle	Chatham Cbelmsford . Chelsea	Cheshire Chester . Chesterfield .	CHICOPEE .	*8th Congressional District, Wards 1, 2, 3, 21, 22, 9th Congressional District, Wards 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 111th Congressional District, Ward 18, 22, 22, 22, 23, 24, 24, 24, 25, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27	¶ 3d Council

Representative. (The District shows the County.)	1st Dukes County. 2d Berkshire. 1st Plu Worcester. 1st Plymouth, §§ 1st Franklin. 13th Middlesex. 1st Franklin. 2d Hampshire. 2d Hampshire. 3th Bistol. 1st Barnstable. 1st Barnstable. 2st Bistol. 2st Bistol. 2st Bistol. 3d Franklin. 3d Franklin. 3d Franklin. 4st Barnstable. 5th Bistol. 2th Middlesex. 5th Plymouth. 3d Hampshire. 4th Worcester. 6th Hamouth.
Senatorial.	Cape and Plymouth Berkshire Al Worceshire Stanklin and Hampshire Franklin and Hampshire Franklin and Hampshire Franklin and Hampshire Franklin and Hampshire Berkshire Al Bassex Al Bristol Al Bristol Al Bristol Hampshire Franklin and Hampshire Leanklin and Hampshire Leanklin and Hampshire Say Bristol Hat Bristol Hat Worcester Hat Middlesex Norfolk and Plymouth Franklin and Hampshire Cape and Plymouth Plymouth Franklin and Hampshire Cape and Plymouth Franklin and Hampshire Franklin and Hampshire Hampshire
Coun- cillor.	
Congressional.	21-22-21-1-221-220-0-22-21-2-2-2-2-2-2-2
CITIES AND TOWNS.	Chilmark Clarksburg Charksburg Colnaton Colnasset Colnain Concord Concord Conway  Cumunington Dalton Danton Dartmouth Decham Decham Decham Decham Decham Demis Dighton Douglas Dighton Dunglas Dunglas Dunglas East Bridgewater East Bridgewater East Brookfield East Brookfield East Longmeadow

2d Bristol. 1st Dukes County. 7th Berkshire. 2d Essex. 2d Essex. 20th Middlesex Wards 2, 3, 4, 6.	21th Middlesex, Ward 5. 9th Bristol.	10th Bristol, Wards 4, 5, 6, 7, 12th Bristol, Ward 8, 6, 7, 13th Bristol, Ward 9.	3d Barnstable.	13th Worcester, Wards 4, 5, 6.	14th Worcester, Wards 1, 2, 2d Berkshire. 11th Norfolk.	8th Middlesex. 12th Norfolk.	9th Bristol.	15th Worcester.	1st Dukes County. 11th Essex. 3d Franklin.	1st Essex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. 2d Essex Wards 6, 7, 8.,	2d Hampshire.	§ 6th Councillor District, Wards 2, 3, 4, 6.
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2d Norfolk Cape and Plymouth Hampden and Berkshire Franklin and Hampshire 3d Essex	t, v. Cape and Plymouth .	2d Bristol	Cape and Plymouth .	3d Worcester	Berkshire	Middlesex and Worcester 2d Norfolk	2d Bristol	3d Worcester	Cape and Plymouth . 3d Essex . Franklin and Hampshire	3d Essex	Franklin and Hampshire	\$ 60
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11 12 1	12	10	12	8	101	4 K	10	ε	12 6	9	1	county of
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												is in
Easton . Edgartown Egremont Erving . Essex .	Fairhaven	FALL RIVER	Falmouth	FITCHBURG	Florida . Foxborough	Framingham Franklin	Freetown	GARDNER	Gay Head Georgetown Gill	GLOUCESTER	Goshen .	% Cohasset is in the county of Norfolk.

\$§ Cohasset is in the county of Norfolk.
‡ 4th Councillor District, Wards 1, 5.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Towns.	Congres- sional.	Coun-	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Gosnold . Grafton .		12	1 7	Cape and Plymouth 4th Worcester	1st Dukes County.
Granby . Granville		1 2	. ∞ ∞	Franklin and Hampshire . Hampden and Berkshire .	4th Hampshire.
Great Barrington Greenfield	gton .		∞ ∞ ∨	Hampden and Berkshire Franklin and Hampshire	7th Berkshire. 2d Franklin.
Groton . Groveland		၈ဖ	o 20	1st Middlesex	11th Middlesex. 18th Essex.
Hadley .			∞ ⋅	Franklin and Hampshire	3d Hampshire.
Hamilton		799	- v.	Noriolk and Plymouth 3d Essex	7th Plymouth. 3d Essex.
Hampden		7	_	Worcester, Hampden and and Hampshire	1st Hampden.
Hancock			∞-	Berkshire	5th Berkshire.
Hanson .		12		Norfolk and Plymouth	zd Flymouth. 4th Plymouth.
Hardwick		8	7	Worcester, Hampden and	1st Worcester.
Harvard		8	3	Hampshire. Middlesex and Worcester .	10th Worcester.
Harwich Hatfield .		12	&	Cape and Plymouth Franklin and Hampshire	2d Barnstable. 2d Hampshire.
HAVERHILL		9	w	4th Essex	16th Essex, Wards 1, 3, 5, 17th Essex, Wards 2, 6, 7.
Hawley .			œ	Franklin and Hampshire	18th Essex, Ward 4. 1st Franklin.
Hingham		12	×	Franklin and Hampshire . Norfolk and Plymouth .	1st Franklin. 2d Plymouth.
Hinsdale Holbrook		-11	8 <del>-</del>	Berkshire . Norfolk and Plymouth .	6th Berkshire. 4th Norfolk.

# Cities and Towns Alphabetically.

3d Worcester. 1st Hampden.	8th Middlesex.	13th Hampden, Wards 3, 5, 11. 13th Hampden, Wards 5, 7. 14th Hampden, Wards 5, 7.	8th Worcester. 8th Middlesex. 2d Worcester.	10th Middlesex. 1st Plymouth. 2d Hampshire.	2d Essex.	5th Plymouth.	6th Plymouth. 11th Worcester. 3d Berkshire. 19th Essex Ward t	13th Essex, Wards 2, 6. 14th Essex, Wards 3, 4.	15th Essex, ward 3. 6th Berkshire. 7th Worcester. 6fth Berkshire.	11th Worcester, Ward 3.	3d Franklin. 33d Middlesex.	1st Franklin. 35th Middlesex.	
	•	<del>-</del> -								. —	٠	٠.	
Vorcester, Hampden and	Middlesex and Worcester	2d Hampden	4th Worcester Middlesex and Worcester Worcester, Hampden and	and Hampshire. Middlesex and Worcester Norfolk and Plymouth Franklin and Hampshire	3d Essex	Norfolk and P.ymouth	Norfolk and Plymouth Middlesex and Worcester Berkshire	5th Essex	Berkshire	3d Worcester	Franklin and Hampshire 7th Middlesex	Franklin and Hampshire 5th Middlesex	
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							٠.						
Holden . Holland .	Holliston	НоглокЕ	Hopedale Hopkinton Hubbardston	Hudson . Hull . Huntington	Ipswich .	Kingston	Lakeville Lancaster Lanesborough	LAWRENCE	Leicester	LEOMINSTER	Leverett Lexington	Leyden . Lincoln .	

CITIES AND TOWNS.	owns.	Congres- sional.	Coun- cillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Littleton Longmeadow .		3	8 %	5th Middlesex Hampden and Berkshire	Middlesex. Hampden.
Lowell.	٠	S	9	1st Middlesex	15th Middlesex, Wards 3, 6, 7, 8. 15th Middlexex, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5,
Ludlow . Lunenburg .	• •	3.2	8 1	1st Hampden	9, 10, 11. 2d Hampden. 13th Worcester.
Lynn	•	9	ις	1st Essex	9th Essex, Wards 2, 3, 4, 10th Essex, Wards 5, 6.
Lynnfield .	•	7	Ŋ	3d Essex	11th Essex, Wards 1, 7.
MALDEN .	•	7	9	3d Middlesex, Ward 2.	16th Middlesex, Wards 2, 3, 4. 21st Middlesex, Wards 1, 5, 6, 7, 8.
Manchester .	•	9	25	3d Essex	3d Essex.
Mansfield .		10	212	2d Norfolk	2d Bristol.
Marion .		12	-	Cape and Plymouth	6th Plymouth.
MARLBOROUGH	٠	£ £	<b>€</b>	Middlesex and Worcester	9th Middlesex.
Mashpee .	٠.	12		Cape and Plymouth	3d Barnstable.
Mattapoisett .	٠	12	-	Cape and Plymouth	6th Plymouth.
Maynard Medfield.		10	2 3	Middlesex and Worcester . 2d Norfolk	10th Middlesex. 10th Norfolk.
Medford.	•	1-	9	3d Middlesex, Wards 1, 7 6th Middlesex, Wards 2, 3, 4,	26th Middlesex, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Medway .	•	8	2	2d Norfolk.	12th Norfolk.

22d Middleser. 8th Worcester. 18th Essex. 12th Essex, Precinct 3, 1, 4, 5.	Ath Uses, Predict 2.  Ath Plymouth.  Ad Hampshire.  11th Essex.  9th Worcester.  12th Norfolk.  8th Worcester.  1st Franklin.  1st Hampden.	3d Franklin. 7th Berkshire. 11th Hampden. 7th Berkshire.	9th Essex.  fix Nantucket.  fix Maddlesex.  8th Norfolk.  2d Berkshired, Wards 1, 2.  7th Bristol, Wards 3, 4.  8th Bristol, Wards 5, 6.  3d Worcester.  2d Essex.  19th Essex.  7th Berkshire.
	and		and
	Norfolk and Plymouth. Hampden and Berkshire 3d Essex th Worcester st Worcester d Norfolk tth Worcester fth Worcester fth Suffolk fth Suffolk franklin and Hampshire Vorcester, Hampden	Trampsinic Franklin and Hampshire Hampden and Berkshire Hampden and Berkshire Hampden and Berkshire	Ist Essex Middlesex and Worcester Moriolk and Middlesex Berkshire Morcester, Hampden Hampshire. Hampshire Morester, Hampden Hampshire Hampshire Hampshire Hampden and Berkshire
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4th Middlesex 4th Worcester 4th Essex . 5th Essex .	Norfolk and P Hampden and 3d Essex 4th Worcester 1st Worcester 2d Norfolk . 2th Worcester 7th Suffolk Franklin and J Morcester . Franklin and J	anklin mpden mpden mpden	Ist Essex Cape and Plymouth Middlesex and Woren Berkshire 3d Bristol Hampdhise Hampshire Hampdhise
4th 4th 4th 5th		Haa Haa	1st Ca
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MELROSE Mendon . Merrimac Methuen	Middleborough Middlefield Middlefon Millord Millbury Millis Millis Millville Millville Milvore	Montague . Monterey . Montgomery . Mount Washington	Nahant
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CHIES AND TOWNS.	Congressional.	Coun- cillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
New Salem	_		Franklin and Hampshire Norfolk and Middlesex,	3d Franklin. 4th Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 3.
Newton.	10	2	2, 3, 4, nd Suff	5th Middlesex, Wards 5, 6, 7, 8. 17th Middlesex, Ward 4.
Norfolk	10	~ ~ ~	2d Norfolk	10th Norfolk. 1st Berkshire.
Northampton .	-	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Hampshire, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
North Andover	9 ;	v,	4th Essex	12th Essex.
North Attleborough Northborough	0 4	- 8	Middlesex and Worcester .	14th Bristol. 10th Worcester.
Northbridge . North Brookfield .	£ 2	7.7	4th Worcester Worcester, Hampden and	8th Worcester. 4th Worcester.
Northfield	-	<b>«</b>	Hampshire. Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
North Keading	s 01	rc +-	3d Essex	18th Middlesex. 2d Bristol.
Norwell	112	2	Norfolk and Plymouth.	2d Plymouth. 11th Norfolk.
Oak Bluffs Oakham	123	1 2	Cape and Plymouth Worcester, Hampden and	1st Dukes County. 3d Worcester.
Orange Orleans Ottis Oxford	12 13 3	8187	Hampshire. Franklin and Hampshire Cape and Plymouth Hampden and Berkshire 4th Worcester	1st Franklin. 2d Barnstable. 6th Berkshire. 7th Worcester.
Palmer	5	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	1st Hampden.

3d Worcester.	5th Essex.	4th Hampshire.	4th Flymouth. 11th Middlesev	oth Berkshire.	1st Worcester.	111	za woreester.	3d Berkshire, Wards 1, 2,	4th Berkshire, Wards 3, 4, 5.	5th Berkshire, Wards 6, 7.	20 Hampsing.	10th Morioik.	oth Plymouth	3d Woreester.		2d Barnstable.	1st Norfolk, Wards 3, 4, 5, 6.	2d Norfolk, Ward 1.	3d Nortolk, Ward 2.	3d Bristol	40th Middleson	1st Bristol	18th Suffolls	74b Doubeline	/th Del Kalling.	oth Flymonth.	sd Flymonth.	Ist Essex.	1st Franklin.	Zu Essex.	
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Worcester, Hampden	2d Essex	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Middlesex	Berkshire	, Hampden	re.	Worcester, Hampaen a Hampshire.		Berkshire	The state of House different	24 Monthly and manipshire	Cape and Dimmonth	Norfolk and Plymouth		re.	Cape and Plymouth .		1st Norfolk	1st Morfolls	1st Meistol	2d Feeder	1st Bristol	fet Suffolk	Homodon ond Dorlohing	Cara and berksine	Cape and Flymouth	riymonth	3d Essex	Franklin and Hampshire	od Essex	
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Paxton .	PEABODY	Pelham .	Pennerell	Peril	Petersham	DI.:11:	Fillinpston		PITTSFIELD	Districted	Distincto	Plumonth	Plymoton	Princeton		Provincetown		QUINCY .	Dandalah	Rampan	Pooding	Reports.	REVERE	Dichmond	Poshogica	Nocinester Dealthard	Косктапа	ROCKDOIL	Kowe .	rowiey.	

Rutland	 1 48 9 9 1 2 7 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire. Hampden and Berkshire and Hampshire. Ad Essex 4th Essex Hampden and Berkshire cope and Pymouth 1st Suffolk Berkshire Norfolk and Plymouth 1st Suffolk Hampden and Berkshire 1st Bristol 1st Bristol Hampden and Berkshire 1st Bristol 1st Bristol Hampden and Berkshire 1st Bristol 1s	1st Worcester.  1st Worcester.  1st Worcester.  6th Essex, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5, 6.  8th Essex, Ward 3.  7th Berkshire.  3d Barnstable.  1st Plymouth.  5th Bristol.  1st Plymouth.  5th Bristol.  1st Pranklin.  8th Middlesex.
Shrewsbury Somerset Somerset Somerville Southampton . Southborough . Southbridge South Hadley .	 410 8 148 2	88 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	411 Worcester 1st Bristol 1st Bristol 2d Middlesex, Ward 7 3d Middlesex, Wards 1,2,3, 4,5,6 Frankin and Hampshire 4th Worcester 4th Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire Frankin and Hampshire	July Worcester.  3d Franklin.  13th Bristol.  1st Middlesex, Ward 2.  24th Middlesex, Wards 1, 3, 4, 5.  25th Middlesex, Wards 6, 7.  2d Hampshire.  9th Worcester.  Sth Worcester.

11th Hampden. 4th Worcester.	5th Hampden, Ward 2. 6th Hampden, Wards 3, 4. 7th Hampden, Ward 5. 8th Hampden, Ward 6.	9th Hampden, Ward 7. 10th Hampden, Ward 1. 17th Hampden, Ward 8. 3d Worcester.	701 Del Kalline. 22d Middlesex. 64t Middlesex.	oth Middlesex. 5th Worcester.	13th Middlesex. 3d Franklin.	8th Worcester. 8th Essex. 5th Bristol.	3d Bristol, Wards 5, 7, 8. 4th Bristol, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 6.	2d Worcester.	19th Middlesex. 1st Dukes County. 11th Hampden.	
Hampden and Berkshire . Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	1st Hampden, Wards 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. 2d Hampden, Ward 1	Hampden and Berkshire, Ward 3.	7th Middlesex	Middlesex and Worcester . Worcester, Hampden and	Hampshire. Middlesex and Worcester Franklin and Hampshire	4th Worcester 1st Essex 1st Ristol	1st Bristol	Worcester, Hampden and	7th Middlesex Cape and Plymouth Hampden and Berkshire	
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Southwick Spencer .	SPRINGFIELD	Sterling .	Stoneham	Stow Stow Sturbridge	Sudbury	Sutton . Swampscott	TAUNTON	Templeton	Tewksbury Tisbury . Tolland .	

†3d Councillor District, Ward 7. § 6th Councillor District, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	'NS.	Congres- sional.	Coun- cillor.	Scuatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Topsfield Townsend Truro Tyngsborough Tyringlam		6 12 3 3 1	\$ 0 1 8	3d Essex 1st Middlesex Cape and Plymouth 1st Middlesex Hampden and Berkshire	3d Essex. 11th Middlesex. 2d Barnstable. 12th Middlesex. 6th Berkshire.
Upton Uxbridge .		88	7.2	4th Worcester	9th Worcester. 8th Worcester.
Wakefield . Wales		7 2	9	7th Middlesex	31st Middlesex.
Walpole Waltham .		10	3 5	2d Norfolk	1st nampten. 11th Norfolk. 4th Middlesex, Ward 6.
Ware		2	7	Worcester, Hampden and	4th Hampshire.
Wareham .		12	1 2	Cape and Plymouth Worcester, Hampden and	6th Plymouth.
Warwick Washington			∞ ∞	Hampsline Franklin and Hampshire Berkshire	4th Worcester. 1st Franklin. 6th Berkshire.
Watertown . Wayland Webster		4465	8820	5th Middlesex Middlesex and Worcester Ath Worcester Nortedle out Middlesex	30th Middlesex. 17th Middlesex. 6th Worcster. 0th Norester.
· Freezes		21	4	inditions and infludicaca.	July 1401101K.

2d Barnstable. 3d Franklin. 3d Essex. 3d Parablin. 3d Worcester. 3d Worcester. 8th Plymouth. 4th Worcester. 2d Hampshire. 2d Hampshire. 17th Middlesex. 17th Middlesex. 17th Middlesex. 17th Middlesex. 18th Barsel. 18th Hampshire. 18th Hampshire. 18t Dukes County. 10th Norfolk. 4th Norfolk. 4th Norfolk. 4th Norfolk. 3d Franklin. 4th Plymouth. 16th Hampshire. 2d Hampshire. 3d Hampshire. 3d Hampshire. 3d Hampshire. 3d Hampshire.	29th Middlesex. 6th Berkshire. 20th Suffolk.
Cape and Plymouth  Branklin and Hampshire  3d Essex  4th Worcester  2d Worcester  Plymouth  Worcester  Hampelen and Berkshire  5th Middlesex  Franklin and Hampshire  3d Worcester  3d Essex  Norfolk and Middesex  Cape and Plymouth  Morfolk and Merkshire  Hampden and Berkshire  Hampden and Berkshire  Cape and Plymouth  Cape and Plymouth  Franklin and Hampshire  Morfolk and Plymouth  Worfolk and Plymouth  Worfolk and Plymouth  Worfolk and Plymouth  Worfolk and Plymouth  Hampshire  Hampshire  Al Middlesex  Al Middlesex  Rerasklin and Hampshire  Berkshire  Hampden and Hampshire  Ranklin and Hampshire  Ranklin and Hampshire  Ranklin and Hampshire  Rerasklin and Hampshire  Rerasklin and Hampshire  Rerasklin and Hampshire  Rerasklin and Hampshire  Rumklin and Hampshire  Rumklin and Hampshire  Rumklin and Hampshire  Rumklin and Hampshire	oth Middlesex
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Wellfleet Wendell Westborough West borough West Brojdswaler West Bridgewaler West Bridgewaler West Bridgewaler West Bridgewaler West Bridgewaler Westlampton Westlampton Westlampton Westlampton West Springfeld West Tishury Westwood West Tishury Westwood Williamsburg Williamsburg Williamsburg	Winchester . Windsor . Winthrop .

CITIES AND TOWNS. WOBURN	Fowns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial. 7th Middlesex {	Representative. (The District shows the County.) 32d Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. 34th Middlesex, Wards 6, 7. 16th Worcester, War 1. 17th Worcester, War 1.
Worcester		4 ,	7	2d Worcester, Wards 1, 2, 3, 9, 10.	18th Worcester, Ward 4, 19th Worcester, Wards 5, 6. 20th Worcester, Wards 7, 8. 21st Worcester, Ward 9.
Worthington Wrentham		101	<b>8</b> 87	Hampden and Berkshire	2d Hampshire. 10th Norfolk.
Varmouth		12	-	Cape and Plymouth	1st Barnstable.

# VALUATION, POPULATION and VOTERS



# VALUATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

[Established by Chapter 660 of the Acts of 1963.\*] Property Value Adjusted to Nearest \$1,000. (000's omitted.)

#### BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

Сіті	ies .	AND 1	Owns	5		Property	Tax of \$1,000.
Barnstable Bourne . Brewster Chatham Dennis . Eastham Falmouth Harwich Mashpee Orleans . Provincetown Sandwich Truro . Wellfleet Yarmouth						\$67,620 22,067 6,167 16,817 18,748 6,564 49,086 20,231 4,324 11,754 11,555 7,571 5,769 6,387 21,646	\$6 23 2 03 57 1 55 1 73 61 4 52 1 87 40 1 08 1 06 70 53 59 2 00
Totals					.	\$276,296	\$25 47

#### BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

					1		
Adams .						\$19,136	\$1 76
Alford .	•	•	•	•	- 1	633	06
Becket .	•	•	•	•	.	1,908	18
	•	•	•	•			
Cheshire					.	3,271	30
Clarksburg					. ]	2,201	20

<sup>\*</sup>Under the provisions of Section 9 of Chapter 58 of the General Laws (Tercentenary Edition), as amended by chapter 112 of the Acts of 1941, the Tax Commissioner is required to report to the General Court, in the year 1943 and in every second year thereafter, a basis of apportionment of State and county taxes. The present apportionment was established by Chapter 660 of the Acts of 1963, to constitute a basis of apportionment for the year 1965 and until another is made and enacted by the General Court.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY — Concluded.

Cıı	IES A	ND	Towns	S		Property	Tax of \$1,000.
Dalton .					.	\$13,450	\$1 24
Egremont						2,458	23
Florida .	Ċ			·		1,682	1.5
Great Barring	zton	- 1		i.		17,219	1 59
Hancock			:	Ċ		807	07
Hinsdale					.	1,971	18
Lanesborough	1.					4,219	39
Lee .						10,599	98
Lenox .						9,905	91
Monterev					.	1,373	13
Mount Wash	ingto	a.			.	325	03
New Ashford						241	02
New Marlbor	ough					3.702	34
NORTH ADAM	ıs				.	33,196	3 06
Otis .					,	2,282	21
Peru .					.	771	07
PITTSFIELD						128,753	11 87
Richmond	-				: 1	2,342	22
Sandisfield						1,274	12
Savoy .	·				:	453	04
Sheffield.	:	•	·	•	: 1	4,302	40
Stockbridge	•	•	•	•		7,869	$\tilde{7}\tilde{2}$
Tyringham	•	٠	•	٠		958	09
Washington	•	٠	•	•		371	03
West Stockbr	idge	•	•	•		2,898	27
Williamstown		:	•	•	1	14,749	1 36
Windsor.	:	:	:	:		792	07
Totals	•	•				\$296,110	\$27 29

#### BRISTOL COUNTY.

Acushnet ATTLEBORO Berkley . Dartmouth Dighton . Easton . Fairhaven FALL RIVER Freetown Mansfield New Repros	 :	:	:	\$7,910 54,658 1,784 29,567 7,732 13,208 22,987 160,834 4,120 14,733 170,913	\$0 73 5 04 16 2 73 71 1 22 2 12 14 82 38 1 36 15 75
FALL RIVER Freetown	:		:	160,834 4,120	38
North Attleb Norton .	gh .	:	:	24,505 6,838	2 26 63

BRISTOL COUNTY - Concluded.

Cı	TIES	AND (	rown	S		Property	Tax of \$1,000.
Raynham					. [	\$5,890	\$0 54
Rehoboth	- 1	:			:	7,358	68
Seekonk .						14,871	1 37
Somerset					.	46,765	4 31
Swansea .					.	13,625	1 26
TAUNTON						58,799	5 42
Westport		•	•			14,221	1 31
Totals					.	\$681,318	\$62 80

#### DUKES COUNTY.

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\$3 02

#### ESSEX COUNTY.

						1	
Amesbury					.	\$15,051	\$1 39
Andover					.	39,541	3 64
BEVERLY						75.690	6 98
Boxford .	•					4,216	39
Danvers .	•	•	•	•	. 1	36,523	3 37
Essex .	•	•	•	•	.	4,290	40
Georgetown	•	•	•	•	٠ ١	4,244	39
	•	•	•	•	•		
GLOUCESTER	•	•	•	•		52,826	4 87
Groveland					.	4,024	37
Hamilton						11,283	1 04
HAVERHILL						84,897	7 82
Ipswich .	•	•	•	•		15,559	1 43
LAWRENCE	•	•	•	•	• 1	153,421	14 14
	•	•	•	•	.		
Lynn .					.	226,053	20 84
Lynnfield					.	18,453	1 70
Manchester	- 1		_		. !	17.834	1 64
Marblehead	•	•	•	•	• 1	50,736	4 68
Merrimac	•	•	•	•	•	4.274	39
Merrimac	•		•	•	•	4,2/4	39
					- 1	1	

ESSEX COUNTY - Concluded.

Сітів	S AN	υΊ		Property	Tax of \$1,000.	
Methuen				. [	\$45,708	\$4 21
Middleton					4,550	42
Nahant .				.	9,081	84
Newbury .				.	5,339	49
NEWBURYPORT				.	23,173	2 14
North Andover	-			.	26,718	2 46
Peabody .					65,033	5 99
Rockport				.	14,424	1 33
Rowlev .				. 1	3,722	34
SALEM .					96,993	8 94
Salisbury				. 1	6,378	59
Saugus .				.	37,146	3 42
Swampscott					45,256	4 17
Topsfield					9,822	91
Wenham				.	7,841	72
West Newbury					3,365	31
Totals				.	\$1,223,464	\$112 76

#### FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Ashfield .					.	\$2,074	\$0 19
Bernardston					.	2,485	23
Buckland					.	3,878	36
Charlemont					.	1,756	16
Colrain .					.	2,660	25
Conway.					.	1,468	14
Deerfield					. 1	6,582	61
Erving .					.	3.131	29
Gill .						1.751	16
Greenfield						46,245	4 26
Hawley .	Ī					428	04
Heath .	Ĭ.		·			681	06
Leverett	•					1.464	13
Levden .	•	•	•			504	05
Monroe .	•	•	•	•	:	1.084	10
Montague	•	•	•	•		15,296	1 41
New Salem	•	•	•	•	.	674	06
Northfield	•	•	•	•		3.852	35
Orange .	•	•	•	•		7,796	72
Rowe .	•	•	•	•	•	2,491	23
Shelburne	•	•	•	•		4,600	42
Shutesbury		•	•	•		786	07
Sunderland	•	•	•	•	.	2.201	20
Warwick	•	•	•	•		882	08

# Valuation of the Commonwealth.

#### FRANKLIN COUNTY - Concluded.

Cı	ries .	AND 7	Property	Tax of \$1,000.			
Wendell . Whately	:	:	:	:	:	\$496 2,335	\$0 05 22
Totals					.	\$117,600	\$10 84

#### HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Agawam					.	\$26,724	\$2 46
Blandford	•	•	•	•		1,898	17
Brimfield	•	•	•	•		2,894	27
Chester .	•	•	•	•	- 1	2,204	20
Сисорее	•	•	•	•	•	73,922	6 81
East Longmea	dow	•	•	•	•	18,536	1 71
Granville	idow	•	•	•	•	5,045	46
Hampden	•	•	•	•	•	3,268	30
Holland .	•	•	•	•	•	1,614	15
	•	•	•	•		125,520	11 57
HOLYOKE	•	•	•	•	•	35,297	3 25
Longmeadow	•	•	•	•	•		1 70
Ludlow .	•	•	•	•	•	18,419	
Monson .	•	•		•	•	7,897	73
Montgomery						599	05
Palmer .						19,188	1 77
Russell .						5,374	50
Southwick						7,796	72
Springfield						371,800	34 27
Tolland .						741	07
Wales .						1,161	11
West Springfie	eld					68,569	6 32
WESTFIELD						47,631	4 39
Wilbraham		Ĭ.				14,090	1 30
***************************************	•	•	•	•	•		
Totals						\$860,187	\$79 28

#### HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Amherst Belchertown		•		•		\$19,864 5,052	\$1 83 47
Chesterfield	•	•	•	•	: 1	1,139	10
Cummington	:	•	:	:	: 1	1,253	11
Easthampton						22,334	2 06
Goshen .					.	944	09
					1	,	

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY - Concluded.

Сіті	ES A	AND T		Property	Tax of \$1,000.		
Granby .					.	\$4.835	<b>\$</b> 9 45
Hadley .					.	6,398	59
Hatfield .						5,755	53
Huntington					.	1,924	18
Middlefield						1,009	09
VORTHAMPTON	7					51,946	4 79
Pelham .						1,461	13
Plainfield						845	08
South Hadley					. 1	21,202	1 95
Southampton		•	•	•		3.095	28
Vare .	•	·	•	•	:	13.746	1 27
Westhampton	•		•	÷	:	1.259	12
Williamsburg		:	·	•	: 1	2,963	27
Worthington	:	:	÷	:	:	1,500	14
Totals						\$168,524	<b>\$</b> 15 53

#### MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

					- 1	1	
Acton .						\$14,038	\$1 29
Arlington	÷					110,391	10 17
Ashby .		-			- 1	2,654	24
Ashland .	•	•	•	•		10,682	98
Ayer .	•	•	•	•	: 1	6,033	56
Bedford .	•	•	•	•	٠,	15,614	1 44
Belmont .	•	•	•	•	.	94.029	8 67
Billerica .	•	•	•	•	.	24,376	2 25
Boxborough	•	•	•	•	• 1	1,139	11
Durlington	•	•	•	•	•		1 68
Burlington	•	•	•	•	.	18,242	
CAMBRIDGE	•	•	•	•		249,777	23 02
Carlisle .		•		•	· 1	2,831	26
Chelmsford			•			23,420	2 16
Concord.						29,900	2 76
Dracut .						15,090	1 39
Dunstable					. 1	1,110	10
Everett						164,421	15 15
Framingham						86,368	7 99
Groton .					. !	8,903	82
Holliston						9.311	86
Hopkinton						6,878	63
Hudson .	•	•	•	•	: [	16,228	1 50
Lexington	•	•	•	•	: 1	54,133	4 99
Lincoln .	•	•	•	•	. 1	12.542	1 16
Littleton	•	•	•	•	.	8,558	79
LOWELL .	•	•	•	•	.	137,558	12 68
LOWALL .	•	•	•	•	.	131,336	12 00

#### MIDDLESEX COUNTY - Concluded.

CITIES	AND	Towns		Property	Tax of \$1,000.
MALDEN .			.	\$106,839	\$9 85
MARLBOROUGH			. 1	34,217	3 15
Maynard .			.	13,742	1 27
MEDFORD .			.	121,107	11 16
Melrose .			.	70,358	6 49
Natick			.	56.217	5 18
NEWTON .				290,472	26 77
North Reading				11,304	1 04
Pepperell .			.	6,838	63
Reading			.	38,278	3 53
Sherborn .			. 1	6,562	60
Shirley			.	3,607	33
SOMERVILLE .			.	166,267	15 32
Stoneham .				34.132	3 15
Stow				5,446	50
Sudbury .			.	14.235	1 31
Tewksbury .			. 1	15,224	1 40
Townsend .			.	4,912	45
Tyngsborough				4.543	42
Wakefield .			.	50,158	4 62
WALTHAM .				115,743	10 67
Watertown .				99,022	9 13
Wayland .			. 1	21,435	1 98
Westford .				15,779	1 45
Weston			.	29.754	2 74
Wilmington .			.	16,694	1 54
Winchester .			:	62,448	5 76
Woburn .				44,559	4 11
Totals .				\$2,584,388	\$238 20

#### NANTUCKET COUNTY.

Nantucket			\$25,795	\$2 38
Total			\$25,795	\$2 38

#### NORFOLK COUNTY.

Avon . Bellingham Braintree	:	:	:	:		\$5,891 8,357 61,885	\$0 54 77 5 70
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#### NORFOLK COUNTY - Concluded.

С	ITIES	AND	Towns			Property	Tax of \$1,000.
Brookline					.	\$210,814	\$19 43
Canton .					. 1	22,574	2 08
Cohasset					.	18,797	1 73
Dedham						61.241	5 64
Dover .						11.146	1 03
Foxborough					. 1	16,244	1 50
Franklin						17,365	1 60
Holbrook			•			12,609	1 16
Medfield						8,145	75
Medway				·		8,683	80
Millis .		·		·		8,265	76
Milton .						77,947	7 18
Needham				Ī		71,924	6 63
Norfolk .	Ĭ			·	: 1	4,331	40
Norwood	·			-		52,175	4 81
Plainville				•	- : 1	5,177	48
OUINCY .				•	- 1	222,963	20 55
Randolph	•		•	·	: 1	22,906	2 11
Sharon .	•	•	•	·	: 1	16,657	1 54
Stoughton	•	:	•	•	: 1	21,814	2 01
Walpole .	•	•	•	•	: 1	34,013	3 14
Wellesley	•	•	•	•	- 1	93,415	8 61
Westwood	•	•	•	•	.	24,899	2 29
Weymouth	•	•	•	•	.	127,113	11 72
Wrentham	:	:	:	:	: 1	8,842	82
Totals			•			\$1,256,192	\$115 78

#### PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

				- 1	1	
				. 1	\$14,670	\$1 35
				. !	12,629	1 16
				.	132,481	12 21
				. 1	5,153	48
				- 1	19,228	1 77
ater					10,914	1 01
					4,026	37
				1	10.525	97
				- 1	7.028	65
			i.		34,740	3 20
Ĭ.	·	Ţ.	i.		25,999	2 40
	·	·	·	1		82
· ·	·	•	·			46
· ·	•	·	·			98
•	•	•	•		18,458	1 70
	ater		ater	ater	ater	12,629 132,481 5,153 19,228 ater 10,914 4,026 10,525 7,028 34,740 25,999 8,885 5,023

#### PLYMOUTH COUNTY - Concluded.

CITIES	AND '		Property	Tax of \$1,000.		
Mattapoisett .				.	\$9,187	\$0 85
Middleborough			•	.	16,413	1 51
Norwell			•	.	8,530	79
Pembroke .			•		8,008	74
Plymouth .				. 1	43,402	4 00
Plympton .					1,709	16
Rochester .					3,134	29
Rockland .					20.011	1 84
Scituate				. 1	30,602	2 82
Wareham .					29,937	2 76
West Bridgewater		- :		. 1	8,030	74
Whitman .				.	15,192	1 40
Totals .				.  -	\$514,566	\$47 43

#### SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Boston . Chelsea Revere .	:	:	:	:	\$1,628,334 52,087 72,400	\$150 08 4 80 6 67
Winthrop	•				38,829	3 58
Totals					\$1,791,650	\$165 13

#### WORCESTER COUNTY.

			1		
Ashburnham			.	\$4,136	<b>\$0 3</b> 8
Athol .			. 1	18,817	1 73
Auburn .			.	21,996	2 03
Barre .			.	5,383	50
Berlin .				2,580	24
Blackstone				5,378	50
Bolton .				2,794	26
Boylston				2,953	27
Brookfield				3,089	29
Charlton			.	4,861	45
Clinton .				18,423	1 70
Douglas .			. 1	4,174	38
Dudley .				9,059	83
East Brookfie	ld			2,374	22
FITCHBURG				85,761	7 90
			1	,	

### WORCESTER COUNTY - Concluded.

						1	1
Сіті	ES	AND T	rown	s		Property	Tax of \$1,000.
GARDNER						\$35,512	\$3 27
Grafton .						11,788	1 09
Hardwick			·			2,902	27
Harvard			·	·	·	4,527	42
Holden .						15,502	1 43
Hopedale						11,000	1 01
Hubbardston						1.765	16
Lancaster						5,179	i 48
Leicester						8,576	79
LEOMINSTER						45,213	4 17
Lunenburg						8,964	83
Mendon .						3,422	32
Milford .						29,584	2 73
Millbury						12,464	1 15
Millville .						2,175	20
New Braintre	e		·		÷	1,324	12
North Brookfi				•		5,011	46
Northborough				•		7,819	72
Northbridge	٠.			•	:	18,262	1 68
Oakham				•	•	902	08
Oxford .		•	·	•	•	9,443	87
Paxton .	Ť	•	•	•	•	3,828	35
Petersham	•	•	•	•	•	2,219	20
Phillipston	•	•	•	•	:	1.089	10
Princeton	•	•	•	•	•	2,415	22
Royalston	•	•	•	•	•	1,249	12
Rutland .	•	•	•	•	•	4,274	39
Shrewsbury	•	•	•	•	•	24.625	2 27
Southborough	•	•	•	•	•	7,390	68
Southbridge	•	•	•	•	•	30,327	2 80
Spencer .	•	•	•	•	•	11,211	1 03
Sterling .	•	•	•	•	•	6,088	56
Sturbridge	•	•	•	•	•	6,993	64
Sutton .	•	•	•	•	•	5,011	46
Templeton	•	•	•	•	•	6,404	59
Upton .	•	•	•	•	•	3,552	33
Uxbridge	•	•	•	•	•	13,946	1 29
Warren .	•	•	•	•	•	5,290	49
Webster .	•	•	•	•	•	25,336	2 33
West Boylston		•	•	•	•	7,267	67
West Brookfie		•	•	•	•	3,658	34
West brookle	ıu	•	•	•	•	12,016	1 11
Westminster	•	•	•	•	•	5,297	49
Winchendon	•	•	•	•	•	9,339	86
Winchendon	•	•	•	•	•	388,873	35 84
WORCESTER	•	•	•	•	•	300,073	33 64
Totals		•				\$1,020,809	\$94 09

#### RECAPITULATION.

	C	COUNT	IES		Property	Tax of \$1,000.
BARNSTABL	E				\$276,296,000	\$25 47
Berkshire					296,110,000	27 29
Bristol					681,318,000	62 80
Dukes					32,726.000	3 02
Essex					1,223,464,000	112 76
Franklin					117,600,000	10 84
Hampden					860,187,000	79 28
Hampshire					168,524,000	15 53
Middlesex					2,584,388,000	238 20
Nantucket					25,795,000	2 38
Norfolk					1,256,192,000	115 78
Рьчмоитн					514,566,000	47 43
Suffolk					1,791,650,000	165 13
Worcester					1,020,809,000	94 09
Totals					\$10,849,625,000	\$1,000 00

# POPULATION OF CITIES IN THE COMMONWEALTH,

WITH THE DATES OF THEIR INCORPORATION.

NAME	Incorpo- rated as City	POPU- LATION, 1950 (U. S. Census)	POPU- LATION, 1955 (State Census)	POPU- LATION, 1960 (U. S. Census)
Boston Worcester Springfield Cambridge New Bedford Fall River Somerville Lynn Newton Lowell Gouncy Brockton Lawrence Medford Chicopee Pittsfield Malden Waltham Holyoke Haverhill Everett Fitchburg Taunton Revere Salem Beverly Chelsea Peabody Woburn Northampton Melrose Leominster Attleboro Westfield Gloucester North Adams Gardner Marlborough Mewburyport	Feb. 23, 1822 Feb. 29, 1848 Apr. 12, 1852 Mar. 17, 1846 Mar. 9, 1847 Apr. 14, 1872 Apr. 10, 1850 Jun. 2, 1873 Apr. 1, 1836 May 17, 1888 Apr. 9, 1881 Mar. 21, 1853 May 17, 1889 Apr. 18, 1890 Jun. 5, 1889 Jun. 18, 1890 Jun. 11, 1853 Mar 31, 1891 Jun. 19, 1884 Apr. 7, 1873 Mar, 10, 1869 Jun. 11, 1892 May 11, 1864 Jun. 19, 1914 Mar. 23, 1836 Mar. 23, 1836 Mar. 13, 1857 May 8, 1916 May 18, 1888 Jun. 23, 1883 Mar. 18, 1889 Jun. 19, 1914 Jun. 17, 1914 Apr. 9, 1920 Apr. 28, 1873 May 13, 1915 Jun. 17, 1914 Apr. 9, 1920 Apr. 28, 1873 Mar. 21, 1895 Feb. 28, 1923 May 23, 1893 Mar. 21, 1895 Feb. 28, 1923 May 23, 1893 Mary 23, 1893	801,444 203,486 162,399 120,740 109,189 111,963 102,351 99,738 81,994 97,249 83,835 66,113 49,211 53,348 47,186 54,661 47,280 45,992 42,691 40,109 36,763 41,880 28,884 38,91 22,645 20,492 29,063 26,988 24,075 23,809 20,962 25,167 21,567 19,581 15,756	724,702 202,612 166,052 98,958 105,488 105,195 97,032 99,020 86,535 93,876 84,495 62,628 76,094 65,393 49,071 55,290 750,115 53,213 45,436 45,077 41,281 39,565 40,117 31,432 26,682 26,682 26,682 26,271 29,239 24,787 24,870 22,046 25,966 21,493 20,108 16,892 14,549	697,197 186,587 174,463 107,716 102,477 99,942 94,697 94,478 92,107 87,409 72,813 70,933 57,676 55,413 57,676 55,413 52,689 46,346 43,544 41,132 40,080 39,211 36,108 39,211 36,108 39,211 36,108 39,211 31,214 30,058 29,619 27,929 27,118 26,302 25,789 19,905 19,038 18,819 14,004

# POPULATION AND VOTERS.

Counties, Cities and Towns in the Commonwealth, with the Census of Inhabitants in 1960 and 1965, and a List of Registered Voters in 1966, the Figures being for the State Election. Revised and corrected by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

				Popul	ATION	Regis-
COUNTI	ES, CIT	TES S		State Census 1965	U.S. Census 1960	tered Voters 1966
Barnstable	NSTABLE	:		15,609 6,376	13,465 14,011	9,268 3,332
Brewster Chatham Dennis		:		1,533 4,195 4,374	1,236 3,273 3,727	1,038 2,608 3,519
Eastham Falmouth Harwich . Mashpee	· ·	:		1,733 13,832 4,830 665	1,200 13,037 3,747 867	1,065 7,320 3,193 586
Orleans . Provincetown Sandwich				3,181 3,463 2,438	2,342 3,389 2,082	1,970 2,502 1,437
Truro . Wellfleet Yarmouth	· :	:		962 1,651 8,715	1,002 1,404 5,504	561 937 5,025
Totals				73,557	70,286	44,361
Adams .	RKSHIRE			12,703	12,391	6,608
Alford . Becket .		:		224 876	256 770	152 418
Cheshire . Clarksburg Dalton .	: :	:	:	2,718 1,945 7,360	2,472 1,741 6.436	1,259 910 3,392
Egremont Florida .	: :	:		1,013 679	895 569	584 317
Great Barringt Hancock Hinsdale	on .	:	:	7,147 517 1,485	6,624 455 1,414	3,423 268 729

		Popul	.ATION	Regis-
COUNTIES, CI AND TOWN		State Census 1965	U. S. Census 1960	tered Voters 1966
BERKSHIRE — C		3.062	2,933	1.426
Lee		6,021	5,271	2,996
Lenox		4,661	4,253	2,223
Monterey		580	480	320
Mount Washington .		53	34	40
New Ashford		174	165	94
New Marlborough .		1,103	1,083	468
North Adams .		19,805	19,905	9,879
Otis		572	473 197	316
Peru		220 56,511	57,879	28,517
Pittsfield		1,121	890	571
Sandisfield		614	536	290
Sandisheid		303	277	184
Sheffield		2,355	2,138	1,148
Stockbridge		2,417	2,161	1,217
Tyringham		251	197	149
Washington		298	290	177
West Stockbridge .		1,337	1,244	662
Williamstown		7,042	7,322	3,493
Windsor		430	384	222
Totals		145,597	142,135	72,569
Bristol		ļ		
Acushnet		6,717	5,755	3,423
ATTLEBORO		28,690	27,118	13,969
Berkley		1,769	1,609	837
Dartmouth		17,187	14,607	9,202
Dighton		4,131	3,769 9.078	1,977 5,428
Easton		10,130 15,642	14.339	7,989
Fairhaven Fall River		98,053	99,942	51,345
Freetown		3,337	3.039	1,626
Mansfield		8,620	7,773	4,298
New Bedford		100,176	102,477	52,309
North Attleborough.	: :	15,682	14,777	7,990
Norton	: :	6,737	6,818	3,478
Ravnham		5,937	4,150	2,903
Rehoboth		5,489	4,953	2,612
Seekonk		9,880	8,399	4,831
Somerset		15,080	12,196	7,896
Swansea		11,767	9,916	5,835
TAUNTON		42,018	41,132	19,682
Westport		8,200	6,641	4,199
Totals		415,242	398,488	211,829

					Рори	LATION	Regis-
COUNT	TES D T	, CI' OWN	TIES S		State Census 1965	U. S. Census 1960	tered Voters 1966
Duki	es C	OUNT	·v				
Chilmark					300	238	184
Edgartown					1,513	1,474	945
Gay Head					113	103	85
Gosnold .					61	66	51
Оак Bluffs					1,492	1,419	922
Tisbury .					2,080	2,169	1,371
West Tisbury	•	•	•	•	389	360	290
Totals					5,948	5,829	3,848
	Esse	X					
Amesbury					11,617	10,787	5,815
Andover .					20,551	15,878	10,580
BEVERLY					38,135	36,108	18,842
Boxford .					3,004	2,010	1,624
Danvers .					24,764	21,926	11,715
Essex .					2,502	2,238	1,291
Georgetown					4,644	3,755	2,297
GLOUCESTER					26,744	25,789	13,688
Groveland					4,866	3,297	2,457
Hamilton					6,141	5,488	3,129
HAVERHILL					43,249	46,346	23,054
Ipswich .					9,955	8,544	5,001
LAWRENCE					69,070	70,933	35,379
Lynn .					92,653	94,478	47,641
Lynnfield					9,821	8,398	5,251
Manchester					4,386	3,932	2,539
Marblehead					20,942	18,521	12,062
Merrimac					3,733	3,261	1,840
Methuen					32,466	28,114	18,415
Middleton					3,909	3,718	1,690
Nahant .	:	•			4.067	3,960	2,163
Newbury		·	- :		3,485	2,519	1,876
NEWBURYPORT	r	•	•		14,732	14,004	7,928
North Andove		•			12,514	10,908	6,733
PEABODY	-	•			41,781	32,202	21,069
Rockport	•	·			5.297	4,616	3,133
Rowley .	•	·			2,862	2,783	1,421
SALEM .	•	· ·			40,112	39,211	20,955
Salisbury		:			4,032	3,154	2,154
Saugus .		•	•		23,429	20,666	11,651
Swampscott		:			13,995	13,294	8,177
Topsfield		· ·	•	Ĭ.	4,375	3,351	2,095
Wenham	•		•	: 1	3,114	2,798	1.575
West Newbury	y .	:	:		2,049	1,844	1,097
Totals					608,996	568,831	316,332

				Popul	ATION	Regis-
COUNTI	ES, CIT			State Census 1965	U. S. Census 1960	tered Voters 1966
FR. Ashfield . Bernardston	ANKLIN			1,218 1,560	1,131 1,370	587 709
Buckland Charlemont	· ·	:		1,846 903	1,664 <b>897</b>	949 488
Colrain Conway Deerfield		:	:	1,461 948 3,481	1,426 875 3,338	724 510 1.882
Erving . Gill . Greenfield		:	:	1,353 1,290 18,265	1,272 1,203 17,690	673 608
Hawley . Heath .	· · ·	:		249 300	251 304	9,366 116 162
Leverett . Leyden . Monroe .		:		976 343 213	914 343 210	421 177 95
Montague New Salem Northfield		•		8,629 449 2,412	7,836 397 2,320	4,459 232 1,337
Orange . Rowe . Shelburne	· :	:	•	6,206 276	6,154 231	2,959 172
Shutesbury Sunderland	: :	:	:	1,819 333 1,298	1,739 265 1,279	960 181 689
Warwick Wendell . Whately .	: :	:	:	438 294 1,127	426 292 1,037	237 189 583
Totals				57,687	54,864	23,519
	MPDEN					
Agawam . Blandford Brimfield	: :	:	:	17,484 859 1,644	15,718 636 1,414	8,310 429 786
Chester . CHICOPEE East Longmea	dow .	:	:	1,143 58,377 11,988	1,155 61,553 10,294	583 27,219 5,870
Granville Hampden Holland	:	:	:	984 3,211 798	874 2,345 561	521 1,524 444
Holyoke Longmeadow		:	:	52,636 13,809	52,689 10,565	26,363 7,272
Monson . Montgomery		:	:	15,922 7,324 397	13,805 6,712 333	7,241 2,777 222
Palmer . Russell . Southwick	: :	:		11,394 1,514 5,619	10,358 1,366 5,139	5,598 642 2,317

					Popul	LATION	Regis-
COUNT					State Census 1965	U. S. Census 1960	tered Voters 1966
Намр	DEN	C	027				
SPRINGFIELD			•		165,520	174,463	74,682
Tolland .					104	101	76
Wales .					757	659	381
West Springfie	eld				26,070	24,924	12,680
WESTFIELD					28,020	26,302	13,788
Wilbraham	٠	٠	•	٠	9,707	7,387	4,700
Totals					435,281	429,353	204,425
	MPSI	HIRE					
Amherst .					10,097	13,718	4,976
Belchertown		•			5,758	5,186	1,865
Chesterfield					649	556	317
Cummington	•	•			602	550	348
Easthampton		•	•	•	12,974	12,326	6,534
Goshen .	•	•	•	•	437	385	244
Granby .	•	•	•	•	4,770	4,221	1,958
Hadley . Hatfield .	•	•	•	•	3,568	3,099 2,350	1,816
Huntington	•	•	•	•	2,708 1,454	1,392	1,423
Middlefield	•	•	•	•	280	315	154
Northampton		•	•	•	27,062	30.058	12,665
Pelham .	•	•	•	•	921	805	463
Plainfield	•	•	•	•	261	237	149
South Hadley	•	•	•	•	14.249	14,956	7,073
Southampton		•	٠	•	2,634	2,192	1,297
Ware .	•	•	•	•	7,886	7,517	4,504
Westhampton	•	•	•		723	583	334
Williamsburg	Ī.	•	•	•	2,389	2,186	1,123
Worthington	:	÷		÷	643	597	382
Totals					100,065	103,229	48,362
Midd	TESE	×					
Acton .					10,188	7,238	4,638
Arlington					52,482	49,953	29,056
Ashby .					2.089	1,883	1.044
Ashland .					8,698	7,779	3,627
Ayer .					3,820	14,927	1,932
Bedford .				. !	10,787	10,969	4,542
Belmont .				.	28,794	28,715	16,651
Billerica .				. 1	23,633	17,867	9,106
Boxborough				.	1,163	744	567
Burlington				.	19,473	12,852	8,204
Cambridge				.	92,677	107,716	45,291
Carlisle .		•			2,011	1,488	1,025
Chelmsford					23,040	15,130	10,989

			Popul	ATION	Regis-	
COUNTI	ES, CIT TOWN:			State Census 1965	U. S. Census 1960	tered Voters 1966
MIDDLE	sex — C	on.				
Concord .		•	.	14,516	12,517	7,007
Dracut .			.	16,535	13,674	7,897
Dunstable			.	1,021	824	510
EVERETT			- 1	43,410	43,544	23,510
Framingham			-	52,369	44,526	24,143
Groton .			- 1	4,500	3,904	2,220
Holliston			-	8,915	6,222	4,190
Hopkinton			.	5,512	4,932	2,633
Hudson .			.	13,642	9,666	6,430
Lexington		•		31,388	27,691	14,883
Lincoln .		•	•	4,463	5,613	2,268 2,539
Littleton		•		5,572	5,109 92,107	45,136
LOWELL .		•		86,535	57,676	28.627
MALDEN.		•		56,142 23,591	18,819	11,687
MARLBOROUGH		•	.	9,070	7,695	4,381
Maynard		•		60,429	64,971	33,176
MEDFORD		•	•	32,105	29,619	16,552
MELROSE		•	•	30,365	28,831	13,955
Natick . Newton		•	•	88,514	92,384	48,373
North Reading		•		9,882	8,331	5,022
Pepperell	· ·	•	:	4.573	4,336	2,147
Reading .		•	•	21,188	19,259	10,139
Sherborn		•	:	2,333	1,806	1,351
Shirley .		•	:	3,180	5,202	1,473
SOMERVILLE		•	•	86,332	94,697	42,952
Stoneham		•	•	20,109	17,821	9,784
Stow .		•	:	3,191	2,573	1,523
Sudbury		•	•	10.894	7.447	4,843
Tewksbury	: :	•	:	18,079	15,902	7,379
Townsend			·	3,990	3,650	1.879
Tyngsborough	: :		:	3,848	3,302	1,810
Wakefield	: :			25,571	24,295	13,009
WALTHAM				57,134	55,413	24,586
Watertown	: :			40,115	39,092	19,380
Wayland				12,192	10,444	5,860
Westford				8,283	6,261	4,170
Weston .				9,848	8,261	5,194
Wilmington				15,261	12,475	6,528
Winchester				21,634	19,376	11,189
Woburn				35,149	31,214	16,790
Totals				1,280,235	1,238,742	633,857
NI A	NTUCKET					
Nantucket				3,714	3,559	2,144
				1	1	li .

				Popul	ATION	Regis-	
COUNT		CIT OWN:			State Census 1965	U. S. Census 1960	tered Voters 1966
N	ORFO	. v					
Avon .	OKFO	LK.		.	5,175	4,301	2,424
Bellingham				.	10,604	6.771	5,520
Braintree				. [	33,954	31,069	17,522
Brookline				.	53,608	54,044	30,578
Canton .				. [	15,310	12,771	7,850
Cohasset					6,559	5,840	3,579
Dedham .	Ĭ.			: I	26,618	23,869	14,097
Dover .				.	3,592	2,846	2,071
Foxborough	·		· ·		12,223	10,136	4,921
Franklin.					14,721	10,530	6,918
Holbrook	Ĭ.		· ·		11,231	10,104	4,881
Medfield	Ĭ.		· ·		7.479	6,021	3,111
Medway.	· ·	·			6,869	5,168	3,458
Millis .		·			5,262	4,374	2,378
Milton .		i.	·		27,708	26,375	16,468
Needham	•	•	•	i i	29.303	25,793	15,141
Norfolk .	•	•	•	- 1	3,985	3,471	1,552
Norwood	•	•	•		28,978	24,898	14,202
Plainville	•	•	÷		4.252	3,810	1,849
OUINCY .	•	•	•	:	87,158	87,409	47,687
Randolph	•	•	:	:	21,726	18,900	11,021
Sharon .	· ·			:	11.341	10.070	5,681
Stoughton	•				19,686	16,382	8,988
Walpole .	•	Ţ.			16,390	14,068	8,635
Wellesley	•	· ·	•		26,297	26,071	13,948
Westwood	•	•	•		12,123	10,354	6,338
Weymouth		•	:		50,468	48,177	24,770
Wrentham	•	•	•		7,517	6,685	2,399
	•	•	•	•			
Totals	٠		٠	٠	560,137	510,256	287,987
	YMO	UTH			44 700	10 (07	6 1 20
Abington	•	•	•	•	11,790	10,607	6,138
Bridgewater	•	•	•	•	11,056	10,276	4,640
Brockton	•		•	•	83,499	72,813	38,174
Carver .	•		•		2,147	1,949	1,024
Duxbury					6,211	4,727	3,178
East Bridgew	ater				7,460	6,139	3,505
Halifax .	٠				2,637	1,599	1,331
Hanover.				•	7,862	5,923	3,504
Hanson .			•		5.285	4,370	2,645
Hingham	•		•		17,576	15,378	8,613
Hull .			•		8,836	7,055	4,384
Kingston		•	•		4,946	4,302	2,603
Lakeville Marion .	٠		•	•	3,773 3,481	3,209 2,881	1,989 1,739

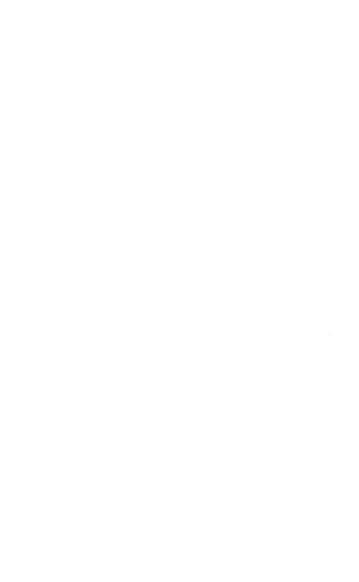
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				Popui	ATION	Regis-
COUNTIES AND TO	, CIT OWNS	IES		State Census 1965	U.S. Census 1960	tered Voters 1966
Drypering	. C.					
PLYMOUTH Marshfield .	Co	n.		10.176	6.748	5,277
Mattapoisett .	•	•	•	3,942	3,117	2,146
Middleborough	•	•		11,726	11.065	6,833
Norwell	·	•		6,387	5,207	3,278
Pembroke .	•		:	7,708	4,919	3,730
Plymouth .				15,424	14,445	8,885
Plympton .	•	· ·	: 1	1.060	821	483
Rochester .		- :	: 1	1,693	1,559	857
Rockland .		- :		15,054	13,119	6,375
Scituate		Ĭ.		14,458	11,214	7,645
Wareham .			.	10,406	9,461	4,910
West Bridgewater	i.	Ĭ.		5,731	5,061	2,726
Whitman .			.	12,373	10,485	5,733
Totals .				292,697	248,449	142,345
Suffe	OLK					
BOSTON				616,326	697,197	294,900
CHELSEA .	i.			27,098	33,749	14,928
REVERE	·	·		42,394	40.080	22,219
Winthrop .				20,398	20,303	10,448
Totals .				706,216	791,329	342,495
Worcest	ER					
Ashburnham .				3,042	2,758	1,648
Athol			.	11,989	11,637	5,887
Auburn				15,396	14.047	3,823
Barre				3,860	3,479	1,948
Berlin			.	1,984	1,742	867
Blackstone .			.	6,025	5,130	3,296
Bolton				1,669	1,264	791
Boylston .				2,732	2,367	1,324
Brookfield .			.	2,002	1,751	957
Charlton .				4,017	3,685	1,874
Clinton			.	13,626	12,848	6,866
Douglas			.	2,718	2,559	1,532
Dudley			.	6,960	6,510	3,414
East Brookfield				1,788	1,510	861
FITCHBURG .				43,087	43,021	20,813
GARDNER .			.	20,463	19,038	9,533
Grafton			.	11,571	10,627	4,843
Hardwick .			. 1	2,395	2,340	1,288
Harvard				2,360	2,563	1,284
Holden				11,504	10,117	6,490
Hopedale .				4,363	3,987	2,515
					i	1

			Popul	ATION	Regis-
COUNTIES, CITAND TOWN			State Census 1965	U. S. Census 1960	tered Voters 1966
Worcester — C					
Hubbardston			1,365	1,217	700
Lancaster			4,815	3,958	2,161
Leicester			8,701	8,177	4,249
LEOMINSTER		.	29,729	27,929	14,205
Lunenburg			7,321	6,334	3,655
Mendon		.	2,310	2,068	1,185
Milford		-	17,034	15,749	9,297
Millbury		- 1	10,764	9,623	5,756
Millville		.	1,706	1,567	891
New Braintree .		-	530	509	251
North Brookfield .		.	3,608	3,616	1,996
Northborough		.	8,314	6,687	3,435
Northbridge		-	11,502	10,800	4,354
Oakham	•	.	632	524	348
Oxford		.	10,034	9,282	4,272
Paxton		.	2,856	2,399	1,551
Petersham			990	890	530
Phillipston	•	.	842	695	389
Princeton			1,487	1,360	763
Royalston		.	739	800	198
Rutland	•		2,713	3,253	1,281
Shrewsbury			18,003	16,622	8,872
Southborough	•		4,780	3,996	2,322
Southbridge	•	•	19,384	16,523	8,959
Spencer	•	•	8,514	7,838	4,333
Sterling	•	• 1	3,711	3,193	1,692
Sturbridge	•	٠	4,006	3,604	2,109
Sutton	•	•	3,921	3,638	2,119
Templeton	•	•	6,006	5,371	2,537
Upton	•	•	3,502	3,127 7,789	1,644
Uxbridge Warren	•	•	8,265	1,789	4,226 1,983
	•	•	3,578	3,383	
Webster	•	•	14,357	13,680	7,652
West Boylston . West Brookfield .	•	•	6.057	5,526	2,909
	•	•	2,233	2,053	1,183
Westborough	•	•	10,567	9,599	4,383
Westminster	•	٠	4,452	4,022	1,985 3,165
Winchendon	•	٠	6,689	6,237	
Worcester	•	•	180,341	186,587	90,586
Totals			609,909	583,228	301,503

# RECAPITULATION.

		Number of	Рори	ATION	Regis- tered Voters	
COUNT	IES	Cities and Towns	State Census 1965	U. S. Census 1960	State Election 1966	
BARNSTABLE		15	73,557	70,286	44,361	
BERKSHIRE		32	145,597	142,135	72,569	
BRISTOL .		20	415,242	398,488	211,829	
Dukes Coun	ΓY	7	5,948	5,829	3,848	
Essex .		34	608,996	568,831	316,332	
Franklin		26	57,687	54,864	23,519	
Hampden.		23	435,281	429,353	204,425	
Hampshire		20	100,065	103,229	48,362	
Middlesex		54	1,280,235	1,238,742	633,857	
Nantucket		1	3,714	3,559	2,144	
Norfolk .		28	560,137	510,256	287,987	
PLYMOUTH		27	292,697	248,449	142,345	
Suffolk .		4	706,216	791,329	342,495	
Worcester		60	609,909	583,228	301,503	
TOTALS		351	5,295,281	5,148,578	2,635,576	

# VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND STATE OFFICERS



### VOTE FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT IN 1964

(BY COUNTIES)

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 3, 1964.

#### COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

Сітів	S AND	Town	s.	Goldwater and Miller Republican	Hass and Blomen Socialist Labor	Johnson and Humphrey Democratic	Munn and Shaw Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Barnstable Bourne Brewster Chatham Dennis Eastham Falmouth Harwich Mashpee Orleans Provincetor Sandwich Truro Wellfleet Yarmouth	•			3,450 1,083 435 1,095 1,313 428 2,009 1,320 89 804 483 143 350 1,837	8 4 4 - 1 - 7 9 - 9 1 - 1 3	4,296 1,725 379 974 1,315 450 3,994 1,153 257 821 1,214 683 332 429 2,079	11 3 3 10 4 3 15 2 - 5 2 1 1	2	156 47 16 43 67 17 170 41 8 24 24 24 21 16 14	7,921 2,862 837 2,122 2,700 898 6,197 2,525 354 1,654 1,190 481 795 3,985
Totals			•	15,133	47	20,101	71	3	709	36,081

#### COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Adams Alford Becket	:	:	:	1,046 53 121	11	4,973 70 223	18 1	-	141 2 9	6,189 126 354
Cheshire	•	:	:	309	3	865		_	12	1,189

#### COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE - Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Goldwater and Miller Republican	Hass and Blomen Socialist Labor	Johnson and Humphrey Democratic	Munn and Shaw Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Clarksburg Dalton Egremont Florida Great Barrington Hancock Hinsdale Lanesborough, Lee Lenox Monterey Mount Washington New Ashford New Marlborough NORTH ADAMS Otis Peru PITTSFIELD Richmond Sandisfield Savoy Sheffield Stockbridge Tyringham Washington West Stockbridge Williamstown Windsor  Totals	192 954 235 766 61 1151 339 467 559 90 13 23 13 23 140 1,765 33 3,341 169 62 50 404 284 38 38 36 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46	1 1 7 7 2 1 1 6 6 3 3 4 4 5 5 1 1 1 3 3 2 1 1 - 1 1 3 3 2 2 1 1 5 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 6 6	604 2,217 236 192 2,299 39 465 950 1,731 1,320 1,320 1,320 1,320 1,320 1,331 1,320 1	2 111 2 1 1 2 3 3 5 5 5 5 1 1 - - - 8 1 1 2 3 3 5 5 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	311	199 377 99 66 711 79 222 422 31 112 22 77 169 77 72 595 55 77 77 26 23 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31	3,226 484 274 3,148 208
Totals	15,160	206	48,839	122	4	1,338	65,669

#### COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

CITIES AND TO	wns.	Goldwater and Miller Republican	Hass and Blomen Socialist Labor	Johnson and Humphrey Democratic	Munn and Shaw Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Acushnet ATTLEBORO. Berkley Dartmouth Dighton Easton Fairhaven Falt RIVER Freetown Mansfield North Attleborough North Attleborough North Seekonk Somerset Swansea TAUNTON Westport  Totals .		537 3,355 248 2,509 480 1,809 2,100 5,096 477 1,089 8,744 1,916 794 818 733 1,230 1,435 1,355 3,452 1,053 39,230	4 14 - 52 1 7 5 61 - 4 97 10 1 5 10 1 7 - - 16 8 303	2,341 8,744 468 5,392 1,217 2,680 5,045 40,502 907 2,723 37,746 5,082 1,891 1,575 1,435 3,027 5,710 4,052 13,786 2,562	6 7 5	- - - 4 - - 5 - - - 2 2	38 1,228 14 154 34 84 92 989 30 66 724 113 52 47 52 110 86 414 65	2,920 12,366 733 8,113 1,737 4,583 7,249 46,688 1,415 3,894 47,360 7,139 2,741 2,447 2,241 4,356 7,269 5,500 17,683 3,693

#### COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark .				66	_	91	_	_	6	163
Edgartown.				309	1	498	1	-	23	832
Gay Head . Gosnold .	•	•	•	6 19		53 23	_	_	1	60 42
Oak Bluffs .	:	:	:	211	1	568	2	-	20	802
Tisbury . West Tisbury	٠	•	•	323 81	3	807 147	2	-	27	1,162 237
west risbury	•	•	•	- 01						237
Totals .				1,015	5	2,187	7	-	84	3,298

#### COUNTY OF ESSEX.

CITIES AND	Town	NS.	Goldwater and Miller Republican	Hass and Blomen Socialist Labor	Johnson and Humphrey Democratic	Munn and Shaw Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Amesbury . Andover . Beverly . Boxford . Danvers . Essex . Georgetown . GLOUCESTER . Groveland . Hamilton . HAVERHILL . Ipswich . LYNN . Lynnfield . Manchester . Marblehead . Merrimac . Methuen . Middleton . Newbury . Newbury . Newbury . Rockport . Rockport . Rockport . Rokport . Salisbury . Salisbury . Salisbury . Saugus . Swampscott . Topsfield . Wenham . West Newbury .			1,391 4,179 4,824 753 3,055 438 972 3,207 713 1,160 5,350 1,544 5,012 6,779 2,040 4,105 4,105 4,105 4,105 4,105 6,779 2,025 3,100 1,052 6,353 6,	1 5 26 6 33 8 1 35 4 27 22 7 4 22 22	47	10 355 8 59 722 155 100 32 4 4 4 4 8 8 6 6 6 7 8 8 8 8 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	4	69 169 403 25 160 333 29 296 25 70 398 107 670 723 100 58 218 32 247 19 33 53 157 93 288 84 17 53 155 112 29 29 30 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31	1,503 991
Totals .		•	71,653	595	210,13	537	25	5,322	288,267

# COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Goldwater and Miller Republican Hass and Blomen	Johnson and Humphrey Democratic	Munn and Shaw Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Ashfield Bernardston Buckland Charlemont Colrain Conway Deerfield Erving Gill Greenfield Hawley Heath Leverett Leyden Monroe Montague New Salem Northfield Orange Rowe Shelburne Shutesbury Sunderland Warwick Wendell Whately	187 2,525 2 41 72 154 67 13 777 83 484 909	45 63 89 62 4 3,263 115 631 1 631 1 631 1 445 2 102 1 02 1 03 1 15 1 44 1 44 1 44 1 44 1 14 1 14 1 14		1 2	12 12 16 6 23 13 3 3 10 144 2 2 2 2 2 89 6 6 20 58 8 8 8 8 11 15 15 16 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	537 619 836 620 417 1,631 622 572 8,430 364 157 77 4,137 205 1,144 2,516 145 909 152 610 212 134 512

Agawam Blandford Brimfield Chester	:	:	:	•	2,120 212 248 132	12 1 -	5,443 171 414 349	11 1 1	1 1 1	112 14 20 9 430	
CHICOPEE			•	.	3,744	33	20,484	19	-	430	24,710

# COUNTY OF HAMPDEN - Concluded.

		NUO	IY	OF HAN		.N — Con	ciuae			
Cities and	р То	owns.		Goldwater and Miller Republican	Hass and Blomen Socialist Labor	Johnson and Humphrey Democratic	Munn and Shaw Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
East Longmeade Granville Hampden Holland Holyoke Longmeadow Ludlow Monson Montgomery Palmer Russell Southwick Springfield Wales West Springfield West Springfield West Frield Wilbraham Totals				2,138 264 523 1077 4,412 3,020 1,185 763 93 1,024 201 201 709 14,832 73 3,517 3,106 1,847	29 -4 2 114 12 11 2 -6 1 318 -1 50 16 1	3,054 175 699 239 18,397 3,385 5,318 1,784 48,212 385 1,347 48,212 2,266 133,085	6 1 2 23 15 13 9 -5 2 5 62 -1 9 10 12 -206	- - 2 1 - - 1 - - 2 9 -	566 244 55 5155 133 1144 222 3 800 323 23,332 1,537 24 1322 185 95	5,283 446 1,252 3,533 23,461 6,642 2,600 179 5,333 2,094 64,961 64 321 11,482 11,941 4,221
		С	OUN	TY OF	HAN	IPSHIRI	C.			
Amherst Belchertown Chesterfield Cummington Easthampton Goshen Granby Hadley Hatfield Huntington Middlefield NORTHAMPTON Pelham	•	:		1,359 467 128 148 1,396 121 545 352 219 223 56 2,674	17	3,214 1,159 152 4,534 86 1,155 1,203 988 409 70 8,962 233	2 3 - 5	1 2 2 -	91 24 77 71 111 5 28 21 25 13 -	4,723 1,657 267 308 6,054 1,740 1,584 1,233 647 128 11,905 396

# COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE - Concluded.

Cities an	D T	owns.	Goldwater and Miller Republican	Hass and Blomen Socialist Labor	Johnson and Humphrey Democratic	Munn and Shaw Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Plainfield . South Hadley Southampton Ware . Westhampton Williamsburg Worthington	:	:	 1,739 391 660 140 368 148	36 3 6 1 5	64 4,616 751 3,414 148 640 131	12 5 4 - 5 1	5 -	3 95 14 96 4 14 13	134 6,503 1,164 4,180 293 1,032 293
Totals .	٠	•	11,385	104	32,058	88	10	810	44,455

# COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

				1		1	1	į.	1	
Acton				1,700	3		10	-	87	4,098
Arlington				6,739	38	20,223	49	7	417	
Ashby				355	1	535		-	23	918
Ashland				922	8			-	26	
Ayer.				438	2	1,240		-	26	
Bedford				1,409	6	2,749		4	72	
Belmont				4,839	26			-	344	
Billerica				2,006	51	5,900	6	-	78	
Boxborough				222		237	1	1	9	470
Burlington			•	1,636	11			-	103	
CAMBRIDGE			•	5,764	79		67	-	1,153	
Carlisle		•	•	410	. 1	438		-	22	
Chelmsford			•	3,357	10				123	
Concord			•	2,030	16		13	-	140	
Dracut		•	•	1,413	7	5,672	7	_	135	
Dunstable			•	213		195	1	1	14	
EVERETT			•	3,282	50		12		769	
Framinghan	n.	•	•	5,319	26		49	-	346	
Groton		•		707	-	1,159		-	40	
Holliston		•	•	1,248	4	2,114	17	-	25	3,408
Hopkinton		•	•	688	2	1,694	6	-	31	
Hudson		•	•	1,019	6	4,385	4	-	70	5,484

# COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX - Concluded.

CITIES AN	ΝD	Towns.	Goldwater and Miller Republican	Hass and Blomen Socialist Labor	Johnson and Humphrey Democratic	Munn and Shaw Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Lexington Lincoln . Littleton LOWELL . MALDEN . MARLBOROUGH MAYNAR' MEDFORD MELROSE Natick . NEWTON North Reading Pepperell Reading . Sherborn . Somerville Stoneham Stow . Sudbury . Tewksbury Townsend Tyngsborough Wakefield WALTHAM Watertown Wayland . Westford . Westford . Westford . Westford . Wilmington Winchester WOBURN	g		4,085 703 809 6,714 4,593 2,054 754 5,528 3,415 10,124 1,369 630 3,864 525 2,944 5,175 2,436 533 1,525 1,579 550 502 3,771 4,707 3,922 2,009 1,012 2,251 1,473 3,722 2,040	600 5 3 600 5 577 133 8 8 544 540 500 33 3 3 166 11 13 3 9 90 122 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	8,760 1,290 1,427 35,651 21,934 8,114 3,109 24,980 8,915 10,006 34,854 2,629 1,207 5,924 5,629 923 34,454 6,324 795 2,598 4,667 1,113 1,113 8,518 17,989 14,767 3,333 2,479 2,387 4,231 6,219 11,501	144 111 488 522 877 355 644 322 1177 22 238 339 922 22 24 277 77 25 13	333333333333333333333333333333333333333	5188 1666 744 5322 4200 2011 8666 700 4212 299 322 6900 1911 267 75 955 200 299 2442 533 3433 1066 744 744 233 210	2,298 43,241 10,355 3,954 31,146 15,177 13,662 46,120 4,083 1,894 10,046 1,131 1,254 40,447 8,986 1,358 4,220 6,352 1,699 1,659 1,575 23,325 19,802 5,468 3,553 4,808 5,794 10,144 14,432
Totals			134,729	1,216	439,790	1,038	37	11,529	588,339

#### COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Goldwater and Miller Republican	Hass and Blomen Socialist Labor	Johnson and Humphrey Democratic	Munn and Shaw Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Nantucket	587	1	1,197	2	_	36	1,823

# COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Avon				555	3	1,576	2	_	30	2,166
Bellingham.	•	•	•	734	6	3,257	1	_	85	4.083
Braintree .	•	•	•	4,350	19	11,270			209	15,883
Brookline .	•	•	•	5,426	82	23,225	35		611	29,380
Canton .	•	•	•	1,619	12	5,163			114	
Cohasset .	•	•	•	1,264	6	1.850		3	58	
Dedham .	•	•	•	3,254	14	8,999		1	250	
	•	•	•	987	2	807	3	7	50	
Dover .	•	•	•	1,485	4	2,846			61	1,856
Foxborough Franklin	•	•	•		4	4,684	14		64	4,406
	•	•	•	1,171	4	3,307	8	t l		
Holbrook .	•	•	•	1,226	4			-	60	4,605
Medfield .	•	•	•	1,088	2 5	1,666	13	-	62	2,831
Medway .	•	•	•	794		2,039		-	51	2,897
Millis	•	•	•	711	2	1,388	4	-	51	2,156
Milton .	•	•	•	4,008	20	10,847	35	-	270	15,180
Needham .	•	•		5,737	24	8,292	48	-	336	14,437
Norfolk .	•	•	•	487	1	835	4	-	22	1,349
Norwood .	•	•	•	2,588	14	10,354		-	188	13,156
Plainville .	•	•		566	_2	1,118	4	-	32	1,722
QUINCY .	•	•	•	9,765	55	31,737	53	-	673	42,283
Randolph .	•	•	•	1,608	16	7,996	11	-	108	9,739
Sharon .	•		•	1,141	5	3,990	13	-	83	5,232
Stoughton .				1,802	7	5,997	16	-	109	7,931
Walpole .	•	•		1,920	9	4,981	16		114	7,042
Wellesley .		•		5,582	14	7,315	55	-	393	13,359
Westwood .				2,335	13	3,369	24	-	143	5,884
Weymouth.				5,636	33	16,179	48	-	286	22,182
Wrentham .	•	•	•	773	4	1,401	8	-	38	2,224
Totals .				68,612	382	186,488	511	19	4,551	260,563
iotais.	•	•	•	00,012	302	100,400	511	19	+,331	200,303

# COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Goldwater and Miller Republican	Hass and Blomen Socialist Labor	Johnson and Humphrey Democratic	Munn and Shaw Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Abington Bridgewater BROCKTON. Carver Duxbury East Bridgewater Halifax Hanover Hanson Hingham Hull Kingston, Lakeville Marion Marshfield Mattapoisett Middleborough Norwell Pembroke Plymouth Plympton Rochester Rockland Scituate Wareham West Bridgewater Whitman Totals	1,561 1,093 8,171 312 2 1,22 1,125 419 1,185 8200 2,959 523 695 649 7900 1,518 8,777 1,197 1,029 2,085 1,282 2,180 1,246 1,276 1,502	44 55 677 64 11 55 21 33 31 11 22 44 43 37 77 111 -66 6	3,432 2,679 25,660 507 1,434 1,881 708 1,271 4,684 2,992 1,516 960 670 2,790 8,1,558 1,851 1,558 1,558	77 77 299 44 66 63 33 99 211 11 55  99 100 55 133  8 8 18 18 22 77 77 77 100 100	22 2 1 3 3 2 2	755 855 6222 1552 488 166 688 377 1822 433 577 353 365 378 811 111 115 844 1088 777 477 93 2,280	

# COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Сітів	AA S	√D To	wns.	Goldwater and Miller Republican	Hass and Blomen Socialist Labor	Johnson and Humphrey Democratic	Munn and Shaw Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Boston Chelsea Revere Winthrop	:	:	:	34,583 1,193 2,589 1,886	457 32 35 22	220,007 12,465 17,054 7,635	237 20 23 12	4 - -	8,340 375 411 201	263,628 14,085 20,112 9,756
Totals		•	•	40,251	546	257,161	292	4	9,327	307,581

# COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Ashburnham				373	2	1,036	3	1	26	1,441
Athol .	:			1,612	5	3,801	10	ī	102	5,531
Auburn .	:	•		1,944	10	4,892	17	_1	104	6,967
Barre .	:	•	•	461	2	1,301	2	-	28	1,794
Berlin .	•	•		339	2	461	2	-	16	820
Blackstone	•	•		264	6	2,255	ĩ	_	54	2,580
Bolton .	•	•		278	1	387	3	_	4	673
Boylston .	•	•	:	450	3	789	5	_	16	1,263
Brookfield .	•	•		309		505	4	_	15	833
Charlton .	•	•		449	- 1	1,108	1	1	26	1,586
Clinton .	•	•	•	1,130		4,781	7		100	6,025
Douglas .	•	•	•	354	6	1,037	2	_	29	1,428
Dudley .	•	•	•	523	1	2,578	3	_	53	3,158
East Brookfield	•	•	•	219	- 1	552	1	_	12	784
FITCHBURG	•	•	•	3,383	39	15,595	19	3	344	19,383
GARDNER .	•	•	•	1,442	11	7,309	8	3	154	8,924
Grafton .	•	•	•	1,051	3	3,224	9	_	52	4,339
Hardwick .	•	•	•	249	2	881	2		24	1,158
Harvard .	•	•	•	557	- 2	548	3	- 1	23	1,132
Holden .	•	•	•	2,592	8	3,076	3	3	95	5,781
	٠	•	•	723	4	1.445	-	- 1	47	
Hopedale .	•	•	•		2		3	-		2,224
Hubbardston	•	•	•	209	6	404	12	-	12	627
Lancaster .	•	•	•	782		1.017		-	43	1,860
Leicester .	•	•	•	813	3	2,889	5	-1	50	3,770
LEOMINSTER	•		•	2,644	23	10,647	20	-	224	13,558
Lunenbur	•	•	•	990	2	2,119	7	1	65	3,184

# COUNTY OF WORCESTER - Concluded.

CITIES AND	o Towns.		Goldwater and Miller Republican	Hass and Blomen Socialist Labor	Johnson and Humphrey Democratic	Munn and Shaw Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Mendon Milford Millbury Millville New Braintree North Brookfiele Northborough Northbridge Oakham Oxford Paxton Petersham Phillipston Princeton Royalston Rutland Shrewsbury Southborough Southbridge Spencer Sterling Sturbridge Sturbridge Sturbridge Sturbridge Sturbridge Sturbridge Sturbridge Sturbridge Sturbridge Warren Webster West Boylston West Brookfield Westborough Westminster Winchendon Worcester Totals			405 1,220 944 109 99 459 1,173 1,220 1,173 1,204 104 806 546 1194 104 3355 2,438 716 1,078 461 555 486 477 1,003 1,015 367 1,003 1,015 1,003 1,015 1,003 1,015 1,003 1,015 1,003 1,015 1,003 1,0		659, 6,986 4,122 694 111 1,265 2,000 3,821 182 3,176 812 291 203 3233 226 7,721 1,305 7,204 1,305 7,204 1,305 1,795 990 3,055 1,311 6,051 1,051 6,051 1,051 6,051 1,051 6,051 1,051 6,051 1,051 6,051 1,051 6,051 1,051 6,051 1,051 6,051 1,051 6,051 1,051 6,051 1,051 6,051 1,051 6,051 1,051 6,051 1,051	-4 88 11 177 77 33 31 15 53 33 11 77 77 77 77 77 33 44 42 26 66 130 60 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 14		19 147 70 144 3 255 466 655 9 37 19 12 1 20 15 114 43 133 366 20 28 40 38 36 40 31 108 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	1,083 8,369 5,147 8188 214 1,757 3,229 5,128 296 4,027 1,382 2,96 4,027 1,382 2,076 8,287 2,076 1,123 3,991 1,735 2,076 1,872 2,718 2,757 1,909 3,757 1,908 3,857 1,722 7,185 2,757 1,908 2,757 1,908 2,83,989 2,76,128
1 Otals		•	01,300	400	202,000	709	.0	4,471	210,120

# AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT IN 1964.

Cour	VTIES	5.	Goldwater and Miller Republican	Hass and Blomen Socialist Labor	Johnson and Humphrey Democratic	Munn and Shaw Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
BARNSTABLE			15,133	47	20,101	71	3	709	36,064
Berkshire			15,160	206	48,839	122	4	1,338	65,669
BRISTOL			39,230	303	146,885	205	13	3,491	190,127
DUKES COUN	TY		1,015	5	2,187	7	-	84	3,298
Essex .			71,653	595	210,135	537	25	5,322	288,267
Franklin			8,344	128	17,106	44	2	557	26,181
Hampden		•	44,299	614	133,085	206	15	3,573	181,792
Hampshire			11,385	104	32,058	88	10	810	44,455
MIDDLESEX			134,729	1,216	439,790	1,038	37	11,529	588 <b>,339</b>
Nantucket			587	1	1,197	2	-	36	1,823
Norfolk			68,612	<b>3</b> 82	186,488	511	19	4,551	260,563
PLYMOUTH			37,941	173	82,007	203	11	2,280	122,615
SUFFOLK			40,251	546	257,161	292	4	9,327	307,581
Worcester			63,188	435	209,383	409	16	4,497	276,128
Totals			549,727	4,755	1,786,422	3,735	159	48,104	2,392,902

# VOTE FOR SENATOR IN CONGRESS IN 1964. (BY COUNTIES.)

ELECTION. NOVEMBER 3, 1964.

#### COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

CITIES AND	Towns.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Howard Whitmore, Jr. of Newton, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Grace F. Luder of Waltham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Barnstable Bourne Brewster Chatham Dennis Eastham Falmouth Harwich Mashpee Orleans Provincetown Sandwich Truro Wellfleet Yarmouth Totals		4.415 1,803 3.45 902 1,217 422 3,951 1,103 242 760 1,231 649 284 406 2,084	3,324 1,015 475 1,141 1,416 409 2,093 1,317 99 866 209 509 179 353 1,837	8 5 - 1	- 1 1		132 41 14 37 51 103 43 13 25 29 26 61 4 20 51	7,884 2,862 837 2,085 2,689 898 6,163 2,470 354 1,654 1,543 1,188 480 795 3,978
		COUNT	Y OF B	ERKSI	HRE.			
Adams . Alford . Becket . Cheshire . Clarksburg Dalton . Egremont .		5,069 52 211 871 601 2,112 204 171	1,007 64 131 291 204 1,058 267 97	9 1 2 - - 3 2 -	8 1 1 1 3 3	-	96 8 7 26 12 39 7 5	6,189 126 352 1,188 818 3,215 480 274

# COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE - Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Howard Whitmore, Jr. of Newton, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Grace F. Luder of Waltham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Great Barrington Hancock Hinsdale Lanesborough Lee Lenox Monterey Mount Washington New Ashford New Marlborough NORTH ADAMS Otis Peru Prtrsfield Richmond Sandisfield Savoy Sheffield Stockbridge Tyringham Washington West Stockbridge Williamstown Windsor	2,133 111 446 881 1,529 1,141 146 146 190 7,249 104 55 17,602 236 159 92 487 674 51 78 17,602 236 159 92 487 674 51 78 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	88 1711 406 449 603 132 211 344 201 1,835 94 31 5,757 241 788 467 407 599 600 194 1,393 76	33 	6 2 2 2 4 4 1 1 2 5 5 - 1 40 - - - 1 1 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - -		76 4 10 21 259 163 311 - 15 145 29 4 2,284 6 9 4 255 8 54 3,370	3,143 208 627 1,312 2,249 1,920 291 35 80 410 9,245 229 248 249 144 981 1,111 120 143 581 3,267 176 65,550
	COUN	TY OF	BRIST	OL.			
Acushnet . ATILEBORO . Berkley . Dartmouth . Dighton . Easton . Fairhaven . FAIL RIVER . Freetown . Mansfield .	2,492 8,620 472 5,793 1,223 2,604 5,465 40,691 927 2,634	3,506 243 2,173 491 1,905 1,696 4,822 471	4 11 14 3 5 4 50 -	5 3 27	-	26 179 16 117 20 56 81 1,088 17 85	2,920 12,334 733 8,105 1,737 4,575 7,249 46,678 1,415 3,894

# COUNTY OF BRISTOL - Concluded.

CITIES AND	ſown	s.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Howard Whitmore, Jr. of Newton, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Grace F. Luder of Waltham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
New Bedford North Attlebor Norton Raynham . Rehoboth . Seekonk . Somerset . Swansea . TAUNTON . Westport .			39,972 5,035 1,857 1,590 1,385 2,880 5,842 4,128 14,042 2,589	6,501 1,943 830 806 809 1,368 1,345 1,301 3,179 1,038	72 11 4 6 4 3 7 5 18	28 12 4 1 - 1 6 3 11 6	3	779 134 38 40 40 86 69 55 427 55	47,355 7,135 2,733 2,443 2,238 4,338 7,269 5,492 17,677 3,693
Totals			150,241	35,989	230	142	3	3,408	190,013
Chilmark . Edgartown Gay Head . Gosnold . Oak Bluffs Tisbury . West Tisbury	:	·	73 461 48 21 555 748 111	83 339 11 21 223 378 121	1 1	1  1 1 	Y	5 28 1 - 23 25 5	163 829 60 42 802 1,153 237
Totals	•	•	2,017	1,176	3	3	-	87	3,286
			COU	NTY OF	ESSE	ex.			
Amesbury Andover BEVERLY BOXford Danvers Essex Georgetown GLOUCESTER Groveland Hamilton			3,298 5,502 11,320 515 7,097 640 1,103 8,551 1,151 1,371	4,160 5,715 796 3,251 468 898 3,460	10 23 2 9 - 1 10 1	9 1 11 1 1 21 3	- - - - - - -	506 103 262 12 105 22 25 23 <b>9</b> 31 42	4,994 9,785 17,329 1,326 10,473 1,131 2,028 12,281 1,868 2,766

# COUNTY OF ESSEX - Concluded.

				Total Company			
CITIES AND TOWNS	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Howard Whitmore, Jr. of Newton, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Grace F. Luder of Waltham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
HAVERHILL Ipswich LAWRENCE LAWRENCE LYNN Lynnfield Manchester Marblehead Merrimac Methuen Middleton Nahant Newbury North Andover Peabody Rockport Rowley Salisbury Salisbury Saugus Swampscott Topsfield Wenham West Newbury	15,884 2.978 35,042 2,456 1,095 5,548 11,914 865 1,271 770 3,930 4,174 14,904 1,513 592 10,907 7,354 4,432 811 538 459	1,568 3,580 8,364 2,307 1,083 5,185 5,555 3,494 5,200 1,609 1,609 1,250 631 2,290 631 2,290 631 2,290 631 2,290 532 532 532 532 532 532 532 532 532 532	4 80 1322 3 188 122 244 5 288 9 433 1 1 288 34	8 18 4 27 8 2 20 3		355 77 606 743 52 9 9 8 24 205 5 30 874 7 7 112 648 133 20 18	21,123 4,635 34,282 44,337 4,817 2,213 10,859 1,665 15,660 1,422 1,893 1,642 6,459 6,125 18,487 2,837 1,243 20,063 1,813 10,590 7,311 1,898 1,496 991
	COUN	ry of i	RANK	LIN.	·		
Ashfield	239 317 438 181 360 206 1,095 446 342 5,428	292 373 206 243 200 502 167 218 2,561	1 - 1 - - - 1 32 1	2 - 1 - - 1 1 1 - 9		10 10 23 8 13 7 30 6 11 386 3	537 619 836 395 616 413 1,628 620 572 8,416 88

# COUNTY OF FRANKLIN - Concluded.

CITIES AND TOV	vns.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Howard Whitmore, Jr. of Newton, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Grace F. Luder of Waltham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Heath Leverett Leyden Monroe Montague New Salem Northfield Orange Rowe Shelburne Shutesbury Sunderland Warwick Wendell Whately Totals		52 171 82 66 3,293 98 499 1,452 63 373 101 398 106 88 83 352	85 177 67 11 757 102 614 1,002 79 516 44 194 96 44 144	1 3 3 3 3 2 2 - 1 1 - - - 46	1 5 - - 5 5 3 1 2 2 - 1 3 7		-8 86 -7 79 5 22 54 2 18 8 3 14 8 2 14	139 364 155 77 4,137 205 1,140 2,513 145 909 149 606 210 134 511
		COUNT	Y OF I	HAMPI	DEN.			
Agawam Blandford Brimfield Chester CHICOPEE East Longmeadow Granville Hampden Holland HOLVOKE Longmeadow Ludlow Monson Montgomery Palmer Russell Southwick Springfield Tolland	,	5,554 165 413 330 21,027 2,766 182 691 235 17,418 3,062 5,490 1,743 83 4,278 407 1,351 45,946	2,020 218 244 1453 3,168 2,224 2566 530 111 3,807 9,59 959 192 700 13,983	2 - 105 9 13 - 7 7 1 4 251	1		97 144 19 13 432 251 7 21 17 2,073 78 89 53 11 22 12 4,634	7,688 398 681 440 24,703 5,268 446 1,245 353 23,441 6,520 6,639 2,600 179 5,333 613 2,088 64,894

# COUNTY OF HAMPDEN - Concluded.

CITIES AND	Towns.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Howard Whitmore, Jr. of Newton, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Grace F. Luder of Waltham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Wales . West Springfiel WESTFIELD Wilbraham	ld .	230 7,378 8,661 2,195	83 3,301 3,076 1,915	- 46 18 5	20 11 7	- - -	6 707 169 43	319 11,452 11,935 4,165
Totals		129,633	42,257	543	239	-	8,842	181,514
		COUNT	Y OF H	AMPS	HIRE.		•	
Amherst Belchertown Chesterfield Cummington Easthampton Goshen Granby Hadley Hatfield Huntington Middlefield NORTHAMPTON Pelham Plainfield South Hadley South Hadley South Hadley Westhampton Ware Westhampton Totals		1,107 121 144 4,658 90 1,192 1,231 1,006 410 56 8,876 207 56 4,564 758 3,453	1,817 527 131 149 1,281 123 524 312 1988 227 69 2,743 183 73 1,820 388 651 158 400 163	19 1 - 2 6 1 1 1 388 2 2 - 8 2 2 1 1 - 2 3 3 86	9 9 3 3 - 7 7 - 2 2 2 5 1 1 - 6 2 1 1 1 5 5 8		64 19 11 13 92 1 16 63 30 27 9 9 2 2 171 13 5 79 14 70 2 13 11 2 15 16 16 16 16 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	4,584 1,657 263 3008 6,044 214 1,734 1,573 1,231 647 1,164 4,176 293 1,028 293 44,197
		COUNT	Y OF M	IDDLI	ESEX.			
Acton . Arlington . Ashby .		10.602	1,926 7,410 370	6 48 3	2 21 1	=	43 299 14	4,042 27,381 914

# COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX - Continued.

CITIES AND T	`owns.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Howard Whitmore, Jr. of Newton, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Grace F. Luder of Waltham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Ashland Ayer Bedford Belmont Billerica Boxborough Burlington CAMBRIDGE Carlisle Chelmsford Concord Dracut Dunstable EVERETT Framingham Groton Holkinton Hopkinton Lexington Lincoln Littleton Littleton Lowell MALDEN MARLBOROUGH MAYDARD MELROSE Natick NEWTON NOrth Reading Pepperell Reading Sherborn Shirley SOMERVILLE Stomeham Stow Sudbury Townsend		2,323 1,2311 2,525 9,708 6,123 190 5,678 33,740 3344 6,259 2,955 5,881 214 15,455 16,464 1,114 4,342 7,153 932 2,7,153 932 1,415 36,584 21,289 8,200 27,609	1,044 445 1,618 5,775 1,833 272 1,666 7,880 522 3,178 2,642 1,187 205 3,074 5,808 1,375 811 1,072 5,049 1,127 5,744 5,258 1,974 7,995 1,420 6,788 4,018 1,763 1,764 1,76	3 122 233 17 1688 19 19 19 25 22 244 26 125 54 26 125 55 14 26 125 125 126 127 127 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138	8 1 31 29 6 41 4 2	33	287 277 533 2299 711 3 622 8522 1100 4118 127 12,098 611 879 333 288 611 879 369 549 1,354 441 102 102 103 104 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105	3,404 1,707 4,214 15,745 8,041 468 7,420 42,774 869 9,566 6,046 7,222 422 20,734 22,573 1,900 3,408 2,421 5,484 13,172 2,105 2,288 43,241 17,140 10,319 3,950 31,146 1,894 4,061 1,894 10,046 1,117 1,254 40,420 8,983 1,358 4,155 6,337 1,693

# COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX - Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Howard Whitmore, Jr. of Newton, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Grace F. Luder of Waltham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Tyngsborough . Wakefield . WALTHAM . Watertown . Wayland . Westford . Wistford . Wobstor .	1,206 8,354 16,189 14,331 2,806 2,541 1,864 4,210 5,171 10,512	418 4,035 4,902 4,321 2,536 949 2,816 1,517 4,240 2,450	3 19 89 38 8 4 17 9 30 35	92 21 4	- - - - - - 1	21 157 1,997 307 46 48 45 46 683 1,363	1,650 12,568 23,269 19,018 5,400 3,547 4,747 5,792 10,141 14,392
Totals	415,226	153,399	1,388	749	4	15,921	586,687
	COUNT	Y OF N	ANTU	CKET.			
Nantucket	1,061	685	2	3	-	70	1,821
	COUN	ry of	NORF	OLK.			
Avon Bellingham Braintree Brookline Canton Cohasset Dedham Dover Foxborough Franklin Holbrook Medfield Medway Millis Milton Needham Norfolk Norwood	1,570 3,365 10,962 18,728 5,148 1,673 8,740 635 2,674 4,701 3,262 1,508 2,043 1,378 10,416 7,058 802 10,255	558 643 4,743 8,280 1,691 1,483 3,599 1,176 1,672 1,130 1,281 1,242 811 7,47 4,557 7,123 525 2,686	1 4 16 125 9 9 9 1 1 8 14 5 4 1 1 5 2 2 2 2 1 2 3 3 4 4 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 2 5 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 4 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3	3 5 7 32 5 2 9 2 3 6 3 4 4 2 9 7 2 8	1 3 3	311 666 1466 2,123 577 32 1633 233 35 866 477 277 26 1700 144 16 142	2.163 4,083 15,875 29,291 6,910 3.192 12,520 1,837 4,392 5,937 4,598 2,785 2,894 2,156 15,174 14,344 1,348 13,115

# COUNTY OF NORFOLK - Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Howard Whitmore, Jr. of Newton, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Grace F. Luder of Waltham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Plainville	1,095 31,167 7,834 3,568 5,768 4,741 6,015 3,090 15,708 1,293	883	2 66 17 10 8 8 17 5 26 4 4	2 43 9 1 5 4 18 1 20 2		17 519 90 53 102 73 162 72 167 40	1,722 42,271 9,730 5,222 7,917 7,034 13,213 5,870 22,153 2,222 259,968
	COUNT	Y OF F	LYMO	U <b>T</b> H.			
Abington	3,261 2,622 25,576 516 1,111 1,822 701 1,747 4,295 2,932 1,472 969 682 2,671 954 3,259 1,480 1,787 5,134 210 390 4,436 3,741	1,745 1,162 8,386 296 1,694 1,190 430 1,291 872 3,414 573 747 642 779 1,670 1,321 1,111 2,133 204 3,16 1,211 1,211 1,211 1,213	3 3 53 - 2	33 30 33 -55 15 17 73 22 22 28 33 77 11 16 7		67 766 480 23 33 344 44 44 44 49 466 28 33 40 20 95 52 24 39 10 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5,079 3,866 34,525 838 2,840 3,064 1,147 3,091 2,138 7,806 3,560 2,270 1,643 1,499 4,391 1,750 5,234 2,797 2,941 7,387 420 718 5,814 6,130

# COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH - Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Howard Whitmore, Jr. of Newton, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Grace F. Luder of Waltham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Wareham West Bridgewater . Whitman	2,666 1,299 3,305	1,136 1,177 1,644	28 2 8	4 1 4	- -	87 34 72	3,921 2,513 5,033
Totals	80,225	40,214	163	115	-	1,698	122,415
	COUN	TY OF	SUFFC	LK.			
BOSTON	205,941 12,321 16,952 7,071 242,285	32,315 1,263 2,462 1,847 37,887	598 32 32 20 682	344 22 32 18 416	1 - - 1	24,067 447 634 800 25,948	263,266 14,085 20,112 9,756
	COUNTY	OF W	ORCES	TER.			
Ashburnham Athol Auburn Barre Berlin Blackstone Bolton Boylston Brookfield Charlton Clinton Douglas Dudley East Brookfield FITCHBURG GARDNER Grafton Hardwick Hardwick Hardwick Hardwick Holden Hopedale	944 3,716 4,605 1,257 419 2,272 3255 709 4,733 1,047 4,798 1,017 2,613 5,244 15,482 6,994 3,162 8,78 444 444 2,614 1,431	475 1,696 2,268 489 385 250 332 543 343 510 1,106 387 505 239 3,512 1,739 1,134 249 640 3,062 757	2 4 12 2 2 3 5 5 1 	1 4 6 1 -4 2 2 3 8 - 1 1 1 5 6 6 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 8 1 1 1 1 2 1 2		19 106 76 45 12 48 9 10 15 21 24 35 18 342 169 33 27 43 39 33	1,441 5,526 6,967 1,794 818 2,577 1,263 8,33 1,583 6,025 1,428 3,158 3,158 3,158 4,339 1,156 6,1130 5,719 2,224

# COUNTY OF WORCESTER - Concluded.

C001	VII OF			00			
CITIES AND TOWNS	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Howard Whitmore, Jr. of Newton, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Grace F. Luder of Waltham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Hubbardston Lancaster Leicester Leicester Leominster Lunenburg Mendon Millord Millord Millibury Millville New Braintree North Brookfield Northborough Northbridge Oakham Oxford Paxton Petersham Phillipston Princeton Royalston Rutland Shrewsbury Southbridge Spencer Sterling Sturbridge Warren Webster West Brookfield Westborough Westminster Winchendon Worcester  Totals	330 913 2.855 10,550 2,046 628 7,026 4,006 711 113 3,522 1,918 3,031 7500 260 228 728 720 1,214 7,240 3,127 7,240 1,081 1,678 922 3,026 6,070 1,591 6,070 1,591 6,070 1,591 6,070 1,159 1,159 1,	281 898 863 2,765 1,088 442 1,180 1,074 95 434 1,267 1,168 1,267 1,168 1,267 1,27 1,37 830 1,047	55 33 177 -13 55 -1 233 -2 23 3 -2 2 -8 8 11 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1	77 11 16 22 19 33  22 16 -5 5 2 -1 15 11 2 2 2 2 4 5 -1 11 13 14 2 15 15 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18		111 377 488 1922 400 100 1411 555 111 6 222 3999 111 8 4 4 21 22 777 288 1122 122 554 200 200 233 240 240 240 252 239 240 252 253 264 264 265 265 265 265 265 265 265 265 265 265	627 1,860 3,770 13,550 1,081 8,369 5,143 8,169 5,143 8,169 5,128 2,144 1,755 1,382 2,94 4,025 1,382 2,94 4,025 1,382 2,074 8,410 3,990 1,572 1,811 1,735 2,322 1,811 1,722 7,185 1,722 7,185 1,906 2,825 5,83,899 2,759 4,906 1,906
Iotais	202,140	00,004	010			-,-/-	2.0,.01

AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR SENATOR.

	 JONESCHI		OIL				
Counties.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Howard Whitmore, Jr. of Newton, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Grace F. Luder of Waltham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
BARNSTABLE	19,814	15,362	64	34	-	606	35,880
BERKSHIRE .	44,992	16,889	210	89	-	3,370	65,550
BRISTOL .	150,241	35,989	230	142	3	3,408	190,013
DUKES COUNTY	2,017	1,176	3	3	-	87	3,286
Essex	206,027	74,799	552	<b>3</b> 65	-	6,099	287,842
FRANKLIN .	16,283	9,026	46	37	-	742	26,134
HAMPDEN .	129,633	42,257	543	239	-	8,842	181,5 <b>14</b>
HAMPSHIRE .	31,463	11,937	86	58	-	653	44,197
MIDDLESEX .	415,226	153,399	1,388	749	4	15,921	586,6 <b>87</b>
NANTUCKET.	1,061	685	2	3	_	70	1,821
Norfolk .	175,197	79,459	428	214	4	4,666	259,968
PLYMOUTH .	80,225	40,214	163	115	-	1,698	122,415
SUFFOLK .	242,285	37,887	682	416	1	25,948	307,219
Worcester.	202,443	68,584	348	236	1	4,292	275,904
Totals .	1,716,907	587,663	4,745	2,700	13	76,402	2,388,430

# VOTE FOR SENATOR IN CONGRESS IN 1966.

(BY COUNTIES)

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 8, 1966.

#### COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

CITIES ANDT	own:	s.	Edward W. Brooke of Newton, Republican	Endicott Peabody of Cambridge, Demo- cratic	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Barnstable Bourne . Brewster . Chatham . Dennis . Eastham . Falmouth . Harwich . Mashpee . Orleans . Provincetown . Sandwich . Truro . Wellfleet . Yarmouth .			6,016 1,918 675 1,769 2,097 736 3,893 1,989 295 1,433 720 873 292 548 3,160	1,441 754 126 266 504 153 1,542 388 68 151 1382 289 79 107 763	7 2 1 5 7 0 7 2 1 1 4 4 0 1 1 1 5 7	14 2 2 5 4 4 4 3 3 17 5 0 2 2 4 2 3 3 6 7	111	179 51 14 34 41 11 119 46 3 31 27 21 4 13 64 658	7,657 2,727 821 2,078 2,653 2,653 5,579 2,430 1,137 1,185 379 676 3,999
			COUNT	Y OF B	ERKSF	HIRE.			
Adams . Alford . Becket . Cheshire . Clarksburg Dalton . Egremont .			2,620 83 167 522 401 1,713 331 142	2,213 24 59 338 201 837 59 80		10 - - - 2 4 -	1 - - - 1 -	98 19 18 15 39 3	4,951 107 249 880 619 2,597 394 228

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE - Concluded.

				_			
CITIES AND TOWNS.	Edward W. Brooke of Newton, Republican	Endicott Peabody of Cambridge, Demo- cratic	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Great Barrington Hancock Hinsdale Lanesborough Lee Lenox Monterey Mount Washington New Ashford New Marlborough NORTH ADAMS Otis Peru Pritssfield Richmond Sandisfield Savoy Sheffield Savoy Sheffield Tyringham Washington West Stockbridge Williamstown Windsor  Totals	1,454 116 298 661 1,069 9777 1888 21 55 195 4,128 137 49 11,151 11,151 288 80 90 509 642 94 76 248 1,939 115 30,588	932 490 190 3255 537 491 355 2,951 18 7,437 88 66 66 38 161 183 32 22 23 31 55 694 48	1 2 2 6 9 100 2 1 1 14 4 - 4 116 1 2 2 - 3 3 1 1 6 1 1 1 6	5 1 1 1 4 4 3 3 1 1 - - 1 1 8 8 8 - - - 7 7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		555 8 14 211 1599 622 5 - 10 10 157 17 10 1 2,485 8 6 6 1 1 23 3 11 1 - 6 6 44 4 1 1 3,302	2,452 175 505 1,014 1,778 1,543 231 25 67 262 7,258 188 69 21,255 385 146 99 762 838 116 109 426 2,692 164
	COUN	TY OF	BRIST	OL.			
Acushnet	1,371 7,400 382 4,452 1,019 3,041 3,645 19,277 833 2,315	1,361 2,628 150 2,794 461 970 2,456 18,404 345 933	1 27 5 6 18 129	3 15 3 22 4 8 12 13! 8	1	86 183 109 169 333 611 114 1,388 28 60	2,834 10,254 555 7,463 1,527 4,089 6,245 39,329 1,215 3,321

# COUNTY OF BRISTOL - Concluded.

CITIES AND	Towns.	Edward W. Brooke of Newton, Republican	Endicott Peabody of Cambridge, Deno- cratic	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
New Bedford North Attlebo Norton Raynham . Rehoboth . Seekonk . Somerset . Swansea . TAUNTON . Westport .		20,259 4,221 1,694 1,679 2,375 2,328 3,885 2,974 7,948 2,207	19,393 1,449 594 665 475 1,167 2,379 1,641 6,399 1,035	179 13 4 4 1 5 15 8 32 8	116 7 4 11 7 6 11 5 32 3	3	1,087 127 51 68 36 109 145 80 500 57	41,037 5,817 2,347 2,427 1,894 3,615 6,435 4,708 14,911 3,310
Totals	•	COUNTY			OUNTY		4,400	
Chilmark . Edgartown Gay Head . Gosnold . Oak Bluffs Tisbury . West Tisbury	· · ·	. 109 . 472 . 33 . 36 . 439 . 764 . 164 . 2,017	20 158 16		2 - - 2 1 - 5	- - - 4 4	2 14 1 - 21 11 4 - 53	133 644 50 38 595 961 206
		COU	NTY OF	F ESSE	EX.			
Amesbury Andover Beverly Boxford Danvers Essex Georgetown GLOUCESTER Groveland Hamilton	:	2,879 6,770 10,745 1,166 6,626 846 1,491 6,999 1,336 2,088	1,064 2,044 4,145 139 2,706 182 335 2,668 447 403	38 8 29 1 16 1 2 10 3	8 16 16 2 19 1 4 23 -	- - - - - 2	340 126 289 14 142 16 32 213 30 36	4,329 8,964 15,224 1,322 9,509 1,046 1,864 9,915 1,816 2,536

COUNTY OF ESSEX - Concluded.

CITIES AND T	`owns.	Edward W. Brooke of Newton, Republican	Endicott Peabody of Cambridge, Demo- cratic	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
HAVERHILL Ipswich . LAWRENCE LAWRENCE LYNN . Lynnfield . Manchester Marblehead Merrimac . Methuen . Middleton Nahant . Newbury . Newbury . Newbury . Rockport . Rockport . Rockport . Salisbury . Salisbury . Saugus . Swampscott Topsfield . Wenham . West Newbury Totals		11,876 2,950 13,836 21,446 3,518 1,594 7,718 8,236 917 1,113 1,203 3,510 3,761 9,732 2,057 858 8,824 1,066 6,292 4,260 1,511 1,219 698	6,21- 1,048 14,033 15,422 1,023 411 1,900 288 5,042 28, 1,655 1,822 7,133 399 199 7,988 400 3,122 1,62	8 7 7 8 147 8 143 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	15, 3; 45, 45, 45, 20, 20, 20, 34, 21, 53, 15, 38, 4		521 90 859 794 56 21 134 133 278 29 34 476 95 359 61 25 355 355 355 159 96 11 21 25 340 31 11 27 28	18,705 4,098 28,993 37,913 4,618 2,032 9,797 1,494 13,654 1,261 1,506 5,725 17,288 5,725 17,235 1,082 17,235 1,082 17,235 1,082 17,235 1,082 17,235 1,082 17,235 1,744 1,404 1
		COUNT	Y OF	FRANI	CLIN.		··	
Ashfield . Bernardston Buckland . Charlemont Colrain . Conway . Deerfield . Erving . Gill . Greenfield Hawley .		383 431 552 272 351 285 839 359 303 4,429 64	45 127 108 49 45 120 62 1,873	3 - 2 7 - 2 7 - 3 1 1 2 1 3 1 - 2	1 - 1	- - - - - -	8 12 12 8 6 13 40 13 11 408	436 491 695 329 467 348 1,333 493 377 6,769

# COUNTY OF FRANKLIN - Concluded.

CITIES AND	Town	ıs.	Edward W. Brooke of Newton, Republican	Endicott Peabody of Cambridge, Demo- cratic	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Heath . Leverett . Leyden . Monroe . Montague New Salem Northfield . Orange . Rowe . Shelburne Shutesbury Sunderland Warwick . Wendell . Whately . Totals			83 246 95 48 2,057 152 752 1,743 107 648 97 316 149 64 287	111 366 299 20 1,208 22 124 295 266 102 45 182 17 30 139	1 1 1 4 4  1 1 2  2  1 1   60	2 5 - 9 3 4 - 3 - 1 - - - 3 - - 4 - - - - - - - - - - - - -		66 755 900 336 200 366 1 1 14 2 222 33 3 166	103 295 130 68 3,368 177 899 2,079 134 769 144 522 169 97 442 21,204
			COUNT	Y OF I	HAMPI	DEN.			
Agawam Blandford Brimfield Chester CHICOPEE East Longmead Granville Hampden Holland HOLYOKE Longmeadow Ludlow Monson Montgomery Palmer Russell Southwick Springfield Tolland	dow		3,919 224 431 237 9,030 3,039 279 821 198 8,028 4,608 2,593 1,417 131 2,192 321 1,169 26,016 36	2,701 55 149 98 10,880 1,048 63 272 1,280 2,791 736 30 2,061 116 585 19,326 22	188 11  866 111 1788 8 200 4 4  144 413	14 12 15 56 10 10 1 2 - 57 13 12 2 - 9 9	1	150 7 17 7 7 517 259 8 9 6 1,999 105 116 46 46 3 96 6 28 4,654	6,803 288 600 343 20,569 4,367 352 1,108 310 18,504 6,015 5,532 2,205 164 4,372 443 1,789 50,529 60

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN-Concluded.

CITIES AND	Γowns.	Edward W. Brooke of Newton, Republican	Endicott Peabody of Cambridge, Demo- cratic	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots	
Wales West Springfiel WESTFIELD Wilbraham	d :	166 5,163 5,648 2,610	88 3,420 3,791 1,014	84 17 9	23 14 2	- 1 -	7 626 189 53	261 9,316 9,660 3,718	
Totals		78,276	58,903	874	342	3	8,910	147,308	
COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.									
Amherst Belchertown Chesterfield Cummington Easthampton Goshen Granby Hadley Hatfield Huntington Middlefield NORTHAMPTON Pelham Plainfield South Hadley South Hadley Southampton Ware Westhampton Williamsburg Worthington		2,941 968 214 242 3,280 173 975 741 565 384 76 6,453 246 2,012 235 654 207 24,856	890 526 24 1,910 39 509 621 477 168 21 3,522 93 17,2 2,013 30,30 1,708 43 13,151	19 11 3 3 4 8 8 11 23 4 7 7 2 2 3 4 7 7 2 2 3	55 -4 144 11 11 13 13 14 -9 33 77 12 22 11	- - - - - - - - 4 4 - - - - - - - - - -	59 30 3 4 119 5 33 49 30 111 13 191 7 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 4 7	3,902 1,533 243 274 5,342 2,52 1,419 1,521 1,419 1,087 566 101 10,202 347 109 5,814 1,045 3,838 273 878 258	
		1							
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.									
Acton . Arlington . Ashby .	: :	3,156 13,812 595	592 10,588 125	7 62 1	5 63 2	10	48 408 12	3,808 24,943 735	

# COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX - Continued.

CITIES AND T	owns.	Edward W. Brooke of Newton, Republican	Endicott Peabody of Cambridge, Demo- cratic	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Ashland . Ayer . Bedford Belmont . Billerica . Boxborough Burlington Cambridge Carlisle . Chelmsford Concord . Dracut . Dunstable . Everett . Dunstable . Holliston . Hopkinton . Hopkinton . Hopkinton . Hudson . Lexington . Littleton . Lowell . MALDEN . MARLBOROUGH Maynard . MEDFORD . MELROSE . Natick . NEWTON . North Reading Pepperell . Reading . Sherborn . Shirley . Somerville Stoneham . Stow . Sudbury . Tewksbury . Townsend		1,998 9088 2,978 9,072 4,525 376 4,430 17,738 77,17 16,550 4,462 3,897 7,917 12,964 1,306 2,474 1,411 1,702 1,477 12,344 1,411 1,702 1,477 12,344 1,411 1,702 1,477 12,344 1,471 12,344 1,471 1,702 1,477 1,718 1,	870 820 849 4,870 2,652 76 2,339 17,337 102 2,352 1,212 2,425 69 8,427 6,239 450 698 596 1,604 1,604 1,33,25 1,340 13,044 3,451 3,210 12,117 1,009 447 2,086 18,462 2,707 236 67,402 2777	2 37 37 34 4105 600 610 15 299 588 27 477 75 127 127 15 3 3 9 9 9 9 9	3 12 400 13 11 28 88 33 22 200 88 18 82 2 63 33 100 64 46 46 42 77 75 51 51 19 11 100 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	11 4 4 4	47 26 51 317 87 5 91 1850 144 114 13 2,122 22 22 22 22 22 840 591 112 88 723 845 586 792 41 41 41 41 41 44 44 45 46 47 47 47 48 48 49 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	3,900 14,321 7,288 458 6,900 36,130 9,044 5,889 9,044 11,783 3,229 2,039 5,178 12,324 2,039 1,948 36,811 23,090 9,245 3,516 27,404 11,368 40,958 3,712 1,716 8,759 1,1069 34,046 7,990 1,222 3,997 5,784

# COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX - Concluded.

	Coortin of interest constants.										
CITIES AND	Tow	NS.	Edward W. Brooke of Newton, Republican	Endicott Peabody of Cambridge, Demo- cratic	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots		
Tyngsborough Wakefield WALTHAM Watertown Wayland Westford Westorn Wilmington Winchester WOBURN Totals			936 7,124 10,872 8,828 3,815 2,145 3,763 3,423 6,147 6,529 307,079	442 3,705 6,812 6,943 1,071 1,014 640 1,758 2,452 5,567 191,614	13 132 62 3 6 4 11 19	5 33 66 50 16 4 12 10 33 47 1,297	33 - 2 - 2 - 35	33 189 1,655 383 63 47 73 575 986 16,123	1,420 11,064 19,537 16,266 4,971 3,216 4,492 5,283 9,226 13,240		
Nantucket			988	317	3	7	_	54	1,369		
			COUN	TY OF	NORF	OLK.					
Avon Bellingham Braintree Brookline Canton Cohasset Dedham Dover Foxborough Franklin Holbrook Medfield Medway Millis Millis Milton Needham Norfolk Norwood			1,251 2,189 9,043 15,022 3,787 2,202 6,594 1,562 2,946 3,372 2,520 2,007 1,648 1,359 7,715 10,071 903 7,004	688 1,339 5,544 8,467 757 24,678 960 1,960 1,960 1,44* 593 879 566 6,255 2,855 311 4,752	122 123 124 125 127 137 147 147 157 167 177 187 187 197 197 197 197 197 197 197 19	5 30 533 6 8 31 2 8 14 14 2 5 6 6 33 33 15 31	1	32 69 205 1,416 72 41 208 35 52 104 57 47 35 211 222 14 241	1,977 3,614 14,847 25,040 6,403 3,012 11,538 1,848 3,977 5,468 4,044 2,648 2,581 1,967 14,234 13,200 1,242 12,053		

# COUNTY OF NORFOLK - Concluded.

CITIES AND T	owns.	Edward W. Brooke of Newton, Republican	Endicott Peabody of Cambridge, Demo- cratic	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Plainville . QUINCY . Randolph . Sharon . Stoughton . Walpole . Wellesley . Westwood . Weymouth Wrentham Totals		1,149 21,030 5,094 3,347 4,460 4,264 9,525 4,043 12,169 1,414 147,690	294 16,759 3,889 1,369 2,578 1,908 2,324 1,437 7,504 459 83,360	44 766 222 7 200 4 14 6 41 6 466	1 92 111 111 14 9 34 111 43 5 5		29 594 121 47 114 115 213 63 251 37 4,687	1,477 38,551 9,137 4,781 7,186 6,300 12,119 5,561 20,008 1,921 236,734
Abington . Bridgewater BROCKTON CATVET DUXBUTY . East Bridgewater Halifax . Hanover . Hanson . Hingham . Hull . Kingston . Lakeville . Marion . Marshfield Mattapoisett Middleborough Norwell . Pembroke Plynnouth Plympton Rochester Rockland . Scituate .		3,036 2,302 18,131 2,274 2,027 7055 2,149 1,513 5,195 1,659 1,454 1,064 1,118 2,839 1,235 3,135 2,074 4,340 272 2483 3,022 4,037	1,403 1,101 11,590 163 343 684 299 690 477 1,830 1,574 564 361 184 1,359 393 393 1,124 572 800 2,034 81 126 1,745	1 2 4 2	9 8 63 1 2 6 6 7 14 4 4 4 3 10 13 6 4 4 12 2 1 10 10 13 13 13 14 14 15 16 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	1 1 1	72 82 573 20 38 53 16 46 31 117 117 61 42 28 39 119 52 40 137 7 7	4,525 3,506 30,429 2,659 2,674 1,023 2,932 7,171 3,302 2,069 1,462 1,677 4,399 2,794 0,531 6,531

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH - Concluded.

		ONT C	T ILIN	10011		iciaaca.		
CITIES AND T	owns.	Edward W. Brooke of Newton, Republican	Endicott Peabody of Cambridge, Demo- cratic	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Wareham . West Bridgewat Whitman .	 er .	2,397 1,726 2,991	858 468 1,208	4 5 6	11 7 3	- - -	112 27 71	3,382 2,233 4,279
Totals		73,869	33,848	187	234	5	2,033	110,176
		COU	NTY OF	SUF	FOLK.			
BOSTON . CHELSEA . REVERE . Winthrop .		86,254 4,800 7,960 4,328 103,342	110,122 6,520 9,409 3,656 129,707	1,430 51 60 61 1,602	545 37 47 14 643	1 - 1	22,111 472 565 537 23,685	220,462 11,881 18,041 8,596 258,980
		COUNT	Y OF W	ORCE	STER.			
Ashburnham Athol Auburn Barre Berlin Blackstone Bolton Boylston Brookfield Charlton Clinton Clinton Douglas Dudley East Brookfield FITCHBURG GARDNER GARDNER GARDNER GARDNER Hardwick Harvard Hardwick Holden Hopedale		883 3,300 4,174 949 5822 1,101 520 829 2,840 8,433 1,603 501 10,173 4,401 2,475 597 873 4,347 1,448	282 1,125 1,821 523 93 1,106 105 263 142 343 2,023 407 1,020 164 5,521 2,697 1,314 357 191 7299 541	-4 111 11 10 11 22 11 16 66 12 12 12 12 12 33 33 17 1	22 33 10 11 -6 11 -2 2 5 5 4 3 -1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	11	28 81 74 56 19 19 9 8 8 11 17 146 33 41 13 363 172 56 27 15 61 47	1,195 4,514 6,090 1,530 694 2,277 705 1,355 5,020 1,293 2,679 679 16,096 7,488 3,853 989 1,082 5,149 2,040

# COUNTY OF WORCESTER - Concluded.

UNIYU	r word	LESIE.	K — C0	nciuaea	•	
Edward W. Brooke of Newton, Republican	Endicott Peabody of Cambridge, Demo- cratic	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
1,246 1,120 1,367 1,090 1,943 902 3,399 1,885 769 2,957 1,239 1,527 40,082	1,075 3,694 587 213 3,627 1,568 582 6022 1,365 42 1,1363 309 499 54 489 55 221 2,166 2,749 1,087 244 477 377 522 288 1,359 633 2,544 488 180 700 358 29,200	6 199 23 3 27 7 5 5 3 4 3 6 5 5 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 8 4 3 4 2 8 8 1 4 8 1 2 128		144 66 322 399 242 66 6 6 6 322 1444 299 1766 65 525 71 43 322 25 5 71 43 122 26 138 63 42 466 1,892	701 184 1,729 2,855 4,272 270 3,348 1,249 428 251 593 261 1,958 7,354 3,378 1,357 1,451 1,533 1,927 1,401 3,381 1,583 6,088 2,402 2,402 2,305 71,497
150,610	81,392	503	367	14	5,374	238,260
	General Property of the proper	Solution   Solution	John   John	Table   Capter   Ca	Top   Camping   Camping	The state of the

# AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR SENATOR.

Counties.		Edward W. Brooke of Newton, Republican	Endicott Peabody of Cambridge, Demo- cratic	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
BARNSTABLE		26,414	7,013	44	78	4	658	34,211
BERKSHIRE .		30,588	18,363	199	130	2	3,302	52,584
BRISTOL .		92,305	65,699	505	412	4	4,408	163,333
DUKES COUNTY		2,017	545	3	5	4	53	2,627
Essex		160,327	85,623	709	673	2	6,058	253,392
Franklin .		15,112	5,226	60	47	-	759	21,204
Hampden .		78,276	58,903	874	342	3	8,910	147,308
Hampshire .		24,856	13,151	106	81	4	773	38,971
MIDDLESEX .		307,079	191,614	1,529	1,297	35	16,123	517,677
Nantucket.		988	317	3	7	-	54	1,369
Norfolk .		147,690	83,360	466	517	14	4,687	236,734
PLYMOUTH .		73,869	33,848	187	234	5	2,033	110,176
Suffolk .		103,342	129,707	1,602	643	1	23,685	258,980
Worcester.		150,610	81,392	503	367	14	5,374	238,260
Totals .	•	1,213,473	774,761	6,790	4,833	92	76,877	2,076,826

# REPRESENTATIVES — NINETIETH CONGRESS.

#### ELECTION, NOVEMBER 8, 1966.

#### District

- No. 1. SILVIO O. CONTE (R) of Pittsfield.
- No. 2. EDWARD P. BOLAND (D) of Springfield.
- No. 3. PHILIP J. PHILBIN (D) of Clinton.
- No. 4. HAROLD D. DONOHUE (D) of Worcester.
- No. 5. F. Bradford Morse (R) of Lowell.
- No. 6. WILLIAM H. BATES (R) of Salem.
- No. 7. TORBERT H. MACDONALD (D) of Malden.
- No. 8. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR. (D) of Cambridge.
- No. 9. JOHN W. McCORMACK (D) of Boston.
- No. 10. Margaret M. Heckler (R) of Wellesley.
- No. 11. James A. Burke (D) of Milton.
- No. 12. HASTINGS KEITH (R) of West Bridgewater.

# VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS IN 1966.

# (BY DISTRICTS.)

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 8, 1966.

# CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT NO. 1.

Cities an	Silvio O. Conte of Pittsfield, Demo- cratic-Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots				
Adams . Alford . Amherst . Ashfield . Ashfield . Becket . Bernardston . Blandford . Buckland . Chashire . Chester . Chesterfeld . Clarksburg . Colrain . Conway . Cummington . Deerfield . Eastbampton . Begremont . Erving . Florida . Gill . Gosshen . Granville . Granville . Great Barrington . Greenfield . Greenfield . Granville . Granville . Granville . Greenfield . Greenfield .					4,232 100 3,545 420 3,884 185 466 270 617,7 302 746 306 236 548 425 315; 262 2,373 1,156 4,464 370 443 193 345 199 199 199 199 191 1,161	3 3	719 7 354 16 630 64 425 18 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 2 2 2 3 3 3 12 2 2 3 3 17 7 8 2 4 2 5 3 3 1 2 7 3 1 2 2 3 3 1 2 3 3 1 2 3 3 1 3 1 3 1 3	4,951 107 3902 436 4,514 249 491 288 695 329 880 343 243 619 467 348 2,57 1,333 5,342 2,33 2,342 2,57 2,57 2,67 69 1,419

# CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 1 - Continued.

				of b-			
CITIES A	ND	Towns.		Silvio O. Conte of Pittsfield, Repub- lican	All Others	Blanks	Total Blanks
Hancock Hatfield Hawley Heath Hinsdale HOLYOKE Huntington Lanesborough Lee Leverett Leyden Middlefield Monroe Montague Montague Montgomery Mount Washing New Marlborou New Salem NORTH ADAMS NORTHAPTON NORTHAPTON NORTHAPTON NORTHAPTON Peru Petersham Phillipston PITTSFIELD Plainfield Richmond Rowe Royalston Russell Sandisfield Savoy Sheffield Savoy Sheffield Shelburne Shutesbury				158 8222 70 95 4411 9,673 493 1,155 271 118 18 18 90 65 2,942 22 64 239 305 66 62 2,942 1,37 1,37 1,37 1,37 1,37 1,37 1,37 1,37	3 3	177 2655 - 88 644 8,831 733 866 4599 3888 244 111 119 19 33 323 155 1,414 466 61 11 119 19 36 6,879 8 266 68 9 9 49 15 25 3 169 59 9 21	175 1,087 700 103 505 18,504 5666 1,014 1,778 1,543 2,95 1,014 2,311 2,55 67 7 2,62 2,079 1,88 3,47 6,99 2,079 1,251 21,255 1,09 3,85 1,34 2,61 4,43 1,46 9,9 762 762 762 762 762 762 762 762 762 762

### CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 1 - Concluded.

CITIES A	AND	Towns.		Silvio O. Conte of Pittsfield, Repub- lican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Southampton Southwick Stockbridge Sunderland Templeton Tolland Tyringham Warwick Washington Wendell West Stockbridg WESTFIELD Westhampton Whately Williamsburg Williamstown Windsor Worthington	e			916 1,603 744 1,607 51 109 157 93 360 8,257 251 375 782 2,457 151 233	1 - - 1 - - 1 2 - - 1 2	128 186 94 61 320 9 7 12 15 15 24 65 1,401 22 22 23 13 25	1,045 1,789 838 522 1,927 60 116 169 109 97 426 2,73 442 878 2,692 164 258
Totals .			•	109,370	15	29,652	139,037

### CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 2.

CITIES A	ND '	Fowns.		Edward P. Boland of Springfield, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Agawam Belchertown Brimfield Brookfield CHICOPEE East Brookfield East Longmeadov Granby Hampden Holland Longmeadow Ludlow Monson North Brookfield Palmer South Hadley Springfield Ware Ware Warren West Brookfield Wilbraham	v			5,956 1,259 449 463 17,604 460 1,922 1,239 913 247 4,786 4,792 1,743 1,236 3,631 4,836 29,741 1,354 204 3,018 1,208 683 5,281 2,960	1 1 5 5 - 1 1 - 1 1 1 1	847 274 150 242 2,965 219 2,445 282 194 63 31,224 740 462 493 741 20,788 396 57 820 375 2,292 4,035 757	6,803 1,533 600 7055 20,569 4,367 1,521 1,108 310 6,015 5,532 2,205 1,729 4,372 5,814 50,529 1,751 261 3,838 1,583 9,75 9,316 9,317 9,317
Totals .		•		95,985	10	39,838	135,833

#### CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 3.

CITIES AND	Towns.	Philip J. Philbin of Clinton, Demo- cratic	Howard A. Miller, Jr., of Franklin, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Acton Ashburnham Ashby . Ayer . Ayer . Bellingham Berlin . Blackstone Bolton . Boxborough Charlton . Clinton . Douglas . Dudley . Dunstable FITCHBURG FRANKII . GARDNER GROTON . Hardwick Harvard . Holpiston . Hopedale Hubbardston Hudson . Lancaster Leicester . Leicester . Leicester . Lunenburg Marlborough Maynard Medway . Mendon . Milford . Milliory . Millis . Millville . Natick New Braintree		1,561 7911 385 1,059 1,093 2,374 435 51,854 4455 173 781 4,313 844 2,102 12,481 2,195 5,830 880 760 486 61,371 1,111 336 4,216 1,094 1,097 1,790 7,190 2,676 1,439 1,790	2,148 375 333 334 4379 1,150 2,150 2,160 3,174 1,173 2,184 542 577,197 489 2,76 3,176 3,154 1,390 888 2,122 4,70 7,77 1,896 809 9,944 1,830 7,77 1,896 809 9,944 1,830 7,77 1,00 1,00 1,00 1,00 1,00 1,00 1,0		99 299 177 277 277 30 300 49 5 7 32 1000 42 488 88 812 12 12 12 12 12 12 10 90 34 41 11 99 34 87 32 36 41 41 11 90 34 41 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	3,808 1,195 7,35 1,460 1,530 3,614 4094 2,277 643 458 1,355 5,020 1293 2,679 412 16,096 5,468 7,488 1,783 3,229 2,040 5,67 5,178 1,588 1,583 3,207 11,558 1,548 2,577 11,558 1,948 2,770 9,245 3,516 2,581 1,987 8,058 4,265 5,767 8,058 1,967 7,967 8,058 1,967 8,058 1,968 1

### CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 3 - Concluded.

CITIES AND	Town	īS.	Philip J. Philbin of Clinton, Demo- cratic	Howard A. Miller, Jr., of Franklin, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Northbridge Oakham . Oxford . Paxton . Pepperell Princeton Rutland . Sherborn . Shirley . Southbridge Spencer . Sterling . Stow . Stow . Stow . Sutton . Townsend Tyngsborough Upton . Uxbridge . Westford . Westford . Westford . Westford .			2,543 145 2,422 677 919 288 629 324 781 5,870 2,517 806 708 921 812 2,617 4,950 2,018 1,047 1,749	746 263 1,212 740 521 493 574 565 510 557 653 950 1,098 554		527 9 96 222 788 15 15 366 25 272 121 120 211 388 51 64 622 111 1888 1000 41	3,216 1,642 2,305
Totals	•		126,664	51,646	-	6,975	185,285

#### CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 4.

Сіті	ES AND	Towns	•	:	Harold D. Donohue of Worcester, Dem- ocratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Ashland Auburn Boylston Framingham Grafton Holden Hopkinton Northborough Shrewsbury Southborough Sudbury WALTHAM Watertown Wayland West Boylstor Weston WORCESTER Totals					2,338 5,031 884 15,559 3,114 4,105 1,666 2,307 6,226 1,407 1,567 10,652 12,618 3,295 2,783 1,977 2,552 59,600	- - - - - - 9 1	586 1,059 218 4,062 739 1,044 373 548 1,252 2,430 8,885 3,648 1,667 951 425 1,931 11,879	1,102 19,621 3,853 5,149 2,039 2,855 7,478 3,997 19,537 16,266 4,971 3,735 2,402 4,492 71,497

### CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 5.

Cities an	no T	`own <b>s.</b>	F. Bradford Morse of Lowell, Republican	Charles N. Tsapa- tsaris of Woburn, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Andover . Bedford . Billerica . Burlington Carlisle . Chelmsford Concord . Dracut . LAWRENCE Lexington Lincoln . Lowell . MELROSE . North Readin Reading . Stoneham . Tewksbury Wilmington Winchester WOBURN .			7,686 3,303 5,334 4,968 809 7,559 4,676 4,833 17,689 9,016 1,637 25,823 9,331 2,872 7,164 5,630 4,375 3,993 6,869 7,135	1,145 526 1,830 1,799 67 1,405 838 1,599 10,187 2,348 351 1,101 2,279 753 1,403 2,068 1,345 1,187 1,187 1,548 4,598		133 71 124 133 13 80 375 51,117 960 51 887 1,668 87 192 292 64 103 809 1,507	6,900 889
Totals		•	140,702	47,377	-	8,751	196,830

### CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 6.

CITIES ANI	o Towns.	William H. Bates of Salem, Republican	Daniel L. Parent of Wenham, Demo- cratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Amesbury Beverly Boxford Danvers Essex Georgetown GLOUCESTER Groveland Hamilton HAVERHILL Ipswich LYNN Manchester Marblehead Merrimac Methuen Middleton Nahant Newbury NEWBURYPORT North Andover PEABODY ROCKport Rowley Salesbury Swampscott Topsfield Wenham West Newbury West Newbury		 2,811 9,352 1,167 6,571 846 1,444 1,351 1,977 12,145 2,950 1,580 7,910 1,204 7,676 803 3,357 3,676 2,042 853 3,975 2,042 853 1,1580 1,1590 1,1	5,6.6 11 2,886 18 33 2,44 4 5,59 1,00 16,77 2,2 5,44 6,6 6,8 4 4 11,7 7,22 3,3 1,4 4 2,2 2,2 2,2 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0	36	574 239 19 132 291 24 31 626 41,098 34 1600 21 5333 28 41 42 829 222 620 65 50 18 12 15	4,098 37,913 2,032 9,797 1,494 13,654 1,261 1,796 1,506 5,688 5,725 17,288 2,518 1,082 17,235 1,518 6,256
Totals		127,744	66,6	75 -	6,750	201,169

### CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 7.

CITIES A	ND T	owns	Torbert H. Macdonald of Malden,	Gordon F. Hughes of Somerville, Repub- lican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Arlington Belmont . CHELSEA . EVERETT . Lynnfield MALDEN . MEDFORD REVERE . Saugus . Wakefield Winthrop.		:	15,900 7,604 9,521 12,106 2,306 18,533 20,414 14,085 6,534 7,426 5,114 119,543	8,111 6,074 1,278 2,901 2,200 3,877 5,789 2,567 2,812 3,408 1,913	1	931 643 1,082 3,676 112 680 1,201 1,389 302 230 1,569 11,815	11,881 18,683 4,618

#### CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 8.

Cities and Towns.	Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., of Cambridge, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
BOSTON, Wards 1, 2, 3, 21, 22 . Brookline	30,709 11,919 29,795 29,681 102,104		20,514 13,121 6,335 4,365 44,335	51,223 25,040 36,130 34,046 146,439

#### CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 9.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	John W. McCormack of Boston, Demo- cratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
BOSTON, Wards 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20.	87,879	_	58,361	146,240

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 10.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Patrick H. Harring- ton, Jr., of Somer- set, Democratic	Margaret M. Heckler of Wellesley, Re- publican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
ATTLEBORO Berkley Dighton Dover Easton FALL RIVER Foxborough Freetown Mansfield Medfield Medfield Medfold NewYon Norfolk Norton Plainville Raynham Rehoboth Seekonk Somerset Swansea TAUNTON Walpole Wellesley Westwood Wrentham	4,866 245 844 345 1,419 28,364 1,423 857 3,285 16,055 439 3,008 1,012 596 1,015 796 1,768 4,449 2,852 8,741 2,642 3,132 1,608 692	5,216 306 650 1,466 2,604 9,780 2,504 1,747 9,720 23,740 2,611 1,285 848 1,369 1,068 1,791 1,896 1,797 5,652 3,535 8,786 3,885 1,198	2 - 1	170 100 33 366 661,185 500 222 195 1,162 23 148 500 33 433 300 566 900 598 518 123 1123 123 143 144 155 166 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176	10,254 555 1,527 1,848 4,089 39,329 3,977 1,215 3,321 2,648 13,200 40,958 1,242 5,817 2,347 1,477 2,347 1,477 2,427 1,47
Totals	92,516	96,675	12	4,492	193,695

# Representatives, Ninetieth Congress. 291

### CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 11.

CITIES AND	Town	is.	James A. Burke of Milton, Demo- cratic	James L. Hofford of Quincy, Republi- can	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Avon Boston, Ward Braintree BROCKTON Canton Dedham Holbrook Milton Norwood QUINCY Randolph Sharon Stoughton Weymouth Totals	18		1,405 15,784 10,282 21,334 4,792 7,979 2,874 10,501 8,985 27,886 7,405 3,076 5,096 14,066	517 2,822 4,260 8,224 1,477 3,199 1,087 3,443 2,723 9,527 1,446 1,571 1,869 5,540	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	55 4,393 305 871 134 360 83 290 345 1,138 286 134 221 402	1,977 22,999 14,847 30,429 6,403 11,538 4,044 14,234 12,053 38,551 9,137 4,781 7,186 20,008

# CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 12.

CO	NGRESSI	ON	AL DIC				
CITIES AND	Towns.		Hastings Keith of West Bridgewater, Republican	Edward F. Harring- ton of New Bed- ford, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Abington Acushnet Barnstable Bourne Brewster Bridgewater Carver Chatham Chilmark Cohasset Dartmouth Dennis Duxbury East Bridgewate Eastham Edgartown Fairhaven Fairhaven Falmouth Gay Head Gosnold Halifax Hanson Harwich Hingham Hull Kingston Lakeville Marion Marshfeld Mattapoisett Mashpee Middleboroug Nanucket New Bedfis Orleans Pembroke Plymouth			2,743 1,066 5,112 1,635 662 2,145 471 111 1,999 3,172 1,966 2,182 2,01- 2,01- 1,97 1,34 1,82 4,74 1,26 9,91 1,26 9,91 1,26 9,91 1,26 1,83 1,83 1,83 1,83 1,84 1,82 1,83 1,84 1,84 1,84 1,84 1,84 1,84 1,84 1,84	196   966		1033 333 334 111 55- - 99 - 44- - 33 22- - 111- - 11- - 14- - 34- - 22- - 70- - 14- - 14-	2,834 7,657 2,727 3,506 2,078 3,301 3,012 4,7463 3,012 2,653 2,653 2,655 4,2774 4,023 2,655 4,1023 3,012 4,023 2,032 2,174 4,023 3,023 2,032 2,0

### CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 12 - Concluded.

CITIES AND	<b>F</b> owns.	Hastings Keith of West Bridgewater, Republican	Edward F. Harrington of New Bedford, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Plympton Provincetown Rochester Rockland Sandwich Scituate Tisbury Truro Wareham Wellfleet West Bridgewate West Prisbury Westport Whitman Yarmouth		267 573 378 2,532 790 3,261 625 273 1,841 508 1,786 149 1,731 2,663 2,827	99 516 243 2,295 373 2,541 315 99 1,468 153 432 51 1,522 1,543 1,134	-	6 48 5 88 22 78 21 7 7 73 15 15 6 5 77 73 3 38	372 1,137 626 4,915 5,880 961 379 3,382 676 2,233 206 3,310 4,279 3,999
Totals .		98,372	80,473	2	3,008	181,855

### VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

### (BY COUNTIES)

Election November 8, 1966.

### COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

CITIES AND T	owns.	John A. Volpe of Win- chester, Republican	Edward J. McCormack, Jr., of Boston, Demo- cratic	Henning A. Blomen of Somerville, Socialist Labor	John Charles Hedges of Needham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Barnstable Bourne Brewster Chatham Dennis Eastham Falmouth Harwich Mashpee Orleans Provincetown Sandwich Truro Wellifleet Yarmouth		5,792 1,934 664 1,739 2,125 718 3,525 1,993 224 1,391 580 858 272 511 3,145	1,762 754 139 312 492 174 1,957 404 133 204 518 313 102 147 821	7 23 35 55 22 83 31 44 111 13 33 55	7 8 4 5 12 2 122 2 2 2 2 2 1	- - - 2 - - - -	89 29 11 17 19 8 7 77 25 9 18 26 13 3 27	7,657 2,727 821 2,078 2,653 904 5,579 2,430 367 1,619 1,137 1,185 379 676 3,999

#### COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Adams				2,724	2,165	6	8		48	4.951
Alford	:	:	:	90	16	-	_	-	1	107
Becket				178	57	3	-	-	11	249
Cheshire		•	•	527	335	1	2	-	15	880 619
Clarksbur	g	•		396	215	2	1	7	3	019

#### COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE - Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	John A. Volpe of Win- chester, Republican	Edward J. McCormack, Jr., of Boston, Demo- cratic	Henning A. Blomen of Somerville, Socialist Labor	John Charles Hedges of Needham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Dalton Egremont Florida Great Barrington Hancock Hinsdale Lanesborough Lee Lenox Monterey Mount Washington New Ashford New Marlborough North Adams Otis Peru Pittsfield Richmond Sandisfield Savoy Sheffield Stockbridge Tyringham Washington West Stockbridge Williamstown Windsor Totals	1,767 340 127 1,507 1,507 1,507 1,507 1,143 1,009 1,72 2,53 208 4,329 1,15 4,329 1,15 4,329 1,5 4,329 1,5 4,329 1,77 50 590 584 84 66 1,977 1,09 1,977	807 48 95 899 40 187 339 555 512 50 3 14 46 62,820 59 23 7,203 89 66 48 155 241 311 41 137 673 55	2	2 2 2 5 5 5 7 7 7 2 2 4 4 4 1 1 1 2 4 4 1 1 7 7 - 1 105		19 4 4 48 58 87 62 56 6 - - 4 97 13 3 3 3 3 7 7 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,597 394 228 2,452 175 505 1,014 1,778 1,543 231 231 267 262 7,258 188 99 97 62 838 116 61 109 109 109 109 109 109 109 109 109 10
Acushnet ATTLEBORO Berkley Dartmouth	1,306 6,791 365 4,339	1,494 3,322 177 3,010	6 14 1 18	2 11 2 8		26 116 10 88	2,834 10,254 555 7,463

### COUNTY OF BRISTOL - Concluded.

CITIES AND	Towns.	John A. Volpe of Win- chester, Republican	Edward J. McCormack, Jr., of Boston, Demo- cratic	Henning A. Blomen of Somerville, Socialist Labor	John Charles Hedges of Needham, Prolubition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Dighton Easton Fairhaven Fairhaven Fall River Freetown Mansfield New Bedfor North Attlebo Norton Raynham Rehoboth Seekonk Somerset Swansea TAUNTON Westport		907 3,088 3,584 18,135 2,254 19,391 3,788 1,631 1,692 1,160 2,196 3,582 2,781 7,969 1,933	20,633 1,943 679 691 702 1,345 2,761 1,856 6,580	104 3 7 120 10 5 5 1 8 12	7 99 99 18 106 11 4 6 8 9	- - - 4 - - - -	20 377 511 979 21 37 783 65 28 33 23 57 69 55 312 39	1,527 4,089 6,245 39,329 1,215 3,321 41,037 5,817 2,347 2,427 1,894 3,615 6,435 4,708 14,911 3,310
Totals		87,629	72,140	369	342	4	2,849	163,333

#### COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark .		99	29	_	1	_	4	133
Edgartown		471	160	-	_	-	13	644
Gay Head	·	25	23		-	-	2	50
Gosnold .		29	8	_	_	i –	1	38
Oak Bluffs	Ċ	414	165	-	5	_	11	38 595
Tisbury .		663	285		3	_	7	961
West Tisbury		145	56		1	-	4	206
Totals		1,846	726	3	10	-	42	2,627

### COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Cities and T	`owns.	John A. Volpe of Win- chester, Republican	Edward J. McCormack, Jr., of Boston, Demo- cratic	Henning A. Blomen of Somerville, Socialist Labor	John Charles Hedges of Needham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Amesbury Andover . BEVERLY . BEVERLY . BOXford . Danvers . Essex . Georgetown GLOUCESTER Groveland Hamilton . HAVERHILL Ipswich . Lynnfeld . Lynnfeld . Lynnfeld . Manchester Marblehead Merrimac Methuen . Middleton . Middleton . Newbury . Rockport . Rowley . Salisbury . Swampscott . Topsfield . Wenham . West Newbury .		2,851 6,906 10,344 1,175 6,553 74 1,446 6,485 1,327 2,063 11,392 2,788 13,194 20,533 3,775 1,570 7,853 1,102 7,885 858 1,237 1,225 3,674 3,788 9,273 1,996 815 7,611 9,73 6,614 4,564 1,519 1,180 7,07	1,257 1,985 4,660 1355 2,846 231 396 3,283 476 6,434 434 15,027 16,534 3,78 3,78 260 1,707 1,852 7,612 480 2,53 9,218 510 2,899 1,543 202 206 169	1 122 6 3 3 122 11 3 53 6 1199 149 2 2 40 4 4 9 611 6 6 2 5 5 2 7 7 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	111 1636 363 315 315 211 9 42 661 1071 1071 323 664 465 5664 411 1244 389 913 913 914 1044 1154 1164 1164 1164 1164 1164 1164 11	1 1	178 477 1555 83 112 114 113 111 277 312 533 546 18 18 18 18 16 10 10 11 11 27 27 18 18 11 11 11 27 18 18 18 18 18 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	4,329 8,964 15,224 1,322 9,509 1,046 6,2,536 1,8705 8,098 28,993 4,618 2,032 9,797 1,261 1,506 1,508 1,506 1,508 1,506 1,508 1
Totals	• •	156,070	92,278	730	657	3	3,654	253,392

#### COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

CITIES AND	Towns	John A. Volpe of Win- chester, Republican	Edward J. McCormack, Jr., of Boston, Demo- cratic	Henning A. Blomen of Somerville, Socialist Labor	John Charles Hedges of Needham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Ashfield Bernardston Buckland . Charlemont Colrain . Conway . Deerfield . Erving . Gill . Greenfield . Heath . Leverett . Leyden . Monroe . Montague . New Salem . Northfield . Orange . Rowe . Shelburne . Shelburne . Shutesbury . Sunderland . Warwick . Wendell . Whately .		372 395 506 264 310 276 821 311 269 4.521 57 86 50 1.956 610 1.1673 97 6100 81 3055 138 49 281 14,600	61 89 178 577 147 699 489 174 100 2,065 13 31 12 52 40 17 1,361 16 383 35 150 60 209 29 47 150 6,195	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 311 2 311 1 5 5 7 - 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	1 1 1 1 10 - 3 3 1 - - 3 4 4 4 - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		3 3 5 10 10 10 11 12 3 7 7 7 5 142 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	436 491 695 329 467 348 1,333 477 6,769 103 295 130 68 3,368 177 130 295 130 144 152 169 144 152 169 144 152 169 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176
		COUNT	ry of 1	HAMPI	DEN.			
Agawam . Blandford Brimfield . Chester . CHICOPEE East Longme	: : : eadow	 4,627 216 400 196 10,687 3,381	2,083 69 194 142 9,505 889	17 1 - 78 12	8 - - 40 5	- - - -	68 2 6 5 259 80	6,803 288 600 343 20,569 4,367

#### COUNTY OF HAMPDEN - Concluded.

CITIES AND 1	lowns.	John A. Volpe of chester, Republic	Edward J. McCorl Jr., of Boston, I cratic	Henning A. Blom Somerville, So Labor	John Charles Hedi Needham, Prohit	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Granville . Hampden Holland . HOLYOKE . Longmeadow Ludlow . Monson . Montgomery Palmer . Russell . Southwick Springfield Tolland . Wates Springfiel West Springfiel West Springfiel West Springfiel West Springfiel	d	279 837 193 9,431 5,042 3,031 1,357 122 2,200 273 1,166 31,150 34 1,54 6,119 5,581 2,787 89,263	659 26C2 114 8,021 921 2,4000 162 5049 16,781 25 103 3,919 3,919 3,942 898	3 2 168 133 199 5 1 100 2 6 398 -1 68 200 2	1 61 61 18 4 1 111 3 7 111 - 3 3 36 100 7	22	2 5 823 33 62 21 3 53 3 16 2,089 1 174 107 24 3,836	352 1,108 310 18,504 6,015 5,532 2,205 164 4,372 443 1,789 60 261 9,316 9,660 3,718
		COUNT	Y OF H	AMPS:	HIRE.			
Amherst . Belchertown Chesterfield Cummington Easthampton Goshen . Granby . Hadley . Hatfield . Huntington Middlefield NORTHAMPTON Pelham .		2,731 1,017 199 216 2,856 731 1,055 731 519 336 75 6,177 248	1,103 494 41 53 2,375 49 456 659 550 226 24 3,875	5 1 20 - 1 1 - 1 1 18	3 - 1 8 - - 2 1 3		43 14 3 83 83 10 26 17 17 1 118 5	3,902 1,533 243 274 5,342 219 1,521 1,419 1,087 566 101 10,202 347

### COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE - Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.		John A. Volpe of Win- chester, Republican	Edward J. McCormack, Jr., of Boston, Demo- cratic	Henning A. Blomen of Somerville, Socialist Labor	John Charles Hedges of Needham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Plainfield . South Hadley . Southampton . Ware . Westhampton . Williamsburg . Worthington	:	81 3,804 673 1,813 212 652 204	28 1,934 351 1,939 59 210 51	14 2 9 - 6	11 5 6 1 2 1	1 - - - -	50 14 71 1 8 2	109 5,814 1,045 3,838 273 878 258
Totals .		23,766	14,570	93	68	1	473	38,971

#### COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

		_							
Acton .			3,180	599	2	4	_	23	3,808
Arlington .	•	:	16,610	8,009	55	57	1	211	24,943
Ashby .	•	:	544	179	61	2	-1	4	735
Ashland .	•		1,998	892	2	9	-	24	2,925
Ayer .	•		887	553	2	2	-	16	1,460
Bedford .	•	:	3.018	834	9	12	-	27	3,900
Belmont .	•		10,479	3.664	29	19	-1	130	14,321
Billerica .	Ċ		4,517	2,686	7	15	-	63	7.288
Boxborough	·		371	86	11	-	-	-	458
Burlington	·		4.760	2.068	13	12	1	46	6.900
CAMBRIDGE	Ċ		18,088	17,103	181	100	-	658	36,130
Carlisle .			773	105	3	-	-	8	889
Chelmsford			6,422	2,546	16	15	-	45	9,044
Concord .			4,638	1,152	24	10	-	65	5,889
Dracut .	·		3,317	3,074	23	13	2	88	6.517
Dunstable			319	89	2	2	-	-	412
EVERETT .			11,126	6,781	124	27	-1	625	18,683
Framingham			13,194	6,209	21	24	-	173	19,621
Groton .			1,318	450	-	3	-	12	1,783
Holliston .			2,477	730	1	2	-	19	3,229
Hopkinton			1,357	656	1	5	-	20	2,039
Hudson .			3,213	1,903	8	11	-	43	5,178
Lexington			9,458	2,587	50	28	-1	201	12,324
Lincoln .			1,704	302	6	9	-	18	2,039
			, ,		1	1	- 1		

#### COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX-Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	John A. Volpe of Win- chester, Republican	Edward J. McCormack, Jr., of Boston, Demo- cratic	Henning A. Blomen of Somerville, Socialist Labor	John Charles Hedges of Needham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Littleton LOWELL MALDEN MARLBOROUGH MAYNARD MEDFORD MEDFORD MELROSE Natick North Reading Pepperell Reading Sherborn Shirley SOMERVILLE Stoneham Stow Sudbury Tewksbury Townsend Tyngsborough Wakefield WALTHAM Watertown Wayland Westford Westford Westford Westford Wilmington Winchester WOBURN Totals	1,412 17,172 14,124 5,714 2,021 17,851 10,269 7,845 28,109 2,690 1,149 7,059 937 625 17,788 5,720 3,688 1,025 800 0,7,813 12,110 10,250 3,986 1,924 3,939 3,475 7,561 7,962	521 18,808 8,538 3,394 1,411 9,089 2,768 3,142 12,264 12,264 1,612 15,482 2,160 2,160 2,105 4,388 5,788 3,111 6,878 5,724 945 1,262 5,724 1,545 1,545 1,745 1,	3 123 53 4 10 49 9 26 416 111  131 211 11 144 9 40 7 7 4 40 111 5 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115		11	12 618 319 117 69 3666 187 313 390 21 23 52 111 20 579 755 15 47 47 47 30 10 9 9 103 362 215 222 19 554 6,938	1,948 36,811 23,090 9,245 3,516 27,404 113,278 11,368 40,958 3,712 1,716 1,069 1,069 1,222 3,997 5,784 1,428 1,428 1,428 1,420 11,064 19,537 16,266 4,971 3,216 4,492 5,283 9,226 13,240 5,76,77
Nantucket	COUNT 942	Y OF N.	1	CKET.	-	49	1,369

### COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

CITIES AND	Towns.	John A. Volpe of Win- chester, Republican	Edward J. McCormack, Jr., of Boston, Demo- cratic	Henning A. Blomen of Somerville, Socialist Labor	John Charles Hedges of Needham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Avon Bellingham Braintree . Brookline . Canton Cohasset . Dedham . Dover . Foxborough Franklin . Holbrook . Medfield . Medway . Millis . Millis . Millton . Norfolk . Norwood . Plainville . QUINCY . Randolph . Sharon . Stoughton . Wellesley . Westwood . Weymouth . Wrentham . Totals		1,376 1,777 9,978 16,001 4,193 2,392 7,574 1,610 2,937 3,381 2,702 2,087 1,598 1,365 9,170 10,717 891 7,590 1,106 22,867 5,470 4,483 9,952 4,460 12,962 1,394	579 1,786 4,668 8,329 2,139 581 3,800 214 1,004 1,305 531 944 5,766 4,886 2,306 4,892 3,577 1,472 2,377 1,745 2,009 1,057 6,754 501 75,106	1 12 177 133 9 5 24 3 5 3 6 6 6 3 3 12 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	3 8 70 422 10 6 8 8 9 14 14 5 5 5 1 1 3 3 6 2 2 7 7 2 6 6 8 8 9 9 1 4 4 1 4 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 1 1	18 31 112 535 52 288 117 17 17 22 28 22 133 97 7 126 19 439 7 7 113 33 31 162 12 12 22,447	1,977 3,614 14,847 25,040 6,403 3,012 11,538 1,848 3,977 5,468 4,044 2,648 2,581 1,967 14,234 13,200 1,242 12,053 1,477 38,551 9,137 4,781 7,186 6,300 12,119 5,561 20,008 1,921 236,734
		COUI	VTY OF	PLYM	OUTH.			
Abington . Bridgewater BROCKTON Carver .		3,164 2,338 19,493 505	1,306 1,091 10,509 269	8 11 64 1	8 13 54 -	-	39 53 309 14	4,525 3,506 30,429 789

#### COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH - Concluded.

CITIES AND TOW	NS.	John A. Volpe of Win- chester, Republican	Edward J. McCormack, Jr., of Boston, Demo- cratic	Henning A. Blomen of Somerville, Socialist Labor	John Charles Hedges of Needham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Duxbury East Bridgewater Halifax Hanover Hanson Hingham Hull Kingston Lakeville Marion Marshfield Mattapoisett Middieborough Norwell Pembroke Plymouth Plympton Rochester Rockland Scituate Wareham West Bridgewater Whitman Totals		2,276 2,032 644 2,185 1,441 5,620 1,798 1,012 1,066 2,910 1,243 3,174 2,144 2,084 3,947 2,964 4,252 2,210 1,796 1,243 3,047 2,064 4,252 2,210 1,796 1,296 1,	354 706 365 673 561 1,472 1,443 250 1,304 432 250 1,304 1,151 534 821 2,467 90 100 1,884 1,549 1,087 4,139 1,087 4,139	3 5 1 5 2 15 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 3 10 2 2 5 5 2 15 2 15 3 3 4 2 10 2 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	3 77 3 77 8 9 19 9 19 4 2 2 1 8 8 3 3 9 5 5 8 6 6 7 7 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	1	23 24 10 23 20 55 39 39 13 14 40 100 3 3 4 54 54 76 23 31	2,659 2,774 1,023 2,893 2,032 7,171 3,302 2,069 1,462 1,334 4,265 1,677 4,399 2,709 2,709 2,940 6,531 3,72 6,491 5,580 3,382 2,233 4,275

#### COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

BOSTON . CHELSEA . REVERE . Winthrop .	:	110,127 5,630 10,365 5,253	100,064 5,863 7,248 3,129	1,375 35 66 55		-	8,429 327 319 148	220,462 11,881 18,041 8,596
Totals	•	131,375	116,304	1,531	547		9,223	258,980

### COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	John A. Volpe of Win- chester, Republican	Edward J. McCormack, Jr., of Boston, Demo- cratic	Henning A. Blomen of Somerville, Socialist Labor	John Charles Hedges of Needham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Ashburnham Athol Auburn Barre Berlin Blackstone Bolton Boylston Brookfield Charlton Clinton Douglas Dudley East Brookfield FITCHBURG GARDNER GARDNER GARDNER Hardwick Harvard Holden Hubbardston Lancaster LEOMINSTER Lunenburg Mendon Milloury Millville Now Braintree North Brookfield Northborough Northbirdge Oakham Oxford Paxton Petersham Phillipston	822 3,163 4,076 967 564 859 506 855 526 902 2,832 743 1,499 409 9,141 4,158 4,362 1,391 1,111 1,926 7,355 1,974 694 4,079 2,453 2,411 129 1,016 2,238 2,438 2,44 1,29 1,016 2,238 2,438 2,441 1,29 1,016 2,238 2,438 2,441 1,29 1,016 2,238 2,441 1,29 1,016 2,238 2,388 2,349 1,016 2,238 2,388 2,488 2,4	358 1,279 1,934 531 126 1,379 132 2,355 1655 434 2,086 529 1,143 1,450 462 177 741 631 1,52 321 11,229 4,040 763 3,285 3,383 3,183 3,183 3,183 1,761 446 546 547 680 680 680 680 681 681 681 681 681 681 681 681 681 681	15 144 3 - 8 8 11 3 3 3 7 7 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 5 1 4 4 4 4 4 2 2 8 8 1 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	-6 99 11 77 77 44 11 19 99 1 22 26 6 -2 2 28 10 33 4 4 4 5 17 7 8 8 2 2 -	1	144 611 577 288 3 3 244 4 8 8 9 9 166 844 13 30 10 2288 1244 39 19 11 25 36 30 30 30 30 30 136 56 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57	1,195 4,514 6,090 1,530 694 2,277 6,705 1,355 5,020 6,709 6,7488 3,853 989 1,082 5,149 2,040 5,677 11,558 4,265 701 1184 1,729 2,855 4,272 2,700 3,348 1,249 4,251

### COUNTY OF WORCESTER - Concluded.

Princeton	John A. Volpe of we chester, Republican Edward J. McCorma Jr., of Boston, Der cratic	Henning A. Somerville, Labor	John Charles Hedges Needham, Prohibiti	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Southbridge Spencer Sterling Sturbridge Sutton Templeton Upton Uxbridge Warren West Boylston West Boylston West Brookfield Westborough Westminster Winchendon	494 179 24 1779 24 1,508 42 1,051 1,051 1,010 50 1,245 65 973 1,53 7,77 767 28 1,912 2,78 1,912 2,78 1,912 4,150 46 1,448 82 1,768 28,40	8	- 4 4 3 8 8 2 - 9 3 3 4 3 5 12 5 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	223	5 4 6 6 2 17 105 5 3 3 5 14 8 8 15 32 44 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 2 2 2 2 2 7 7 1,02 5 7 1,03 1,03 1,03 1,03 1,03 1,03 1,03 1,03	593 261 9911 7,478 1,958 7,354 3,378 1,547 1,751 1,533 1,927 1,401 3,381 1,583 6,088 2,402 9,373 1,642 2,305 71,497

### AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

Counties.	John A. Volpe of Win- chester, Republican	Edward J. McCormack, Jr., of Boston, Demo- cratic	Henning A. Blomen of Somerville, Socialist Labor	John Charles Hedges of Needham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Barnstable .	25,471	8,232	63	62	2	381	34,211
Berkshire	33,098	18,024	179	105	-	1,178	52,584
BRISTOL	87,629	72,140	369	342	4	2,849	163,333
DUKES COUNTY .	1,846	726	3	10	-	42	2,627
Essex	156,070	92,278	730	657	3	3,654	253,392
Franklin	14,600	6,195	53	29	1	326	21,204
Hampden	89,263	53,042	826	337	4	3,836	147,308
Hampshire	23,766	14,570	93	68	1	473	38,971
MIDDLESEX	332,958	175,185	1,521	1,062	13	6,938	517,677
Nantucket	942	370	1	7	-	49	1,369
Norfolk	157,988	75,106	503	684	6	2,447	236,734
Plymouth	75,501	33,082	186	232	1	1,174	110,176
Suffolk	131,375	116,304	1,531	547	-	9,223	258,980
Worcester	146,851	87,466	481	352	31	3,079	238,260
Totals	1,277,358	752,720	6,539	4,494	66	35,649	2,076,826

#### VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS.

#### Election November 8, 1966.

			For	Lieute	nant-	Gove	rnor.			
Joseph E.	McG	uite c	f Wo	reeter	· (Dei	mocra	tic)		859,907	votes
Francis W					•		LIC)	•	1,059,846	**
Grace F. I				•	-	,	•		7,202	
Francis A.				•			•	•	14,822	
All others			•	1 (300.	Lab	)1)	•	•	14,022	44
Blanks	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	_	**
Blanks	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	135,047	
				For S	Secre	tary.				
Kevin H.	White	of B	oston	(Dem	ocrat	ic)			1,357,131	votes
Raymond							can)	·	562,708	**
F. Oliver							<b>J</b>	:	9,289	44
Willy N. I							r) ·	•	8,625	**
All others	_	011	Duugi	15 (200	Junio	2000	-,	•	4	**
Blanks	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	139.069	**
Dianks	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	109,009	
			Fo	r Attoi	rney-	Gener	al.			
Francis X	. Bello	otti of	Quin	cy (D	emoc	ratic)			946,219	votes
Elliot L. F	Richar	dson	of Br	ooklin	e (Re	public	an)		1,036,739	**
Edgar E.	Gaude	et of I	vnn	(Soc. 1	Labor	)			16,901	**
All others			٠.			´.			48	**
Blanks									76,919	**
		For ?	Creasi	ırer aı	nd Re	ceive	r-Gen	eral.		
Robert Q.	Cran	e of E	oston	(Den	ocrat	ic)			1,197,981	votes
Joseph E.	Ferna	indes	of No	rton (	Repu	blican	1)		689,367	.**
Domenico	A. Di	Girola	amo o	f Quin	cy (S	ocialis	t Lab	or)	18,819	11
Julia B. K	ohler	of Bo	ston	(Prohi	bition	1)			9,203	**
All others				•					27	**

· · · · · · · · 27

Blanks .

#### For Auditor.

				For	Audit	or.				
Thaddeus John J. Bu August O.	ickley Johns	of Be son of	lmont Medf	(Rep ord (S	oublica Sociali	ın) st La	bor)	:	1,102,844 v 808,584 12,479	
Roger I. V		ns of A	Aubur:	n (Pro	ohibiti	on)		٠	8,196	**
All others			•		•		•		4	**
Blanks									144,719	**
		:	For E	xecuti	ive Co	uncill	ors.			
			I	IRST	DIST	RICT.				
Nicholas V	V. Mi	tchell	of Fal	ll Rive	er (De	mocr	atic)		151,443 v	rotes
Edward P.	Kirb	v of V	Vhitm	an (R	lepubl	ican)			112,700	**
All others									4	••
Blanks	:	•	:	:					18,841	44
Diame	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	,	
Table I Co		T	-		Dist				125 020 -	
John J. Cr							•	•	125,929 7	otes
Walter H.		er of \	N esto:	•	ривно	an)	•	٠	124,220	
All others	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	3	**
Blanks	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	37,277	••
George F.	Croni	in, Jr.,	_		Dist		.c)		126,207 v	otes 7
James Ma	lcolm	White	ney of	Wate	ertowi	(Re	public	an)	102,829	**
All others									0	**
Blanks									37,064	••
			F	OURTH	ı Dıs	TRICT.				
Patrick J.	McD	OnO110	h of F	Roston	(Den	nocta	tic)		152,687	votes
All others		•			. (~ 01		,		7	**
Blanks			•	•	•	•	:	•	71,512	••
Dianks	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	,1,512	
					Dist					
Thomas J.								•	140,467	
Louis H. J	ohnso	on of (	Grovel	land (	Repul	olican	)		97,837	**
All others									1	"
Blanks					•		•		17,910	••

#### SIXTH DISTRICT

			,	SIAIR	וכוע	RICI				
G. Edward	Brac	iley o	f Som	erville	(Den	nocrat	tic)		138,766	votes
Ellen A. S	amps	on of	Lowel	l (Rej	oublic	an)			99,616	**
All others									0	**
Blanks									27,961	••
			c,	-1717NT	н Dis	TO I CT				
			S.	FARMI	n Dis	SIRICI				
Walter F.	Kelly	of W	orcest	er (D	emocr	atic)			185,543	votes
All others									15	••
Blanks									63,865	**
			-	·	н Dis					
				LIGHT	H DIS	IRICI				
Raymond	J. Fo	ntana	of Lo	ngme	adow	(Repu	blica	n)	129,674	votes
Raymond	F. Su	llivan	of Sp	ringfie	eld (D	emoci	ratic)		86,731	**
All others									5	**
Blanks									25,712	**



# STATISTICS

STATE, POST OFFICE, COUNTY AND JUDICIARY



## GOVERNORS AND LIEUT.-GOVERNORS.

#### CHOSEN ANNUALLY BY THE PEOPLE.

#### GOVERNORS OF PLYMOUTH COLONY.

1620 Nov. 11, John Carver.	1638 June 5, Thomas Prence.
1621 April, William Bradford.	1639 June 3, William Bradford.
1633 Jan. 1, Edward Winslow.	1644 June 5, Edward Winslow.
	1645 June 4, William Bradford.
1635 Mar. 3, William Bradford.	1657 June 3, Thomas Prence.
1636 Mar. 1, Edward Winslow.	1673 June 3, Josiah Winslow.
1637 Mar. 7. William Bradford.	1680 Dec. 18. Thomas Hinckley.*

#### DEPUTY-GOVERNORS OF PLYMOUTH COLONY.

1680 Thomas Hinckley.†	1682 William Bradford,	to 1686
1681 James Cudworth.	1689 William Bradford,	to 1692

#### CHOSEN ANNUALLY UNDER THE FIRST CHARTER.

GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY.				
1629 Mar. 4, Matthew Cradock.‡	1646 May 6, John Winthrop.			
1629 Apr. 30, John Endicott.;	1649 May 2, John Endicott.			
1629 Oct. 20, John Winthrop.‡	1650 May 22, Thomas Dudley.			
1634 May 14, Thomas Dudley.	1651 May 7, John Endicott.			
1635 May 6, John Haynes.	1654 May 3, Richard Bellingham.			
1636 May 25, Henry Vane.	1655 May 23, John Endicott.			
1637 May 17, John Winthrop.	1665 May 3, Richard Bellingham.			
1640 May 13, Thomas Dudley.	1672 Dec. 12, John Leverett (act'g).			
1641 June 2, Richard Bellingham.	1673 May 7, John Leverett.			
1642 May 18, John Winthrop.	1679 May 28, Simon Bradstreet, to			
1644 May 29, John Endicott.	May 20, 1686.			
1645 May 14, Thomas Dudley.				

<sup>\*</sup> Mr. Hinckley was Governor till the union of the colonies in 1692, except during the administration of Andros.

<sup>†</sup> Previously there was no Deputy-Governor, a Governor pro tem being appointed by the Governor to serve in his absence.

<sup>‡</sup> A patent of King James I, dated Nov. 3, 1620, created the Council for New England and granted it the territory in North America from

#### DEPUTY-GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY.

1629 Thomas Goffe	e,*to Oct.	20,1629	1650 John Endicott .	to 16	5 <b>51</b>
1629 Thomas Dud	lley .	. 1634	1651 Thomas Dudley .	. 16	553
1634 Roger Ludlo	w .	. 1635	1653 Richard Bellingham	. 16	<b>654</b>
1635 Richard Bell	ingham	. 1636	1654 John Endicott .	. 16	555
1636 John Winthr	op .	. 1637	1655 Richard Bellingham	. 16	565
1637 Thomas Dud	lley .	. 1640	1665 Francis Willoughby	. 16	5 <b>71</b>
1640 Richard Bell	ingham	. 1641	1671 John Leverett .	. 16	5 <b>73</b>
1641 John Endico	tt .	. 1644	1673 Sam'l Symonds, to	Oct. 16	678
1644 John Winthr	op .	. 1646	1678 Oct., Simon Bradst	reet 16	<b>679</b>
1646 Thomas Dud	lley .	. 1650	1679 Thomas Danforth	. 16	5 <b>86</b>

40° to 48° N. latitude and from sea to sea, to be known thereafter as New England in America. By instrument of March 19, 1628, the Council for New England granted to Sir Henry Rosewell and others the territory afterwards confirmed by royal Charter to the "Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in Newe England." This Charter, which passed the seals March 4, 1629, designated Matthew Cradock as the first Governor of the Company and Thomas Goffe as the first Deputy-Governor. Both had held similar offices from the grantees under the instrument of March 19, 1628. On May 13, 1629, the same persons were rechosen by the Company; but they never came to New England. On Oct. 20, 1629, John Winthrop was chosen Governor of the Company and John Humfrey Deputy-Governor. Humfrey having declined the service, Thomas Dudley was chosen in his stead.

John Endicott had been sent over in 1628, with a small band, as the agent of the grantees under the instrument of March 19, 1628. While Cradock was Governor of the Company, a commission, dated April 30, 1629, was sent out to Endicott at Salem appointing him "Governor of London's Plantation in the Massachusetts Bay in New England." In the exercise of this commission he was subordinate to the "Governor and Company" in London, by whom he was deputed, and who, from time to time, sent him elaborate instructions for his conduct. Cradock and Endicott were thus chief governor and local governor, respectively, from April 30, 1629, or, rather, from the time when Endicott's commission reached Salem, a few weeks later, until Oct. 20, 1629; and Winthrop and Endicott were chief and local governors, respectively, from that date until the arrival of Winthrop at Salem with the Charter, June 12, 1630, when Endicott's powers merged in the general authority of Winthrop.

\*Thomas Goffe, the first Deputy-Governor, never came to New England. John Humfrey was elected, but did not serve.

#### THE INTER-CHARTER PERIOD.

On May 25, 1686, Joseph Dudley became President of New England under a commission of King James II, and had jurisdiction over the royal dominions in New England. This office he held till December 20. the same year, when Sir Edmund Andros became Governor of New England, appointed by King James II. On April 18, 1689, Governor Androv was deposed by a revolution of the people.

#### AFTER THE DISSOLUTION OF THE FIRST CHARTER.

Simon Bradstreet was Governor from June 7, 1689, to May 16, 1692, and Thomas Danforth was Deputy-Governor during the same time.

#### APPOINTED BY THE KING UNDER SECOND CHARTER.

GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

1692 May 16, Sir William Phips. 1694 Dec. 4, William Stoughton.\* 1699 May 26, Richard Coote,†

1700 July 17, William Stoughton.

1701 July 7, The Council.

1702 June 11. Joseph Dudley.

1715 Feb. 4, The Council. 1715 Mar. 21, Joseph Dudley.

1715 Nov. 9, William Tailer.1

1716 Oct. 5. Samuel Shute.

1723 Jan. 1. William Dummer, 1728 July 19, William Burnet.

1729 Sept. 7. William Dummer.

1730 June 11, William Tailer.

1730 Aug. 10, Jonathan Belcher.

1741 Aug. 14. William Shirley.

1749 Sept. 11. Spencer Phips. 1753 Aug. 7, William Shirley.

1756 Sept. 25, Spencer Phips.

1757 April 4, The Council.

1757 Aug. 3. Thomas Pownal.

1760 June 3, Thomas Hutchinson. 1760 Aug. 2, Francis Bernard.

1769 Aug. 2. Thomas Hutchinson.

1771 Mar. 14, Thomas Hutchinson. 1774 May 17. Thomas Gage.

#### LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

1692 Wm. Stoughton, to July, 1701 | 1730 William Tailer. 1702 Thomas Povey . . 1706

1706 Jan., vacancy to Oct. , 1711

1711 William Tailer.

1716 William Dummer.

1732 Spencer Phips. 1758 Thomas Hutchinson. 1771 Andrew Oliver.

1774 Thomas Oliver.

<sup>\*</sup> Those whose names are printed in italics were Acting Governors.

<sup>†</sup> Richard Coote, Earl of Bellomont.

On Nov. 9, 1715, Elizeus Burgess was proclaimed Governor, he having been commissioned on March 17, 1715, but he never came over to perform his duties, and resigned the office in April, 1716.

#### UNTIL THE CONSTITUTION.

1774 Oct., a Provincial Congress. | 1775 July, The Council.

#### UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

#### GOVERNORS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GOVERNORS OF THE CONLING	WEALTH OF MASSACHOSBIES.
1780 John Hancock . to 1785	1883 Benjamin F. Butler . 1884
1785 James Bowdoin 1787	1884 George D. Robinson . 1887
1787 John Hancock, Oct. 8 . 1793	1887 Oliver Ames 1890
1794 Samuel Adams 1797	1890 John Q. A. Brackett . 1891
1797 Increase Sumner, June 7, 1799	1891 William E. Russell . 1894
1800 Caleb Strong 1807	1894 Frederic T. Greenhalget 1896
1807 Jas. Sullivan, Dec. 10 . 1808	1897 Roger Wolcott 1900
1809 Christopher Gore 1810	1900 W. Murray Crane . 1903
1810 Elbridge Gerry 1812	1903 John L. Bates 1905
1812 Caleb Strong 1816	1905 William L. Douglas . 1906
1816 John Brooks 1823	1906 Curtis Guild, Jr 1909
1823 Wm. Eustis, Feb. 6 . 1825	1909 Eben S. Draper 1911
1825 Levi Lincoln 1834	1911 Eugene N. Foss 1914
1834 John Davis, March 1 . 1835	1914 David I. Walsh 1916
1836 Edward Everett 1840	1916 Samuel W. McCall . 1919
1840 Marcus Morton 1841	1919 Calvin Coolidge 1921
1841 John Davis 1843	1921 Channing H. Cox 1925
1843 Marcus Morton 1844	1925 Alvan T. Fuller 1929
1844 George N. Briggs 1851	1020 Frank C Allen 1021
1851 George S. Boutwell . 1853	1931 Joseph B. Ely 1935
1853 John H. Clifford 1854	1935 James M. Curley 1937
1854 Emory Washburn 1855	1027 Charles E. Hurler 1020
1855 Henry J. Gardner 1858	1939 Leverett Saltonstall . 1945
1858 Nathaniel P. Banks . 1861	1945 Maurice J. Tobin 1947
1861 John A. Andrew 1866	1947 Robert F. Bradford . 1949
1866 Alexander H. Bullock . 1869	
1869 William Claffin 1872	1949 Paul A. Dever 1953
1872 William B. Washburn* . 1874	1,000 011111111111111111111111111111111
1875 William Gaston 1876	•
1876 Alexander H. Rice 1879	
1879 Thomas Talbot 1880	
1880 John Davis Long . to 1883	1965 John A. Volpe**

<sup>\*</sup> Resigned April 29, 1874. Chosen U.S. Senator April 17, 1874.

<sup>†</sup> Died March 5, 1896.

<sup>†</sup>Vice President of the United States, 1921-23; President, Aug. 3, 1923, to March 4, 1929.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Elected November 8, 1966 to a four year term under Article LXXXII of the Amendments to the Constitution.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE C	OMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
1780 Thos. Cushing, to Feb. 28,*1788	1887 John Q. A. Brackett . 1890
1788 Benjamin Lincoln 1789	1890 William H. Haile 1893
1789 Samuel Adams 1794	1893 Roger Wolcottl 1897
1794 Moses Gill, May 20† . 1800	1897 W. Murray Crane . 1900
1801 Sam'l Phillips, Feb. 10 . 1802	1900 John L. Bates 1903
1802 Edward H. Robbins . 1806	1903 Curtis Guild, Jr 1906
1807 Levi Lincoln‡ 1809	
1809 David Cobb 1810	
1810 William Gray 1812	1909 Louis A. Frothingham . 1912
1812 William Phillips . 1823	1912 Robert Luce . 1913
1823 Levi Lincoln, Feb 1824	1913 David I. Walsh 1914
1824 Marcus Morton, July . 1825	1914 Edward P. Barry 1915
1826 Thomas L. Winthrop . 1833	1915 Grafton D. Cushing . 1916
1833 Samuel T. Armstrong . 1836	1916 Calvin Coolidge 1919
1836 George Hull 1843	1919 Channing H. Cox 1921
1843 Henry H. Childs 1844	1921 Alvan T. Fuller 1925
1844 John Reed 1851	1925 Frank G. Allen 1929
1851 Henry W. Cushman . 1853	1929 William S. Youngman . 1933
1853 Elisha Huntington . 1854	1933 Gaspar G. Bacon 1935
1854 William C. Plunkett . 1855	1935 Joseph L. Hurley 1937
1855 Simon Brown 1856	1937 Francis E. Kelly 1939
1856 Henry W. Benchley . 1858	1939 Horace T. Cahill 1945
1858 Eliphalet Trask 1861	1945 Robert F. Bradford . 1947
1861 John Z. Goodrich, Mar. 29, 1861	1947 Arthur W. Coolidge . 1949
1862 John Nesmith, Sept 1862	1949 Charles F. Jeff Sullivan 1953
1863 Joel Hayden 1866	1953 Sumner Gage Whittier . 1957
1866 William Claflin 1869	1957 Robert F. Murphy** . 1960
1869 Joseph Tucker 1873	1961 Edward F. McLaughlin, Jr.
1873 Thomas Talbot § 1875	1963
1875 Horatio G. Knight . 1879	1963 Francis X. Bellotti . 1965
1879 John Davis Long 1880	1965 Elliot L. Richardson 1967
1880 Byron Weston 1883	1967 Francis W. Sargent***
1883 Oliver Ames 1887	

\* The Lieutenant-Governors whose names are in italics were Acting

General William Heath was elected in 1806, and declined to accept the office.

Acting Governor from April 29, 1874.

|| Acting Governor from March 5, 1896.

\*\*Appointed Commissioner of the Metropolitan District Commission on Oct. 6, 1960.

\*\*\* Elected November 8, 1966 to a four year term under Article LXXXII of the Amendments to the Constitution.

Governors also during vacancies in the office of Governor.
† Mr. Gill died on the 20th of May, 1800, and the Commonwealth, for the only time under the Constitution, was without a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. The Council, Hon. Thomas Dawes, President, officiated till the 30th of the month, when Caleb Strong was inaugurated Governor.

Tristram Dalton

# UNITED STATES SENATORS.

#### FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

1780-01 | Calab Strong

1780-06

Tristram Dalton 1789–91	Caleb Strong 1789-96
George Cabot 1791-96	Theodore Sedgwick . 1796-99
Benjamin Goodhue . 1796-1800	Samuel Dexter 1799-1800
Jonathan Mason 1800-03	Dwight Foster 1800-03
John Quincy Adams . 1803-08	Timothy Pickering . 1803-11
James Lloyd, Jr 1808-13	Joseph Bradley Varnum 1811-17
Christopher Gore 1813–16	Harrison Gray Otis . 1817-22
Eli Porter Ashmun . 1816–18	James Lloyd 1822-26
Prentiss Mellen 1818-20	Nathaniel Silsbee 1826-35
Elijah Hunt Mills . 1820-27	John Davis 1835-41
Daniel Webster 1827-41	Isaac Chapman Bates . 1841-45
Rufus Choate 1841-45	John Davis 1845-53
Daniel Webster 1845-50	Edward Everett 1853-54
Robert Charles Winthrop 1850-51	Julius Rockwell 1854-55
Robert Rantoul, Jr 1851	Henry Wilson* 1855-73
Charles Sumnert 1851-74	George S. Boutwell . 1873-77
William B. Washburn . 1874-75	George Frisbie Hoart . 1877-1904
Henry Laurens Dawes . 1875-93	Winthrop Murray Crane 1904-13
Henry Cabot Lodge § . 1893-1924	John Wingate Weeks . 1913-19
William Morgan Butler 1924-26	David Ignatius Walsh . 1919-25
David Ignatius Walsh . 1926-47	FrederickHuntingtonGillett1925-31
Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. 1947-1953	Marcus A. Coolidge . 1931-37
John Fitzgerald Kennedy**	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. 1937-44
1953-1960	Sinclair Weeks¶ 1944
Benjamin A. Smith, II†† 1960-1963	Leverett Saltonstall . 1945-67
Edward M. Kennedy 1963-	Edward W. Brookell . 1967-

<sup>\*</sup> Mr. Wilson elected Vice President in 1872 George S. Boutwell chosen to fill vacancy

† Charles Sumner died March 11, 1874; William B. Washburn chosen

to fill vacancy April 17, 1874.

to fill vacancy April 17, 1874.

† Mr. Hoar died Sept. 30, 1904; Winthrop Murray Crane appointed by Governor John L. Bates Oct. 12, 1904.

† Mr. Lodge died Nov. 9, 1924; William Morgan Butler temporarily appointed by Governor Channing H. Cox Nov. 13, 1924; Mr. Walsh chosen to fill vacancy, Nov. 2, 1926.

† Mr. Lodge resigned Feb. 4, 1944; Sinclair Weeks temporarily appointed by Governor Leverett Saltonstall Feb. 8, 1944.

\*\* Mr. Kennedy elected President of the United States in November, 1960. Resigned from Senste on December 22, 1965.

1960. Resigned from Senate on December 22, 1960.

†† Mr. Smith temporarily appointed by Governor Foster Furcolo Dec. 27, 1960.

[] Mr. Kennedy's term will expire in January 1971; and Mr. Brooke's term will expire in January 1973.

# SECRETARIES.

# List of Persons who have held the Office of SECFETARY OF THE COM-MONWEALTH.

John Avery	1780-1806	Francis DeWitt .	1856-58
Jonathan L. Austin	1806-08	Oliver Warner .	1858-76
William Tudor .	1808-10	Henry B. Peirce .	1876-91
Benjamin Homans	1810-12	William M. Olin* .	1891-1911
Alden Bradford .	1812-24	Albert P. Langtry*	1911-13
Edward D. Bangs	1824-36	Frank J. Donahue	1913-15
John P. Bigelow .	1836-43	Albert P. Langtry.	1915-21
John A. Bolles .	1843-44	Frederic W. Cook	1921-49
John G. Palfrey .	1844-48	Edward J. Cronin**	1949-58
William B. Calhoun	1848-51	J. Henry Goguen**	1958- <b>59</b>
Amasa Walker .	1851-53	Joseph D. Ward***	1959-61
Ephraim M. Wright	1853-56	Kevin H. White§ .	1961-

<sup>\*</sup>Secretary Olin died April 15, 1911; Mr. Langtry chosen to fill vacancy April 26, 1911.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Secretary Cronin died Nov. 24, 1958. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of J. Henry Goguen, who qualified on Dec. 1, 1958, to fill unexpired term.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Office was filled by election by the Legislature of Joseph D. Ward on Jan. 20, 1959.

<sup>§</sup> Elected November 8, 1966 to a four year term under Article LXXXII of the Amendments to the Constitution.

# TREASURERS.

List of Persons who have held the Office of TREASURER AND RECEIVER GENERAL.

Henry Gardner .		1780-83	Charles Endicott 1	876-81
Thomas Ivers .		1783-87	Daniel A. Gleason . 1	881-86
Alexander Hodgdon		1787-92	Alanson W. Beard . 1	886-89
Thomas Davis .		1792-97	George A. Marden . 1	889-94
Peleg Coffin* .		1797-1801	Henry M. Phillips† . 1	894-95
Jonathan Jackson.		1802-06		5-1900
Thompson J. Skinner	•	1806-08		900-05
Josiah Dwight .		1808-10		905-09
Thomas Harris .	•	1810-11		909-14
Jonathan L. Austin	٠	1811-12		914-15
John T. Apthorp .	٠	1812-17		915-20
Daniel Sargent .	•	1817-22		
Nahum Mitchell .	•	1822-27	Fred J. Burrell§	1920
Joseph Sewall .	•	1827-32	30	920-25
Hezekiah Barnard	•	1832-37		925-29
David Wilder .		1837-42	Karl H. Oliverll	1929
Thomas Russell .		1842-43	John III Langion	929-31
John Mills		1843-44		931-37
Thomas Russell .		1844-45	Karl H. Oliver¶	1937
Joseph Barrett .		1845-49		937-43
Ebenezer Bradbury		1849-51	1	943-45
Charles B. Hall .		1851-53	Jonn	945-47
Jacob H. Loud .		1853-55	Baarenee Care.	947-49
Thomas J. Marsh		1855-56	30	949-52
Moses Tenney, Jr.		1856-61	1 000001 1 010010	952-55
Henry K. Oliver .		1861-66	John F. Kennedy 1	1955-61
Jacob H. Loud .		1866-71	John Thomas Driscoll*** 1	1961-64
Charles Adams, Jr.		1871-76	Robert Q. Crane*** . 1	1964-

<sup>\*</sup>Secretary Avery had a warrant to take care of the treasury on the resignation of Mr. Coffin, May 25, 1802.

† Mr. Phillips resigned April 12, 1895; Mr. Shaw chosen to fill vacancy April 25, 1895.

1 Mr. Chapin resigned April 1, 1909; Mr. Stevens chosen to fill vacancy April 7, 1909.

§ Mr. Burrell resigned Sept. 3, 1920; Mr. Jackson appointed to fill

wacancy Sept. 8, 1920.

|| Mr. Youngman qualified as Lieutenant-Governor Jan. 3, 1929; Mr. Oliver chosen to fill vacancy January 7; Mr. Haigis qualified January 16.

| Mr. Charles F. Hurley qualified as Governor, January 7, 1937; Mr. Oliver chosen to fill vacancy January 11; Mr. William E. Hurley

qualified January 20.

\*\* Mr. John E. Hurley resigned July 5, 1952; Mr. Furcolo appointed to fill vacancy July 5.

\*\*\* Mr. John Thomas Driscoll resigned May 12, 1964; Mr. Crane chosen to fill vacancy May 12; and on November 8, 1966 Mr. Crane was elected to a four year term under Article LXXXII of the Amendments to the Constitution.

# ATTORNEYS-GENERAL — SOLICITORS-GENERAL.

[This table was prepared by Mr. A. C. Goodell, Jr., and contributed by him to the Massachusetts Historical Society's proceedings for June, 1895.]

## TABLE OF ATTORNEYS-GENERAL BEFORE THE CON-STITUTION.

	STITUTION.	
	CHOSEN.	APPOINTED.
Anthony Checkley . Under the Presidency	• '	lley:
Benjamin Bullivant .		Date uncertain, but before July 1, 1686; sworn in July 26.
Under Sir Edmund A:	ndros:	
Giles Masters		"To frame indictments, arraign and prosecute felons." April 30, 1687. He died "Kings Attor- ney," Feb. 29, 1688.
James Graham .		Date uncertain, but as early as Aug. 25, 1687, he was "settled in Boston and made Attorney-general."
James Graham		Reappointed (2d commission) June 20, 1688.
During the inter-char Anthony Checkley .	ter period: June 14, 1689.	
-	Charter: 	. Oct. 28, 1692. July 6, 1702.

	CHOSEN.	APPOINTED.
Paul Dudley*	Tune 25, 1718.	
John Valentine	Nov. 22, 1718.	
John Valentine . ,		
Thomas Newtont	June 19, 1720	
(Vacancy: John Read	chosen but negative	ed by Governor Shute.)
John Overing		
John Read		
(Vacancy; John Read c		sented to )
John Read	Tune 28 1725	senied tory
John Read	June 21, 1726.	
John Read	June 28, 1727	
Joseph Hiller		
(Addington Davenport,		2 but declined )
John Overing		
		nnually from 1730 to 1748,
but the Governor withheld		
chusetts Historical Society		
Edmund Trowbridge . Edmund Trowbridge .		
		May 14, 1762. licature, March 25, 1767.)
Jeremiah Gridley‡ .		
Jonathan Sewall (Vacancy from Septemb		
Debest Treet Deine	T 12 1777	2, 1777.)
Robert Treat Paine . Robert Treat Paine .	June 12, 1777,	. Accepted Aug. 20.
Robert Treat Paine .	June 19, 1778 (sw	orn)
Robert Treat Paine .		
Robert Treat Paine .	Jan. 4, 1780.	
Special.	Attorney-Gener.	AL. ETC.
		•
Jonathan Sewall		. Marc <sup>+</sup>
SOLICI	TORS-GENERAL	, ETC.
Jonathan Sewall		. June 24, 176
(Vacancy from Novemb		
Samuel Quincy §		
zamer gamery s · · ·		
*D ! !N 00	1510	10 10 17/7

<sup>\*</sup> Resigned Nov. 22, 1718. ‡ Died Sen

<sup>†</sup> Died May 28, 1721.

<sup>‡</sup> Died Sept. 10, 1767. § A refugee, 1774-75.

#### SOLICITOR-GENERAL (SINCE THE CONSTITUTION).

Daniel Davis .								1801-32
(Office establish	ed in	1	800,	and a	bolish	ed in	1832.,	

#### TABLE OF ATTORNEYS-GENERAL SINCE THE CONSTI-TUTION.

Robert Treat Paine	. 1780-90	Dana Malone 1906-11
James Sullivan .	1790-1807	James M. Swift 1911-14
Barnabas Bidwell .	. 1807-10	Thomas J. Boynton . 1914-15
Perez Morton .	. 1810-32	Henry C. Attwill . 1915-19
James T. Austin .	. 1832-43	Henry A. Wymanll . 1919-20
John Henry Clifford	*1849-53	J. Weston Allen 1920-23
Rufus Choate† .	. 1853-54	Jay R. Benton 1923-27
John Henry Clifford†	. 1854-58	Arthur K. Reading¶ . 1927-28
Stephen Henry Phillips	. 1858-61	Joseph E. Warner ¶ . 1928-35
Dwight Foster .	. 1861-64	Paul A. Dever 1935-41
Chester I. Reed‡ .	. 1864-67	Robert T. Bushnell . 1941-45
Charles Allen‡ .	. 1867-72	Clarence A. Barnes . 1945-49
Charles R. Train .	. 1872-79	Francis E. Kelly 1949-53
George Marston .	. 1879-83	George Fingold** 1953-58
Edgar J. Sherman§	. 1883-87	Edward J. McCormack,
Andrew J. Waterman§	. 1887-91	Jr.** 1958–63
Albert E. Pillsbury	. 1891-94	Edward W. Brooke . 1963-67
Hosea M. Knowlton	1894-1902	Elliot L. Richardson*** 1967
Herbert Parker .	. 1902-06	

<sup>\*</sup> The office of Attorney-General was abolished in 1843 and re-established in 1849.

<sup>†</sup> Rufus Choate resigned May 12, 1854. Mr. Clifford's term began May 20, 1854.

Resigned April 20, 1867. The vacancy was filled by election by the Legislature of Charles Allen April 26, 1867.

<sup>§</sup> Resigned Oct. 1, 1887. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Andrew J. Waterman.

<sup>||</sup> Vacated the office Aug. 13, 1919, by qualifying as a member of the Public Service Commission. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Henry A. Wyman, who qualified on that day.

<sup>¶</sup> Resigned June 6, 1928. The vacancy was filled by the choice June 13, of Joseph E. Warner.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Attorney-General Fingold died Aug. 31, 1958. The vacancy was filled by election by the Legislature of Edward J. McCormack, Jr., on September 11, 1958.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Elected November 8, 1966 to a four year term under Article LXXXII of the Amendments to the Constitution.

324 Auditors.

## AUDITORS.

List of Persons who have held the office of Auditor of Accounts or Auditor of the Commonwealth.

[Established by Act of 1849. Name changed by Act of 1908.]

```
David Wilder, Jr.
                     . 1849-54 | William D. T. Trefry
                                                      . 1891-92
Joseph Mitchell .
                     . 1854-55 John W. Kimball .
                                                      1892-1901
Stephen N. Gifford
                     . 1855-56 Henry E. Turnert
                                                      . 1901-11
                     . 1856-58 John E. Whitet .
Chandler R. Ransom
                                                      . 1911-14
Charles White
                     . 1858-61 Frank H. Pope
                                                      . 1914-15
Levi Reed* .
                     . 1861-65 | Alonzo B. Cook
                                                      . 1915-31
                                Francis X. Hurley
Julius L. Clarke .
                     . 1865-66
                                                      . 1931-35
Henry S. Briggs .
                     . 1866-70
                                Thomas H. Buckley
                                                      . 1935-39
Charles Endicott .
                     . 1870-76
                                Russell A. Wood .
                                                      . 1939-41
Julius L. Clarket .
                     . 1876-79
                                Thomas I. Bucklev**
                                                      . 1941-64
Charles R. Laddt .
                     . 1879-91 Thaddeus Buczko**
                                                      . 1964~
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<sup>\*</sup> Resigned Dec. 20, 1865.

<sup>†</sup> Mr. Clarke resigned, and Mr. Ladd was appointed in his place May 5, 1879.

<sup>‡</sup> Mr. Turner died June 29, 1911, and Mr. White was chosen to fill the vacancy July 6, 1911.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Mr. Buckley died September 9, 1964 and Mr. Buczko was appointed to fill the vacancy September 24, 1964; and on November 8, 1966, Mr. Buczko was elected to a four year term under Article LXXXII of the Amendments to the Constitution.

# ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE, Since 1780.

The first General Court, under the Constitution of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, assembled at Boston on Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1780, and was finally prorogued (having held three sessions) May 19, 1781. From this time until 1832 the political year commenced on the last Wednesday in May, and the General Court held two, and frequently three, sessions during each year. In 1832, by an amendment of the Constitution, the commencement of the political year was changed to the first Wednesday in January.

#### SENATE.

# PRESIDENTS.

Thomas Cushing, res'n'd* Jeremiah Powell . 1780-81	Samuel Lathrop 1829-30 Samuel Lathrop, resign'd
Jeremiah Powell, res'n'd*	James Fowler . \\ 1830-31
Samuel Adams . $\int_{1781-82}^{1781-82}$	Leverett Saltonstall . 1831
Samuel Adams 1782-85	William Thorndike . 1832
Samuel Adams, resign'd*	Benjamin T. Pickman . 1833-34
Samuel Phillips, Jr. 1785-86	Benjamin T. Pickman, died
Samuel Phillips, Jr 1786-87	George Bliss 5
Samuel Adams 1787-88	Horace Mann 1836-37
Samuel Phillips, Jr 1788-96	Myron Lawrence 1838-39
Samuel Phillips . 1790-1801	Daniel P. King 1840-41
Samuel Phillips, res'n'd $\uparrow$ $1801-02$	Josiah Quincy, Jr 1842
David Cobb . \\ \begin{align*} \text{1801-02} \\ \text{1} \end{align*}	Phineas W. Leland, resigned 1843
David Cobb 1802-05	Frederick Robinson .
Harrison Gray Otis . 1805-06	Josiah Quincy, Jr 1844
John Bacon 1806-07	Levi Lincoln 1845
Samuel Dana 1807-08	William B. Calhoun . 1846-47
Harrison Gray Otis . 1808-11	Zeno Scudder 1848
Samuel Dana 1811-13	Joseph Bell 1849
John Phillips 1813-23	Marshall P. Wilder . 1850
Nathaniel Silsbee 1823-26	Henry Wilson 1851-52
John Mills 1826-28	Charles H. Warren . 1853
	Charles Edward Cook . 1854

<sup>\*</sup> Resigned to serve in Governor's Council.

<sup>†</sup> Resigned to serve as Lieutenant-Governor.

Henry W. Benchley .		George R. Jones .	. 1903-04
Elihu C. Baker	1856		. 1905–06
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1857-58	William D. Chapple	. 1907–08
	1859-60	Allen T. Treadway	. 1909–11
William Claflin	1861	Levi H. Greenwood	. 1912–13
John H. Clifford	1862	Calvin Coolidge .	. 1914–15
	1863-65	Henry G. Wells .	. 1916-18
Joseph A. Pond	1866-67	Edwin T. McKnight	. 1919-20
George O. Brastow .	1868	Frank G. Allen .	.†1921-24
Robert C. Pitman, resign'	$d*)_{1869}$	Wellington Wells .	. 1925-28
George O. Brastow .	1009	Gaspar G. Bacon .	. 1929-32
Horace H. Coolidge .	1870-72	Erland F. Fish .	. 1933-34
George B. Loring	1873-76	James G. Moran .	. 1935-36
John B. D. Cogswell .	1877-79	Samuel H. Wragg	. 1937-38
Robert R. Bishop .	1880-82	Joseph R. Cotton .	. 1939-40
George Glover Crocker .	1883	Angier L. Goodwin‡	. 1941
George A. Bruce	1884	Jarvis Hunt§ .	. 1942-44
Albert E. Pillsbury .	1885-86	Arthur W. Coolidge	. 1945-46
Halsey J. Boardman .	1887-88	Donald W. Nicholson	. 1947
Harris C. Hartwell .	1889	Harris S. Richardson ¶	. 1948
Henry H. Sprague .	1890-91	Chester A. Dolan, Jr.	. 1949
Alfred S. Pinkerton .	1892-93	Harris S. Richardson	. 1950
William M. Butler .	1894-95	Richard I. Furbush	. 1951-56
George P. Lawrence .	1896-97	Newland H. Holmes	. 1957-58
George E. Smith . 18	98-1900	John E. Powers** .	. 1959-64
	1901-02	Maurice A. Donahue**	. 1964-
	'		
	CLEI	RKS.	
William Baker, Jr	1780-84	Samuel F. McCleary	. 1813-21
Samuel Cooper	1785-95	Samuel F. Lyman	. 1822
Edward McLane	1796-99	Paul Willard .	. 1823-29
Edward Payne Hayman	1800	Charles Calhoun .	. 1830-42
	1801-02	Lewis Josselyn .	. 1843
	1803-05	Charles Calhoun .	. 1844-50
	1806-07	Chauncy L. Knapp	. 1851
	1808-10	Francis H. Underwood	. 1852
	1811-12		. 1853-54

<sup>\*</sup> Appointed Justice of Superior Court.
† First year under biennial elections.
‡ Resigned Dec. 29, 1941 (elected to Congress).
§ Elected at Special Session, Jan. 26, 1942.

[] Resigned Nov. 26, 1947 (elected to Congress).
¶ Elected Jan. 7, 1948.
\*\* Appointed Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, March 25, 1964;
Mr. Donahue elected March 25, 1964.

Stephen N. Gifford   1858-86   Irving N. Hayden   1932-62     E. Herbert Clapp   1886-88   Thomas A. Chadwick* 1962-66     Henry D. Coolidge   1889-1922   Norman L. Pidgeon** 1967-     CHAPLAINS.	Peter L. Cox .	. 1855-57	William H. Sanger§		1922-32
CHAPLAINS.   Samuel Cooper   1780   George W. Blagden   1833   John Clark   1781   Chandler Robbins   1834   Joseph Eckley   1782   Hubbard Winsiow   1835   F. W. P. Greenwood   1836   Joseph Eckley   1784   Nehemiah Adams   1837   Peter Thacher   1785-89   Ralph Sanger   1838	Stephen N. Gifford	. 1858-86	Irving N. Hayden		1932 <b>-62</b>
CHAPLAINS.   Samuel Cooper   1780   George W. Blagden   1833   John Clark   1781   Chandler Robbins   1834   Joseph Eckley   1782   Hubbard Winsiow   1835   Samuel Cooper   1783   F. W. P. Greenwood   1836   Joseph Eckley   1784   Nehemiah Adams   1837   Peter Thacher   1785-89   Ralph Sanger   1838	E. Herbert Clapp	. 1886-88	Thomas A. Chadwick*		1962-66
Samuel Cooper         .         1780         George W. Blagden         .         1833           John Clark         .         1781         Chandler Robbins         .         1834           Joseph Eckley         .         1782         Hubbard Winslow         .         1835           Samuel Cooper         .         1783         F. W. P. Greenwood         .         1836           Joseph Eckley         .         1784         Nehemiah Adams         .         1837           Peter Thacher         .         1785-89         Ralph Sanger         .         1838	Henry D. Coolidge	1889-1922	Norman L. Pidgeon**		1967-
Samuel Cooper         .         1780         George W. Blagden         .         1833           John Clark         .         1781         Chandler Robbins         .         1834           Joseph Eckley         .         1782         Hubbard Winslow         .         1835           Samuel Cooper         .         1783         F. W. P. Greenwood         .         1836           Joseph Eckley         .         1784         Nehemiah Adams         .         1837           Peter Thacher         .         1785-89         Ralph Sanger         .         1838					
John Clark       .       1781       Chandler Robbins       .       1834         Joseph Eckley       1782       Hubbard Winslow       .       1835         Samuel Cooper       1783       F. W. P. Greenwood       .       1836         Joseph Eckley       1784       Nehemiah Adams       .       1837         Peter Thacher       1785-89       Ralph Sanger       .       1838		CHAPI	LAINS.		
Joseph Eckley         .         1782         Hubbard Winsiow         .         1835           Samuel Cooper         .         1783         F. W. P. Greenwood         .         1836           Joseph Eckley         .         1784         Nehemiah Adams         .         1837           Peter Thacher         .         1785-89         Ralph Sanger         .         1838	Samuel Cooper .	. 1780	George W. Blagden		1833
Samuel Cooper         . 1783         F. W. P. Greenwood         . 1836           Joseph Eckley         . 1784         Nehemiah Adams         . 1837           Peter Thacher         . 1785-89         Ralph Sanger         . 1838	John Clark	. 1781	Chandler Robbins		1834
Joseph Eckley         . 1784         Nehemiah Adams         . 1837           Peter Thacher         . 1785-89         Ralph Sanger         . 1838	Joseph Eckley .	1782	Hubbard Winslow.		1835
Peter Thacher 1785-89 Ralph Sanger 1838	Samuel Cooper .	. 1783	F. W. P. Greenwood		1836
	Joseph Eckley .	. 1784	Nehemiah Adams		1837
Samuel Stillman 1790 William M. Rogers . 1839	Peter Thacher .	. 1785-89	Ralph Sanger .		1838
	Samuel Stillman .	. 1790	William M. Rogers		1839
Jeremy Belknap 1791 Daniel M. Lord 1840	Jeremy Belknap .	. 1791	Daniel M. Lord .		1840
Peter Thacher . 1792-1802 Thomas M. Clark, Jr 1841	Peter Thacher .	1792-1802	Thomas M. Clark, Jr.		1841
William Emerson 1803-06 Joseph H. Towne 1842	William Emerson .	. 1803-06	Joseph H. Towne .		1842
Thomas Baldwin 1807 William M. Rogers . 1843	Thomas Baldwin .	. 1807	William M. Rogers		1843
Joseph S. Buckminster . 1808-10 James F. Clarke 1844	Joseph S. Buckminster	. 1808-10	James F. Clarke .		1844
Thomas Baldwin 1811-12 John T. Burrill 1845	Thomas Baldwin .	. 1811-12	John T. Burrill .		1845
Joshua Huntington . 1813 Amos Smith 1846	Joshua Huntington	. 1813	Amos Smith .		1846
Dr. John Lathrop . 1814-15 Austin Phelps 1847	Dr. John Lathrop	. 1814-15	Austin Phelps .		1847
Francis Parkman 1816-17 C. A. Bartol 1848	Francis Parkman .	. 1816-17	C. A. Bartol .		1848
Henry Ware, Jr 1818 Isaac P. Langworthy . 1849	Henry Ware, Jr	. 1818	Isaac P. Langworthy		1849
John G. Palfrey 1819-20 James L. T. Coolidge . 1850	John G. Palfrey .	. 1819-20	James L. T. Coolidge		1850
John Pierpont 1821 A. L. Stone 1851	John Pierpont .	. 1821	A. L. Stone		1851
James Walker 1822 Warren Burton . 1852	James Walker .	. 1822	Warren Burton		1852
William Jenks 1823 J. S. D. Farnsworth 1853	William Jenks .	. 1823	J. S. D. Farnsworth		1853
Daniel Sharp 1824 A. H. Burlingham . 1854	Daniel Sharp .	. 1824	A. H. Burlingham		1854
Samuel Barrett 1825 Lyman Whiting 1855	Samuel Barrett .	. 1825	Lyman Whiting .		1855
Francis Wayland 1826 Daniel C. Eddy 1856	Francis Wayland .	. 1826	Daniel C. Eddy .	. 1	1856
William Jenks 1827-28 John P. Cleveland . 1857	William Jenks .	. 1827-28	John P. Cleveland		1857
R. W. Emerson 1829 Arthur Fuller 1858	R. W. Emerson .	. 1829			1858
Howard Malcolm . 1830 Jacob M. Manning . 1859	Howard Malcolm .	. 1830	Jacob M. Manning		1859
Alonzo Potter 1831 Joseph Marsh 1860	Alonzo Potter .	. 1831	Joseph Marsh .		1860
F. W. P. Greenwood . 1832 A. S. Patton 1861	F. W. P. Greenwood	. 1832	A. S. Patton		1861

<sup>§</sup> Elected March 1, 1922, having served as assistant clerk since 1889; retired March 12, 1932.

<sup>||</sup> Elected March 14, 1932, having served as assistant clerk since 1922; retired Jan. 31, 1962.

<sup>\*</sup> Elected Feb. 1, 1962, having served as assistant clerk since 1932; retired Dec. 31, 1966.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Elected Jan. 4, 1967, having served as assistant clerk since 1962.

Edward W. Clark	1862-63	Isaac Dunham .	. 1876-79
A. A. Miner	 1864	Edmund Dowse* .	1880-1904
George E. Ellis	 1865	Edward A. Horton	. 1904-28
James B. Miles	 1866	Charles H. Moss¶	. 1928-30
Charles E. Reed	 1867	Arthur M. Ellis .	. 1931-40
Henry Morgan	 1868	Arthur W. Olsen .	. 1941-42
E. N. Kirk .	 1869	W. Harold Deacon	. 1943-44
J. O. Means	 1870	Frederick M. Eliot	. 1945-48
S. W. Foljambe	 1871	Francis A. Burke .	. 1949-50
Edward Abbott	 1872-73	Frederick M. Eliot**	. 1951-58
A. M. Ide .	 1874	John P. Robertson***	. 1958
George F. Warren	1875	Christopher P. Griffin	. 1959-

# HOUSE OF DEPUTIES (Usually two to five sessions a year.)

#### SPEAKERS.

William Hawthornet	. 1644-45	Thomas Clarke .	. 1662
George Cooke .	. 1645	John Leverett .	. 1663-64
William Hawthornet	. 1646	Thomas Clarke .	. 1665
Robert Bridges .	. 1646	Richard Waldron§	. 1666-68
Joseph Hill	. 1647	Thomas Clarke .	. 1669-70
William Hawthornet	. 1648	Thomas Savage .	. 1671
Richard Russell .	. 1648	Thomas Clarke .	. 1672
Daniel Denison‡ .	. 1649	Richard Waldron§	. 1673
William Hawthorne†	. 1650	Joshua Hubbard .	. 1673-74
Daniel Gookin .	. 1651	Richard Waldron§	. 1674-75
Daniel Denison! .	. 1651-52	Peter Buckley .	. 1675-76
Humphrey Atherton	. 1653	Thomas Savage .	. 1677-78
Richard Russell .	. 1654	Richard Waldron§	. 1679
Edward Johnson .	. 1655	John Richards .	. 1679-80
Richard Russell .	. 1656	Daniel Fisher .	. 1680-82
William Hawthorne†	. 1657	Elisha Cooke .	. 1683
Richard Russell .	. 1658	John Wayte .	. 1684
Thomas Savage .	. 1659-60	Isaac Addington .	. 1685
William Hawthornet	. 1660-61	John Saffin	. 1686

<sup>\*</sup> Resigned Jan. 13, 1904.
† Also spelled Hauthorne, Hawtherne, Hawthorn, Hathorne.
‡ Also spelled Dennison.
\$ Also spelled Waldern, Walderne.

|| Elected Jan. 14, 1904, resigned and chosen Chaplain emeritus Feb. 6, 1928. ¶ Elected Feb. 7, 1928.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Died Feb. 17, 1958.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Elected to fill vacancy on Feb. 25, 1958.

## INTER-CHARTER PERIOD.

The General Court adjourned May 21, 1686, and did not convene until May or June, 1689.

Thomas Oakes		1689	William Bond		1691-92
John Bowles		1689-90	Penn Townsend		1692
Penn Townsend		1690-91			

#### UNDER THE SECOND CHARTER,

William Bond	. 1692-93	John Clark		1721-24
Nathaniel Byfield	. 1693-94	William Dudley .		1724-29
Nehemiah Jewett	. 1694-95	John Quincy .		1729-41
William Bond	. 1695-96	William Fairfield .		1741
Penn Townsend	. 1696-97	John Hobson .		1741-42
Nathaniel Byfield	. 1698	Thomas Cushing .		1742-46
James Converse	1699-1700	Thomas Hutchinson	1.	1746-49
John Leverett	. 1700-01	Joseph Dwight .		1749-50
Nehemiah Jewett	. 1701-02	Thomas Hubbard		1750-59
James Converse	. 1702-05	Samuel White .		1759-60
Thomas Oakes	. 1705-07	James Otis		1760-62
John Burrill	. 1707	Timothy Ruggles .		1762-64
Thomas Oliver	1708-09	Samuel White .		1764-66
John Clark .	. 1709-11	Thomas Cushing*		1766-74
John Burrill	. 1711-20	James Warren .		1775-78
Elisha Cooke	. 1720	John Pickering .		1778-79
Timothy Lindall	. 1720-21	John Hancock .		1779-80

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

#### SPEAKERS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

Caleb Davis, resigned	. 1780-82	Timothy Bigelow 1895-06
Nathaniel Gorham	. 1782-83	Perez Morton 1806–08
Tristram Dalton .	. 1783-84	Timothy Bigelow 1808-10
Samuel Allyne Otis	. 1784-85	Perez Morton, resigned . 1810-11
Nathaniel Gorham		Joseph Story, resigned . 1811-12
Artemas Ward .	. 1786-87	Eleazer W. Ripley . 1812
James Warren .	. 1787–88	Timothy Bigelow 1812-20
Theodore Sedgwick	. 1788-89	Elijah H. Mills, resigned 1820-21
David Cobb .	. 1789-93	Josiah Quincy, resigned . 1821-22
Edward H. Robbins	1793-1802	Luther Lawrence 1822
John Coffin Jones	. 1802-03	Levi Lincoln 1822-23
Harrison Gray Otis	. 1803-05	William C. Jarvis 1823-25

<sup>\*</sup> Son of Thomas Cushing who served in 1742-46.

				1880-82
William C. Jarvis 182	1			1883-84
	8-34	5		1885-86
J 41.4.0	5-37			1887-88
Atomore or	8-40			1889-93
O COLGC TREATMENT T	1841			1894- <b>9</b> 6
	1842	3		1897-99
24	1843		٠	1900-03
Thomas Kinnicut, res'n'd	1844	Louis A. Frothingham		1904-05
Samuel H. Walley, Jr 184	4-46	John N. Cole .		1906-08
Ebenezer Bradbury .	1847	Joseph Walker .		1909-11
Francis B. Crowninshield 184	8-49	Grafton D. Cushing		1912-14
Ensign H. Kellogg .	1850	Channing H. Cox .		1915-18
Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr. 185	1-52	Joseph E. Warner		1919-20
George Bliss	1853	Benjamin Loring Young	*	1921-24
Otis P. Lord	1854	John C. Hull .		1925-28
Daniel C. Eddy	1855	Leverett Saltonstall		1929-36
Charles A. Phelps . 185	6-57	Horace T. Cahill .		1937-38
Julius Rockwell	1858	Christian A. Herter		1939-42
Charles Hale	1859	Rudolph F. King .		1943-44
John A. Goodwin 186	0-61	Frederick B. Willist		1945-48
Alexander H. Bullock . 186	2-65	Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.		1949-52
James M. Stone 186	6-67	Charles Gibbons .		1953-54
	8-71	Michael F. Skerry**		1955-57
	2-75	John F. Thompson***		1958-64
John D. Long 187	6-78	John F. X. Davoren		1965-
Levi C. Wade	1879			
		•		
	CLE	RKS.		
Andrew Henshaw 178	0-81		•	1851-52
George Richards Minot . 178	2-91		•	1853
Henry Warren . 1792-	1802	William Stowe .	٠	1854
Nicholas Tillinghast . 180	3-05	Henry A. Marsh .	•	1855
Chas. Pinckney Sumner . 180	6-07			1856
Nicholas Tillinghast . 180	809			1857-61
Chas. Pinckney Sumner . 181	0-11	William S. Robinson		1862-72
Benjamin Pollard 181	2-21	Charles H. Taylor		1873
Pelham W. Warren . 182	2-31	George A. Marden		1874-82
Luther S. Cushing . 183	2-43	Edward A. McLaughlin		1883-95
Charles W. Storey . 184	4-50	George T. Sleeper		1896

<sup>\*</sup> First year under biennial elections. † Resigned November 9, 1948. \*\* Resigned as Speaker October 14, 1957. \*\*\* Elected Speaker January 1, 1958.

James W. Kimball	1897-1928	Lawrence R. Grovet . 19.	39-61
Frank E. Bridgmant	. 1928-39	William C. Maiers** . 196	51 <del>-</del>
	CHAPI	LAINS.	
Samuel Cooper .	. 1780		1829
John Clark	. 1781	Joseph Tuckerman .	1830
Joseph Eckley .	. 1782		1831
Samuel Cooper .	. 1783	Ralph W. Emerson .	1832
Joseph Eckley .	. 1784	Howard Malcolm 183	32-33
Peter Thacher .	. 1785-89	Edward T. Taylor .	1834
Samuel Stillman .	. 1790	George W. Blagden .	1835
Jeremy Belknap .	. 1791	Ezra S. Gannett	1835
Peter Thacher .	. 1792-93	Samuel K. Lothrop .	1836
Samuel Stillman .	. 1794-95	William M. Rogers .	1836
Peter Thacher .	. 1796-99	Baron Stow	1837
Thomas Baldwin .	. 1800-01	Thomas S. King	1837
John T. Kirkland .	. 1802	Ephraim Peabody .	1838
Thomas Baldwin .	. 1803	George W. Blagden .	1839
John T. Kirkland .	. 1804	Otis A. Skinner	1839
Thomas Baldwin .	. 1805-07	Joy H. Fairchild	1840
Charles Lowell .	. 1808	Benjamin Whittemore .	1840
John Lathrop .	. 1809	Joseph H. Towne	1841
Thomas Baldwin .	. 1810	Robert C. Waterston .	1842
Elijah R. Sabin .	. 1811	Edwin H. Chapin .	1842
Horace Holly .	. 1812	Edward N. Kirk	1843
Joshua Huntington	. 1813	Frederic D. Huntington.	1843
Samuel Cary .	. 1814	Austin Phelps	1844
Samuel C. Thacher	. 1815	Chandler Robbins .	1845
Asa Eaton	. 1816	William Hague	1845
Daniel Sharp .	. 1817	William Jenks	1846
Thomas Baldwin .	. 1818	Samuel D. Robbins .	1846
William Jenks .	. 1819-26	George Richards	1847
George Ripley .	. 1827	Silas Aiken	1848
Henry Ware, Jr	. 1828	S. Hale Higgins	1848

<sup>†</sup> Elected April 10, 1928, having served as assistant clerk since 1897; retired March 28, 1939.

<sup>‡</sup> Elected March 28, 1939, having served as assistant clerk since 1928; retired May 26, 1961.

\*\* Elected May 26, 1961, having served as assistant clerk since 1946.

§ There was no choice, and it was ordered, after balloting, that all the settled clergymen of Boston be invited by the Speaker to officiate alternately as Chaplain.

Il There was no choice, and it was ordered, after balloting, that the three clergymen having the highest votes should act as joint Chaplains.

These were Lyman Beecher, Sebastian Streeter and Ezra S. Gannett.

Rollin H. Neale		1849	John A. M. Chapman . 1870
Henry V. Degen		1850	Charles C. Sewall 1871
George M. Randal	.1	1851	Warren H. Cudworth . 1872
Rufus W. Clark		1852	Robert G. Seymour . 1873-78
Stephen Lovell		1853	Daniel W. Waldron 1879-1918
Arthur B. Fuller		1854	William F. Dusseault . 1919-22
John H. Twombly		1855	Donald B. Aldrich . 1923-24
Abraham D. Merr	i11	1856	Harry W. Kimball . 1925-28
Daniel Foster		1857	Gardiner M. Day 1929
Warren Burton		1858	Abbot Peterson 1930-32
Thomas Dodge		1859	Dan Huntington Fenn . 1933-36
Warren Burton		1860	J. Caleb Justice 1937-38
Andrew L. Stone		1861	Cornelius P. Trowbridge 1939-42
Phineas Stowe		1862	Howard P. Horn . 1943
George S. Ball		1863	Howard P. Bozarth . 1943-44
David Bremner		1864	Elmore Brown 1945-48
Samuel F. Upham		1865	Richard J. Quinlan . 1949-52
Noah M. Gaylord		1866	Arthur Joseph Snow . 1953-54
Pliny Wood .		1867	Christopher P. Griffin . 1955-58
William R. Alger		1868	George V. Kerr 1959-
Orin T. Walker		1869	

### SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS.

Benjamin Stevens	. 1835-59	Thomas F. Pedrick	. 1910-20
John Morrissey .		James Beatty .	. 1920
Oreb F. Mitchell .		Charles O. Holt¶.	. 1921-49
John G. B. Adams		Arthur R. Driscoll*	. 1949-62
Charles G. Davis		Leopold Lepore**	. 1962-63
David T. Remington		John J. Cavanaugh	. 1963-
David 1. Kemington	. 1904-09	i jonii j. Cavanaugn	. 1700

# SERGEANT-AT-ARMS FOR THE HOUSE. Octave O. Desmaraisli . 1949-52

[] The office of Sergeant-at-Arms for the House was established by Chapter 806 of the Acts of 1949.

<sup>†</sup> The office of Sergeant-at-Arms was established by law in 1835. Previous to that time Jacob Kuhn was Messenger to the General Court from 1786. William Baker preceded him from the first session under the Constitution in 1780-81, he having also served in a similar position for many years previously thereto.

Resigned March 21, 1949. Mr. Driscoll was elected to fill the vacancy August 31, 1949.

<sup>\*</sup> Retired March 8, 1962. Mr. Lepore was elected to fill the vacancy April 25, 1962.

<sup>\*\*</sup> D'ed May 24, 1963. Mr. Cavanaugh was elected to fill the vacancy November 13, 1963. !! The office of Sergeant-at-Arms for the House was established by

Table showing the Length of the Session of the Legislature in Each Year since 1832.

		YEAR			Convened	Prorogued	Total Days	No. of Reps.
1832					January 4	March 24	80	528
1833					2	28	86	574
1834					1 7	April 2	92	570
1835*					7	8	92	615
1836					6	16	102	619
1837					4	20	107	635
1838					3	25	113	480
1839					2	10	99	521
1840					1	March 24	84	521
1841					6	18	72	397
1842*					5	3	58	336
1843	Ċ	·		•	4	24	80	352
1844	i	·			3	16	74	321
1845		· ·		·	ĭ	26	85	271
1846		·		÷	7	April 16	100	264
1847	Ċ			- :	6	16	111	255
1848*				·	5	May 10	127	272
1849				·	3	2	120	263
1850	•	•	•	Ċ	2	2 3	122	297
1851	Ċ	•	•	•	ī	24	146	396
1852	Ĭ.		•		7	22	137	402
1853	٠	•	•		1 5	25	142	288
1854	•		•	•	1	April 29	116	310
1855	•	•	•		4 3 2 1 6 5 4 3 1 7 7 6 5 3 2 2 1 7 7 5 4 3	May 21	138	380
1856	•	•	•	•	1	June 6	158	329
1857*	•	•	•	•	7	May 30	144	357

<sup>\*</sup> There was an extra session of sixty-two days in 1835, to revise the statutes; one of nine days in 1842, to divide the Commonwealth into Congressional Districts; one of three days in 1848, to choose electors of President and Vice-President; one of eighteen days in 1857, to establish districts for the choice of Councillors, Representatives and Senators; one of one hundred and thirteen days in 1859, to revise the general statutes; one of fourteen days in 1850, to consider the subject of the disease among the cattle of the Commonwealth; one of ten days in 1861, to consider the duty of the Commonwealth in relation to public affairs, consequent on the Rebellion; one of eight days in 1863, to provide for raising the quota under the call of the President of the United States of the 17th of October, 1863, for 300,000 men; one of thirty days in 1872, to consider what legislation was necessary by reason of the great fire in Boston, November 9 and 10; one of ten days in 1881 and one of seven days in 1901, to act upon the report of a joint special committee to revise the statutes; one of three days in 1916, to legislate for Massachusetts soldiers called to the Mexican border and to provide for the reapportionment of Suffolk County into Representative districts; one of thirty-six days in 1919, to consider the street railway situation, the compensation of the State Guard for special duty in Boston, the appro-

		YEAR			Convened	Prorogued	Total Days	No. of Reps.
1858†					6	March 27	81	240†
1859*	·		•		5	April 6	92	
1860*						4	92	_
1861*					4 2 1	11	100	-
1862					1	30	120	_
1863*					7	29	113	_
1864					6	May 14	130	_
1865					4	17	137	-
1866					3	30	147	_
1867					3 2 1	June 1	150	_
1868					1	12	164	_
1869					6	24	170	-
1870					5	23	170	-
1871					4	May 31	148	-
1872*					5 4 3 1	7	126	-
1873					1	June 12	163	-
1874					7	30	175	-
1875					6	May 19	134	-
1876					5	April 28	115	-
1877		:		·	5 3 2 1 7	May 17	135	ļ <u> </u>
1878					2	17	136	-
1879					1	April 30	120	-
1880					7	24	109	-
1881*					5	May 13	129	-
1882					4	27	144	-
1883					4 3 2 7	July 27	206	_
1884		· ·			2	June 4	155	-
1885		·				19	164	-
1886					6	30	176	_
1887					5	16	163	-
1888	Ť	•		:	4	May 29	147	_
1889	·	•		:	2	June 7	157	-
1890	Ċ				ī	July 2	183	-
1891	•	•	•	•	7	June 11	156	l

priations of cities and towns for compensating school teachers and for other municipal purposes, the recognition of Provincetown in the Pilgrim Tercentenary celebration, etc.; one of sixteen days in 1920, to act upon the report of a joint special committee to revise the General Laws; one of three hours on October 20, 1930, to commemorate the tercentenary of the first General Court held in Massachusetts; one of forty-six days in 1931, to consider changing the law relative to rates for compulsory motor vehicle liability insurance; one of twenty-seven days in 1933, to consider regulation and control of the liquor traffic; one of three days in 1938, to provide funds for the devastation caused by hurricane and floods; one of six days in 1942, to provide for the safety of the Commonwealth during the existence of the war emergency; one of fifteen days in 1944, to facilitate voting by citizens in the armed forces, and to issuance of licenses based upon safety of places of public

<sup>†</sup> The number of Representatives has been 240 since 1858.

Vear		Convened	Prorogued		Total	DAYS OF SITTING		
•			Convenied		,	Days	Senate	House
1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1896 1896 1897 1898 1900* 1901* 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1911 1915 1916* 1916* 1916* 1917 1918 1919*			January 6 4 3 2 2 1 1 6 5 4 4 3 3 2 2 1 1 6 5 4 4 3 3 2 2 1 6 5 5 4 4 3 3 1 7 7 6 5 5 3 3 2 2 1 7 7 5 5 4 4	June July June July June May June July June May June May June May June May June May June	17 9 2 5 10 12 23 3 17 19 28 26 29 26 29 28 13 19 15 28 28 28 29 20 3 7 4 4 2 2 2 3 3 1 3 1 2 3 1 3 2 3 3 4 4 4 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 2 2 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	163 157 181 155 162 158 170 151 196 169 171 156 143 178 178 165 165 165 165 162 206 163 171 182 206 163 171 182 206 151 151 151 151 151 151 151 151 151 15	112 107 121 102 112 108 115 104 131 114 123 119 109 101 123 125 117 116 114 140 113 120 127 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 10	112 107 126 107 112 110 112 110 120 133 117 121 110 101 123 125 119 114 141 141 112 120 126 104 105 107

assembly; one of six days in 1952 to repeal provisions of law providing pensions or retirement allowances for members of the General Court and other elected state officials and to revise the laws providing travel and other expenses for members and employees of the legislative branch; one of one day in 1954 to provide funds for the alleviation of the destruction caused by the hurricane and to revise the law relative to the retirement of certain veterans of World War I; and one of three days in 1960 to consider the purchase of part of the former Old Colony Railroad right-of-way, the establishment of a state medical school, the continuity of terms of chairmen of the commissions on transportation and public utilities, the establishment of the salaries of the clerks of the Newton District Court and the Second Plymouth District Court and the appropriation of money for the urbay renewal division; and one of twenty-four days in 1966 relative to mental health and mental retardation services, the extension of a runway at Logan Airport and establishing home rule procedures for cities and towns.

Year	Convened	Prorogued	Total	Days of Sitting		
			Days	Senate	House	
1924	6 5 5 4 4 2 2 1 1 7 6 4 3 3 2 2 1 1 7 5 5 4 4 2 2 1 1 7 7 6 5 4 4 2 2 1 1 7 7 6 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	May 26 June 5 May 2  April 28 July 25 June 8 May 29 June 10 7 July 22 June 30 Aug. 15 July 21 June 12 Nov. 1 June 12 July 25 June 15 July 1 June 12 Nov. 1 June 19 Aug. 31 June 19 Aug. 31 June 19 Aug. 31 June 19 Aug. 31 June 19 Nov. 17 July 5 June 17 July 5 June 17 July 5 June 19 Nov. 17 July 5 June 11 Sept. 16 Oct. 6 Sept. 21 Oct. 17 Sept. 17 Nov. 24 May 27 Nov. 16 July 27 Nov. 16 July 4	144 156 116 144 1204 158 149 155 154 200 179 226 184 122 221 305 158 204 165 238 319 165 228 319 179 157 255 277 255 277 255 277 255 277 277 2	99 108 79 86 69 105 92 89 100 92 123 114 106 89 119 119 135 179 140 135 179 141 142 143 173 82 173 88 181 186 188 188 188 188 188	999 1100 811 102 78 124 1099 107 106 139 1126 103 84 135 145 1470 90 916 152 136 189 109 96 152 136 189 109 158 151 172 94 145 172 182	

<sup>•</sup> See note on extra sessions on pages 325-327.

<sup>†</sup> First year of biennial session.

<sup>‡</sup> First year of return to annual sessions.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Dissolved under Article X of the Amendments to the Constitution.

# POST OFFICES IN MASSACHUSETTS,

WITH THE CITIES OR TOWNS AND COUNTIES IN WHICH THEY ARE SITUATED.

[Corrected to July, 1966.]

[The spelling of the names of post offices is that established by the Post Office Department.]

[Post offices marked † are in the Boston Postal Area.]

		_	 		
POST OFFICES			CITIES AND	TOWNS	COUNTIES
Abington			Abington		Plymouth
Accord 02018 .			Norwell		Plymouth
Acoaxet 02701 .			Westport		Bristol
Acton 01720 .			Acton .		Middlesex
Acushnet 02743			Acushnet		Bristol
Adams 01220 .			Adams .		Berkshire
Agawam 01001 .			Agawam		Hampden
Allendale			Pittsfield		Berkshire
Allerton			Hull .		Plymouth
Allston†			Boston .		Suffolk
Amesbury 01913			Amesbury		Essex
Amherst 01002			Amherst		Hampshire
Andover 01810 .			Andover		Essex
Annisquam .			Gloucester		Essex
Arlington 02174†			Arlington		Middlesex
Arlington Heights	02175		Arlington		Middlesex
Ashburnham 01430			Ashburnham		Worcester
Ashby 01431 .			Ashby .		Middlesex
Ashfield 01330 .			Ashfield.		Franklin
Ashland 01721 .			Ashland		Middlesex
Ashley Falls 01222			Sheffield		Berkshire
Assinippi 02321			Hanover		Plymouth
Assonet 02702 .			Freetown		Bristol
Astor†			Boston .		Suffolk
Athol 01331 .			Athol .		Worcester
Attleboro 02703			Attleboro		Bristol
Attleboro Falls			North Attleb	orough	Bristol
Auburn 01501 .		•	Auburn		Worcester

POST OFFICES			CITIES AND	то	WNS	COUNTIES
Auburndale 02166†			Newton			Middlesex
Avon 02322 .			Avon .			Norfolk
Ayer			Aver .			Middlesex
•			•		-	
Babson Park 02157†	٠.		Wellesley			Norfolk
Back Bay Annext			Boston .			Suffolk
Baldwinville 01436			Templeton			Worcester
Ballard Vale .			Andover			Essex
Barnstable 02630			Barnstable			Barnstable
Barre 01005 .			Barre .			Worcester
Barre Plains 01006			Barre .			Worcester
Barrowsville 02710			Norton .			Bristol
Bass River .			Yarmouth			Barnstable
Beach 02151† .			Revere .			Suffolk
Becket 01223 .			Becket .			Berkshire
Bedford 01730 .			Bedford	i		Middlesex
Belchertown 01007			Belchertown			Hampshire
Bellingham 02019			Bellingham			Norfolk
Belmont 02178†			Belmont			Middlesex
Berkshire 01224			Lanesborough	h		Berkshire
Berlin 01503 .			Berlin .			Worcester
Bernardston 01337			Bernardston			Franklin
Beverly 01915 .			Beverly			Essex
Beverly Farms .			Beverly			Essex
Billerica 01821 .			Billerica			Middlesex
Blackstone 01504			Blackstone			Worcester
Blandford 01008			Blandford			Hampden
Bolton 01740 .			Bolton .			Worcester
Bondsville 01009			Palmer .			Hampden
Boston†			Boston .			Suffolk
Boston College 0216	7		Newton			Suffolk
Boston University			Boston .			Suffolk
Bourne			Bourne .			Barnstable
Boxford 01921 .			Boxford			Essex
Boylston 01505 .			Boylston			Worcester
Bradford			Haverhill			Essex
Braintree 02184†			Braintree			Norfolk
Brant Rock 02020			Marshfield			Plymouth
Brewster 02631 .			Brewster			Barnstable
Bridgewater 02324			Bridgewater			Plymouth
Brighton† .			Boston .			Suffolk
Brightwood .			Springfield			Hampden

POST OFFICES				CITIES AND	TOWN	s	COUNTIES
				Brimfield			Hampden
				Brockton	:	:	Plymouth
				Brookfield			Worcester
Brookline 02146	•	•		Brookline		•	Norfolk
Brookline Village 021	17†	•		Brookline	:	:	Norfolk
Brookville 02326	,	•	:	Holbrook	:	:	Norfolk
Bryantville 02327		:		Pembroke	:	:	Plymouth
Buckland 01338		:		Buckland	:	:	Franklin
Burlington 01803				Woburn		:	Middlesex
D I D				Bourne .			Barnstable
Byfield 01922 .				Newbury			Essex
2,11014 +17-2	•	•	•		•	•	
Cambridge 02138†				Cambridge			Middlesex
Cambridge A (Campt	.) 021	39†		Cambridge			Middlesex
Cambridge B (N. Car				Cambridge			Middlesex
Cambridge C (E. Can				Cambridge			Middlesex
				Brockton			Plymouth
0.0001				Canton .			Norfolk
				Carlisle			Middlesex
				Carver .			Plymouth
Caryville 02024 .				Bellingham			Norfolk
Cataumet 02534				Bourne .			Barnstable
Center Street .				Brockton			Plymouth
Centerville 02632				Barnstable			Barnstable
Central Village .				Westport			Bristol
Charlemont 01339				Charlemont			Franklin
Charles Street† .				Boston .			Suffo!k
Charlestown† .				Boston .			Suffolk
Charlton 01507.				Charlton			Worcester
Charlton City 01508				Charlton			Worcester
Charlton Depot 01509	9			Charlton			Worcester
Chartley 02712 .				Norton .			Bristol
Chatham 02633				Chatham			Barnstable
Chelmsford 01824				Chelmsford			Middlesex
Chelsea 02150† .				Chelsea			Suffolk
Cherry Valley 01611				Leicester			Worcester
Cheshire 01225 .				Cheshire			Berkshire
Chester 01011 .				Chester			Hampden
Chesterfield 01012				Chesterfield			Hampshire
Chestnut Hill 02167†				Newton			Middlesex
Chicopee				Chicopee			Hampden
Chicopee Center				Chicopee			Hampden

POST OFFICES			CITIES AND TOWN	S	COUNTIES
Chilmark 02535 .	•	•	Chilmark .		Dukes
Cleghorn	•	•	Fitchburg .	•	Worcester
Cleveland Circle 02146	•	•	Brookline .	•	Suffolk
Clifton		•	Marblehead .		Essex
Clinton 01510	•	•	Clinton		Worcester
Cochituate 01760 .	•	٠	Wayland .	•	Middlesex
Cohasset 02025	•	•	Cohasset .		Norfolk
Colrain 01340		٠	Colrain	•	Franklin
Concord 01742		٠	Concord .	•	Middlesex
Conway 01341			Conway .		Franklin
Cordaville 01744 .			Southborough		Worcester
Cotuit 02635		•	Barnstable .		Barnstable
Craigville 02636* .			Barnstable .		Barnstable
Cummaquid 02637 .			Barnstable .		Barnstable
Cummington 01026 .			Cummington .		Hampshire
Cushman			Amherst .		Hampshire
Cuttyhunk 02713 .			Gosnold .		Dukes
Dalton 01226			Dalton		Berkshire
Danvers 01923			Danvers .		Essex
Dartmouth 02714 .			Dartmouth .		Bristol
Dedham 02026			Dedham .		Norfolk
Deerfield 01342 .			Deerfield .		Franklin
Dennis 02638			Dennis		Barnstable
Dennis Port 02639 .			Dennis		Barnstable
Dighton 02715			Dighton .		Bristol
Division Street			New Bedford		Bristol
Dorchester†			Boston		Suffolk
Dorchester Center† .			Boston		Suffolk
Dover 02030			Dover		Norfolk
Dracut 01826			Dracut		Middlesex
Drury 01343			Florida		Berkshire
Dudley 01570			Dudley		Worcester
Dudley Hill 01570 .			Webster .		Worcester
Dunstable 01827			Dunstable .		Middlesex
Duxbury 02332 .			Duxbury .		Plymouth
	•	-			•
East Arlington 02174			Arlington .		Middlesex
East Boston†	:	:	Boston	•	Suffolk
East Brewster 02640 .	•	•	Brewster .	•	Barnstable
East Bridgewater 02333	•	•	East Bridgewater	:	
East Bridgewater 02333	•	•	East Dilugewater	•	1 lymoutil

East Brookfield 01515 East Dedham . Dedham . Norfolk East Dennis 02641 Dennis . Barnstable East Douglas 01516 . Douglas . Worcester East Falmouth 02536 . Falmouth . Barnstable East Freetown 02717 . Freetown . Bristol East Freetown 02717 . Eastham . Barnstable East Freetown 02717 . Eastham . Barnstable Easthampton 01027 . Easthampton . Hampshire East Harwich . Harwich . Barnstable East Longmeadow 01028 . East Longmeadow . Hampton East Lynn . Lynn . Essex East Mansfield 02031 . Mansfield . Bristol East Northfield . Northfield . Franklin East Northfield . Northfield . Franklin East Orleans 02643 . Easton . Bristol East Orleans 02643 . Orleans . Barnstable East Otis 01029 . Otis . Berkshire East Pembroke 02336 . Pembroke . Plymouth East Pepperell 01437 . Pepperell . Middlesex East Princeton 01517 . Princeton . Worcester East Sandwich 02537 . Sandwich . Barnstable East Taunton 02718 . Taunton . Bristol East Wareham 02538 . Wareham . Plymouth East Watertown 02172† . Watertown . Middlesex East Watertown 02172† . Watertown . Middlesex East Watertown 02172† . Watertown . Middlesex East Watertown 02189† . Weymouth . Norfolk Edgartown 02539 . East Brigewater . Plymouth Essex 10929 . Essex . Essex Essex Essex . Essex Essex Essex . Essex Frinhaven 02719 . Fairhaven . Bristol Falmouth . Epilon . Barnstable Falmouth . Barnstable	POST OFFICES		CITIES AND TOWN	S	COUNTIES
East Dedham . Dedham . Norfolk East Dennis 02641 . Dennis . Barnstable East Douglas 01516 . Douglas . Worcester East Falmouth 02536 . Falmouth . Barnstable East Freetown 02717 . Freetown . Bristol Eastham 02642 . Eastham . Barnstable Easthampton 01027 . Easthampton . Hampshire East Longmeadow 01028 . East Longmeadow . Hampton East Longmeadow 01028 . East Longmeadow . Hampton East Lynn . Lynn . Essex East Mansfield 02031 . Mansfield . Bristol East Northfield . Northfield . Franklin Easton 02334 . Easton . Bristol East Orleans 02643 . Orleans . Barnstable East Orleans 02643 . Orleans . Barnstable East Orleans 02643 . Orleans . Barnstable East Pembroke 02336 . Pembroke . Plymouth East Pepperell 01437 . Pepperell . Middlesex East Princeton 01517 . Princeton . Worcester East Sandwich 02537 . Sandwich . Barnstable East Taunton 02718 . Taunton . Bristol East Walpole 02032 . Walpole . Norfolk East Wareham 02538 . Wareham . Plymouth East Wareham 02538 . Edgartown . Dukes Elmwood 02337 . East Bridgewater . Plymouth East Weymouth 02189† . Weymouth . Norfolk East Wareham 02539 . Edgartown . Dukes Elmwood 02337 . East Bridgewater . Plymouth East Weymouth 02189† . Weymouth . Norfolk East Sesex . Essex . Essex Essex . Essex . Essex Fairhaven 02719 . Fairhaven . Bristol Fairouth . Falmouth . Barnstable Falmouth . Falmouth . Barnstable Falmouth . Falmouth . Barnstable	East Brookfield 01515		East, Brookfield		Worcester
East Dennis 02641 Dennis Barnstable East Douglas 01516 Douglas Worcester East Falmouth 02536 Falmouth Barnstable East Freetown 02717 Freetown Bristol Eastham 02642 Eastham Barnstable Easthampton 01027 Eastham Barnstable East Harwich Harwich Barnstable East Longmeadow 01028 East Longmeadow Hampton East Lynn Lynn Essex East Mansfield 02031 Mansfield Bristol East Northfield Northfield Franklin Easton 02334 Easton Bristol East Orleans 02643 Orleans Barnstable East Otis 01029 Otis Berkshire East Pembroke 02336 Pembroke Plymouth East Pepperell 01437 Pepperell Middlesex East Panton 02537 Sandwich Barnstable East Taunton 02718 Taunton Bristol East Wareham 02538 Wareham Plymouth East Wareham 02538 Edgartown Dukes East Weymouth 02172† Watertown Middlesex East Wareham 02539 Edgartown Dukes Elmwood 02337 East Bridgewater Plymouth East Watertown 02172† East Bridgewater Plymouth East Wareham 02539 Edgartown Dukes Elmwood 02337 East Bridgewater Plymouth Exercise Middlesex Falmouth Erving Franklin Essex 1929 Essex Essex Essex Fairhaven 02719 Fairhaven Bristol Fairouth Heights 02550 Falmouth Barnstable Falmouth Heights 02550 Falmouth Barnstable Falmouth Barnstable Falmouth Heights 02550 Falmouth Barnstable Fayville 01745 Southborough Worcester				-	
East Douglas 01516					Barnstable
East Freetown 02717	East Douglas 01516 .				***
East Freetown 02717			Falmouth .		
Eastham 02642 . Eastham Barnstable Easthampton 01027 . Easthampton Hampshire East Harwich	East Freetown 02717				Bristol
Easthampton 01027 . Easthampton Hampshire East Harwich . Harwich . Barnstable East Longmeadow 01028 . East Longmeadow . Hampton East Lynn . Lynn . Essex East Mansfield 02031 . Mansfield . Bristol East Northfield . Northfield . Franklin Easton 02334 . Easton . Bristol Eastondale 02335 . Easton . Bristol East Orleans 02643 . Orleans . Barnstable East Otis 01029 . Otis . Berkshire East Pembroke 02336 . Pembroke . Plymouth East Pepperell 01437 . Pepperell . Middlesex East Princeton 01517 . Princeton . Worcester East Sandwich 02537 . Sandwich . Barnstable East Taunton 02718 . Taunton . Bristol East Walpole 02032 . Walpole . Norfolk East Wareham 02538 . Wareham . Plymouth East Watertown 02172† . Watertown . Middlesex East Weymouth 02189† . Weymouth . Norfolk Edgartown 02539 . Edgartown . Dukes Elmwood 02337 . East Bridgewater . Plymouth Erving 01344 . Erving . Franklin Essex 10929 . Essex . Essex Essex Essex  Fairhaven 02719 . Fairhaven . Bristol Fairoiew 01040 . Chicopee . Hampden Fall River . Fall River . Bristol Falmouth . Barnstable	Eastham 02642.		Eastham .		
East Harwich Barnstable East Longmeadow 01028 East Longmeadow Hampton East Lynn Lynn Essex East Mansfield 02031 Mansfield Bristol East Northfield Northfield Franklin Easton 02334 Easton Bristol East Orleans 02643 Orleans Barnstable East Orleans 02643 Orleans Barnstable East Otis 01029 Otis Berkshire East Pembroke 02336 Pembroke Plymouth East Pepperell 01437 Pepperell Middlesex East Princeton 01517 Princeton Worcester East Sandwich 02537 Sandwich Barnstable East Taunton 02718 Taunton Bristol East Wareham 02538 Wareham Plymouth East Wareham 02538 Wareham Plymouth East Watertown 0172† Watertown Middlesex East Weymouth 02189† Weymouth Norfolk Edgartown 02539 Edgartown Dukes Elmwood 02337 East Bridgewater Plymouth East Weymouth 02189† Essex Essex Essex† Boston Suffolk Everett 02149† Everett Middlesex Fairhaven 02719 Fairhaven Bristol Fairview 01040 Chicopee Hampden Fall River Fall River Bristol Falmouth Barnstable					Hampshire
East Longmeadow 01028 East Lynn	-				Barnstable
East Lynn			East Longmeadow		Hampton
East Mansfield 02031 Mansfield Bristol East Northfield Franklin Easton 02334 Easton Bristol Easton 02335 Easton Bristol East Orleans 02643 Orleans Barnstable East Otis 01029 Otis Berkshire East Pembroke 02336 Pembroke Plymouth East Pembroke 02336 Pembroke Plymouth East Pembroke 02336 Pembroke Plymouth East Pembroke 02336 Pembroke Barnstable East Pembroke 02336 Pembroke Plymouth East Pembroke 02336 Pembroke Plymouth East Pembroke 02336 Pembroke Plymouth East Pembroke 02337 Sandwich Barnstable East Taunton 01517 Princeton Worcester East Sandwich 02537 Sandwich Barnstable East Taunton 02718 Taunton Bristol East Templeton 01438 Templeton Worcester East Walpole 02032 Walpole Norfolk East Wareham 02538 Wareham Plymouth East Watertown 02172† Watertown Middlesex East Weymouth 02189† Weymouth Norfolk Edgartown 02539 Edgartown Dukes Elmwood 02337 East Bridgewater Plymouth Erving 01344 Erving Franklin Essex 10929 Essex Essex Essex† Boston Suffolk Everett 02149† Everett Middlesex  Fairhaven 02719 Fairhaven Bristol Fairouth Fallmouth Barnstable Fallmouth Heights 02550 Fallmouth Barnstable Falmouth Heights 02550 Fallmouth Barnstable Fayville 01745 Southborough Worcester	East Lynn		Lynn		Essex
East Northfield	East Mansfield 02031				Bristol
East Orleans 02643	East Northfield .		Northfield .		Franklin
East Orleans 02643 Orleans Barnstable East Otis 01029 Otis Berkshire East Pembroke 02336 Pembroke Plymouth East Pembroke 02336 Pembroke Plymouth East Pepperell 01437 Pepperell Middlesex East Princeton 01517 Princeton Worcester East Sandwich 02537 Sandwich Barnstable East Taunton 02718 Taunton Bristol East Templeton 01438 Templeton Worcester East Walpole 02032 Walpole Norfolk East Wareham 02538 Wareham Plymouth East Watertown 02172† Watertown Middlesex East Weymouth 02189† Weymouth Norfolk Edgartown 02539 Edgartown Dukes Elmwood 02337 East Bridgewater Plymouth Erving 01344 Erving Franklin Essex 10929 Essex Essex Essex† Boston Suffolk Everett 02149† Everett Middlesex  Fairhaven 02719 Fairhaven Bristol Fairview 01040 Chicopee Hampden Fall River Fall River Bristol Falmouth Barnstable Falmouth Heights 02550 Falmouth Barnstable Fayville 01745 Southborough Worcester	Easton 02334		Easton		Bristol
East Otis 01029 Otis Berkshire East Pembroke 02336 Pembroke Plymouth East Pepperell 01437 Pepperell Middlesex East Princeton 01517 Princeton Worcester East Sandwich 02537 Sandwich Barnstable East Taunton 02718 Taunton Bristol East Templeton 01438 Templeton Worcester East Walpole 02032 Walpole Norfolk East Wareham 02538 Wareham Plymouth East Watertown 02172† Watertown Middlesex East Weymouth 02189† Weymouth Norfolk Edgartown 02539 Edgartown Dukes Elmwood 02337 East Bridgewater Plymouth Erving 01344 Erving Franklin Essex 10929 Essex Essex Essex† Boston Suffolk Everett 02149† Everett Middlesex  Fairhaven 02719 Fairhaven Bristol Fairouwn 01400 Chicopee Hampden Fall River Fall River Bristol Falmouth Barnstable Falmouth Heights 02550 Falmouth Barnstable Falmouth Heights 02550 Falmouth Barnstable Fayville 01745 Southborough Worcester	Eastondale 02335 .		Easton		Bristol
East Pembroke 02336 Pembroke Plymouth East Pepperell 01437 Pepperell Middlesex East Princeton 01517 Princeton Worcester East Sandwich 02537 Sandwich Barnstable East Taunton 02718 Taunton Bristol East Templeton 01438 Templeton Worcester East Walpole 02032 Walpole Norfolk East Wareham 02538 Wareham Plymouth East Watertown 02172† Watertown Middlesex East Weymouth 02189† Weymouth Norfolk Edgartown 02539 Edgartown Dukes Elmwood 02337 East Bridgewater Plymouth Erving 01344 Erving Franklin Essex 10929 Essex Essex Essex† Boston Suffolk Everett 02149† Everett Middlesex  Fairhaven 02719 Fairhaven Bristol Fairview 01040 Chicopee Hampden Fall River Fall River Bristol Falmouth Barnstable Falmouth Heights 02550 Falmouth Barnstable Falmouth Heights 02550 Falmouth Barnstable Fayville 01745 Southborough Worcester	East Orleans 02643 .		Orleans .		Barnstable
East Pepperell 01437 . Pepperell . Middlesex East Princeton 01517 . Princeton . Worcester East Sandwich 02537 . Sandwich . Barnstable East Taunton 02718 . Taunton . Bristol East Templeton 01438 . Templeton . Worcester East Walpole 02032 . Walpole . Norfolk East Wareham 02538 . Wareham . Plymouth East Watertown 02172† . Watertown . Middlesex East Waymouth 02189† . Weymouth . Norfolk Edgartown 02539 . Edgartown . Dukes Elmwood 02337 . East Bridgewater . Plymouth Erving 01344 . Erving . Franklin Essex 10929 . Essex . Essex Essex† . Boston . Suffolk Everett 02149† . Everett . Middlesex  Fairhaven 02719 . Fairhaven . Bristol Fairview 01040 . Chicopee . Hampden Fall River . Fall River . Bristol Falmouth . Falmouth . Barnstable Falmouth Heights 02550 . Falmouth . Barnstable Falyville 01745 . Southborough . Worcester	East Otis 01029 .		Otis		Berkshire
East Princeton 01517 Princeton Worcester East Sandwich 02537 Sandwich Barnstable East Taunton 02718 Taunton Bristol East Templeton 01438 Templeton Worcester East Walpole 02032 Walpole Norfolk East Wareham 02538 Wareham Plymouth East Watertown 02172† Watertown Middlesex East Weymouth 02189† Weymouth Norfolk Edgartown 02539 Edgartown Dukes Elmwood 02337 East Bridgewater Plymouth Erving 01344 Erving Franklin Essex 10929 Essex Essex Essex† Boston Suffolk Everett 02149† Everett Middlesex  Fairhaven 02719 Fairhaven Bristol Fairview 01040 Chicopee Hampden Fall River Fall River Bristol Falmouth Earnstable Falmouth Heights 02550 Falmouth Barnstable Falmouth Heights 02550 Falmouth Worcester	East Pembroke 02336		Pembroke .		Plymouth
East Sandwich 02537 Sandwich Barnstable East Taunton 02718 Taunton Bristol East Templeton 01438 Templeton Worcester East Walpole 02032 Walpole Norfolk East Wareham 02538 Wareham Plymouth East Watertown 02172† Watertown Middlesex East Weymouth 02189† Weymouth Norfolk Edgartown 02539 Edgartown Dukes Elmwood 02337 East Bridgewater Plymouth Erving 01344 Erving Franklin Essex 10929 Essex Essex Essex† Boston Suffolk Everett 02149† Everett Middlesex  Fairhaven 02719 Fairhaven Bristol Fairview 01040 Chicopee Hampden Fall River Bristol Falmouth Barnstable Falmouth Heights 02550 Falmouth Barnstable Falmouth Heights 02550 Falmouth Barnstable Fayville 01745 Southborough Worcester	East Pepperell 01437.		Pepperell .		Middlesex
East Taunton 02718 . Taunton . Bristol  East Templeton 01438 . Templeton . Worcester  East Walpole 02032 . Walpole . Norfolk  East Wareham 02538 . Wareham . Plymouth  East Watertown 02172† . Watertown . Middlesex  East Weymouth 02189† . Weymouth . Norfolk  Edgartown 02539 . Edgartown . Dukes  Elmwood 02337 . East Bridgewater . Plymouth  Erving 01344 . Erving . Franklin  Essex 10929 . Essex . Essex  Essex† . Boston . Suffolk  Everett 02149† . Everett . Middlesex  Fairhaven 02719 . Fairhaven . Bristol  Fairview 01040 . Chicopee . Hampden  Fall River . Fall River . Bristol  Falmouth . Falmouth . Barnstable  Falmouth Heights 02550 . Falmouth . Barnstable  Fayville 01745 . Southborough . Worcester	East Princeton 01517		Princeton .		Worcester
East Templeton 01438         Templeton         Worcester           East Walpole 02032         Walpole         Norfolk           East Wareham 02538         Wareham         Plymouth           East Watertown 02172†         Watertown         Middlesex           East Weymouth 02189†         Weymouth         Norfolk           Edgartown 02539         Edgartown         Dukes           Elmwood 02337         East Bridgewater         Plymouth           Erving 01344         Erving         Franklin           Essex 10929         Essex         Essex           Essex†         Boston         Suffolk           Everett 02149†         Everett         Middlesex           Fairhaven 02719         Fairhaven         Bristol           Failree         Fall River         Bristol           Fall River         Bristol         Falmouth         Barnstable           Falmouth         Barnstable         Falmouth         Barnstable           Fayville 01745         Southborough         Worcester	East Sandwich 02537		Sandwich .		Barnstable
East Walpole 02032         Walpole         Norfolk           East Wareham 02538         Wareham         Plymouth           East Watertown 02172†         Watertown         Middlesex           East Weymouth 02189†         Weymouth         Norfolk           Edgartown 02539         Edgartown         Dukes           Elmwood 02337         East Bridgewater         Plymouth           Erving 01344         Erving         Franklin           Essex 10929         Essex         Essex           Essex†         Boston         Suffolk           Everett 02149†         Everett         Middlesex           Fairhaven 02719         Fairhaven         Bristol           Fairview 01040         Chicopee         Hampden           Fall River         Bristol           Falmouth         Barnstable           Falmouth         Barnstable           Fayville 01745         Southborough         Worcester	East Taunton 02718 .		Taunton .		Bristol
East Wareham 02538 Wareham Plymouth East Watertown 02172† Watertown Middlesex East Weymouth 02189† Weymouth Norfolk Edgartown 02539 Edgartown Dukes Elmwood 02337 East Bridgewater Plymouth Erving 01344 Erving Franklin Essex 10929 Essex Essex Essex† Boston Suffolk Everett 02149† Everett Middlesex  Fairhaven 02719 Fairhaven Bristol Fairview 01040 Chicopee Hampden Fall River Fall River Bristol Falmouth Falmouth Barnstable Falmouth Heights 02550 Falmouth Barnstable Fayville 01745 Southborough Worcester	East Templeton 01438		Templeton .		Worcester
East Watertown 02172† Watertown Middlesex East Weymouth 02189† Weymouth Norfolk Edgartown 02539 Edgartown Dukes Elmwood 02337 East Bridgewater Plymouth Erving 01344 Erving Franklin Essex 10929 Essex Essex Essex† Boston Suffolk Everett 02149† Everett Middlesex  Fairhaven 02719 Fairhaven Bristol Fairview 01040 Chicopee Hampden Fall River Fall River Bristol Falmouth Falmouth Barnstable Falmouth Heights 02550 Falmouth Barnstable Fayville 01745 Southborough Worcester	East Walpole 02032 .		Walpole .		Norfolk
East Weymouth 02189† Weymouth Norfolk Edgartown 02539 Edgartown Dukes Elmwood 02337 East Bridgewater Plymouth Erving 01344 Erving Franklin Essex 10929 Essex Essex Essex† Boston Suffolk Everett 02149† Everett Middlesex  Fairhaven 02719 Fairhaven Bristol Fairview 01040 Chicopee Hampden Fall River Fall River Bristol Falmouth Barnstable Falmouth Heights 02550 Falmouth Barnstable Fayville 01745 Southborough Worcester	East Wareham 02538		Wareham .		Plymouth
Edgartown 02539 Edgartown Dukes Elmwood 02337 East Bridgewater Plymouth Erving 01344 Erving Franklin Essex 10929 Essex Essex Essex† Boston Suffolk Everett 02149† Everett Middlesex  Fairhaven 02719 Fairhaven Bristol Fairview 01040 Chicopee Hampden Fall River Fall River Bristol Falmouth Falmouth Barnstable Falmouth Heights 02550 Falmouth Barnstable Fayville 01745 Southborough Worcester	East Watertown 02172†		Watertown .		Middlesex
Elmwood 02337 East Bridgewater Plymouth Erving 01344 Erving Franklin Essex 10929 Essex Essex Essex† Boston Suffolk Everett 02149† Fairhaven Bristol Fairview 01040 Chicopee Hampden Fall River Bristol Falmouth Falmouth Barnstable Falmouth Barnstable Falmouth Barnstable Fayville 01745 Southborough Worcester	East Weymouth 02189†		Weymouth .		Norfolk
Erving 01344 . Erving . Franklin Essex 10929 . Essex . Essex Essex† . Boston . Suffolk Everett 02149† . Everett . Middlesex  Fairhaven 02719 . Fairhaven . Bristol Fairview 01040 . Chicopee . Hampden Fall River . Fall River . Bristol Falmouth . Falmouth . Barnstable Falmouth Heights 02550 . Falmouth . Barnstable Fayville 01745 . Southborough . Worcester	Edgartown 02539 .		Edgartown .		Dukes
Essex 10929 . Essex . Essex Essex† . Boston . Suffolk Everett 02149† . Everett . Middlesex  Fairhaven 02719 . Fairhaven . Bristol Fairview 01040 . Chicopee . Hampden Fall River . Fall River . Bristol Falmouth . Falmouth . Barnstable Falmouth Heights 02550 . Falmouth . Barnstable Fayville 01745 . Southborough . Worcester	Elmwood 02337 .		East Bridgewater		Plymouth
Essex† . Boston . Suffolk Everett 02149† . Everett . Middlesex  Fairhaven 02719 . Fairhaven . Bristol Fairview 01040 . Chicopee . Hampden Fall River . Fall River . Bristol Falmouth . Falmouth . Barnstable Falmouth Heights 02550 . Falmouth . Barnstable Fayville 01745 . Southborough . Worcester	Erving 01344		Erving		Franklin
Everett 02149† Everett Middlesex  Fairhaven 02719	Essex 10929		Essex		Essex
Fairhaven 02719 . Fairhaven . Bristol Fairview 01040 Chicopee . Hampden Fall River Fall River . Bristol Falmouth Falmouth . Barnstable Falmouth Heights 02550 . Falmouth . Barnstable Fayville 01745 Southborough . Worcester	Essex†		Boston		Suffolk
Fairview 01040	Everett 02149†		Everett .		Middlesex
Fairview 01040					
Fairview 01040	Fairhaven 02719		Fairhaven .		Bristol
Fall River Fall River Bristol Falmouth Falmouth Barnstable Falmouth Heights 02550 . Falmouth . Barnstable Fayville 01745 Southborough . Worcester	Fairview 01040				
Falmouth Falmouth Barnstable Falmouth Heights 02550 Falmouth Barnstable Fayville 01745 Southborough . Worcester	D. H. D.	·			-
Falmouth Heights 02550 Falmouth Barnstable Fayville 01745 Southborough . Worcester					Barnstable
Fayville 01745 Southborough . Worcester					
	TF 111 - 047/45				
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POST OFFICES				CITIES AND	TOWN	5	COUNTIES
Feeding Hills 01030				Agawam			Hampden
Fiskdale 01518 .	•	•	٠	Sturbridge	•	•	Worcester
Fitchburg 01420	•	•	•	Fitchburg	•	•	Worcester
7711	•	•	•	Fall River	•	•	Bristol
Flint Florence	•	•	•	Northampton	•	•	Hampshire
Forestdale 02644	•	•	•	Sandwich		•	Barnstable
D	•	•	٠	Springfield	•	•	Hampden
Forest Park . Forge Village 01828	•	•	•	Westford	•	٠	Middlesex
n . n	•	•	٠		•	•	Middlesex Middlesex
Fort Devens . Foxboro 02035 .	•	•	•	Ayer .	•	٠	
	•	•		Foxborough	•	•	Norfolk
Framingham 01701	•		•	Framingham		•	Middlesex
Framingham Center	•	•		Framingham		٠	Middlesex
Franklin 02038		•	٠	Franklin	•	•	Norfolk
Gardner 01 40 .				Gardner			Worcester
Georgetown 01830				Georgetown			Essex
Gilbertville 01031				Hardwick			Worcester
Gleasondale 01749				Stow .			Middlesex
Glendale 01229.				Stockbridge			Berkshire
Gloucester 01930				Gloucester			Essex
Goshen 01032 .				Goshen .			Hampshire
Graiton 01519 .				Grafton			Worcester
Granby 01033 .				Granby			Hampshire
Graniteville 01829				Westrord			Middlesex
Granville 01034				Granville			Hampden
Great Barrington 012	30			Great Barring	gton		Berkshire
Greenbush 02040				Scituate			Plymouth
Greendale .				Worcester			Worcester
Greenfield 01301				Greenfield			Franklin
Green Harbor 02041				Marshfield			Plymouth
Greenwood .				Wakefield			Middlesex
Griswoldville 01345				Colrain .		,	Franklin
Groton 01450 .				Groton .			Middlesex
Grove Hall† .				Boston .			Suffolk
Groveland 01830				Groveland			Essex
	•	•	•		•	•	
Hadley 01035 .				Hadley .			Hampshire
	•	•	•	Halifax .	•	٠	Plymouth
Halitax 02338 . Hamilton 01936	•	•	•	Hamilton	•	٠	Essex
	•	•	•	Hampden	•	•	
Hampden 01036 Hancock 01237	•	•	٠	Hampden Hancock	•	•	Hampden Berkshi <b>re</b>
mancock 01237.	•	•	٠	папсоск	•	•	регкзпі <b>ге</b>

POST OFFICES		CITIES AND TOW	'NS	COUNTIES
Hanover 02339		Hanover .		Plymouth
Hanover Center 02340	•	Hanover .		Plymouth
Hanover Street† .		Boston .		Suffolk
Hanson 02341		Hanson .		Plymouth
Harding 02042		Medfield .		Norfolk
Hardwick 01037 .		Hardwick .		Worcester
Harvard 01451		Harvard .		Worcester
Harwich 02645		Harwich .		Barnstable
Harwich Port 02646 .		Harwich .		Barnstable
Hatchville 02551 .		Falmouth .		Barnstable
Hatfield 01038		Hatfield .		Hampshire
Hathorne 01937 .		Danvers .		Essex
Haverhill 01830 .		Haverhill .		Essex
Haydenville 01039 .		Williamsburg		Hampshire
Heath 01346		Heath		Franklin
Highland		Springfield .		Hampden
Highlands		Lowell		Middlesex
Hingham 02043 .		Hingham .		Plymouth
Hinsdale 01235		Hinsdale .		Berkshire
Holbrook 02343 .		Holbrook .		Norfolk
Holden 01520		Holden		Worcester
Holliston 01746 .		Holliston .		Middlesex
Holyoke 01040		Holyoke .		Hampden
Hoosac Tunnel 01339		Florida		Berkshire
Hopedale 01747 .		Hopedale .		Worcester
Hopkinton 01748 .		Hopkinton .		Middlesex
Housatonic 01236 .		Great Barrington	ı .	Berkshire
Hubbardston 01452 .		Hubbardston.		Worcester
Hudson 01749		Hudson .		Middlesex
Hull 02045		Hull		Plymouth
Humarock 02047 .		Scituate .		Plymouth
Huntington 01050 .		Huntington .		Hampshire
Hyannis 02601		Barnstable .		Barnstable
Hyannis Port 02647 .		Barnstable .		Barnstable
Hyde Park†		Boston		Suffolk
Indian Orchard 01051		Springfield .		Hampden
Inman Square 02139†	·	Cambridge .		Middlesex
Ipswich 01938		Ipswich .		Essex
Island Creek 02344 .		Duxbury .	·	Plymouth
Islington		Westwood .		Norfolk

POST OFFICES				CITIES AND	TOWN	S	COUNTIES
Jamaica Plain†				Boston .			Suffolk
Jefferson 01522 .				Holden .			Worcester
John Fitzgerald Kenn	edy†			Boston .			Boston
Kendall Square 02142	Ť	•	•	Cambridge	•	•	Middlesex
Kenmore†	•	•	٠	Boston .	•	•	Suffolk
Kingston 02360 .	•	•	•	Kingston	•	•	Plymouth
Lake Pleasant 01347				Montague			Franklin
T :1 :11 02246	•	•	•	Middleborou	œh.	•	Plymouth
Lancaster 01523	•	•	•	Lancaster	511	•	Worcester
Lanesboro 01237	•	•	•	Lanesboroug	h	•	Berkshi <b>re</b>
T :11	•	•	•	Gloucester		•	Essex
•	•	•	•	Lawrence	•	•	Essex
T 04030	•	•	•	_	•	•	Berkshire
Lee 01236 .	•	•	•		•	•	Hampshire
T :- 1 - 04 FO 4	•	•	•	Northampton	1	•	Worcester
	•	•	•	Leicester	•	•	Berkshire
Lenox 01240 .	•	•	•	Lenox .	•	٠	Berkshire
Lenox Dale 01242	•	•	٠	Lenox .	•	•	
	•	•	٠	Leominster	•	٠	Worcester
Leverett 01054 .	•	•	٠	Leverett	•	٠	Franklin
Lexington 02173†	•	•	٠	Lexington	•	•	Middlesex
	•	•	٠	Lincoln	•	•	Middlesex
Lincoln Center .	•	•		Lincoln	•	•	Middlesex
Linwood 01525 .	•	•	٠	Uxbridge	•	٠	Worcester
Lithia 01055 .				Goshen .	•	٠	Hampshire
Littleton 01460.		•	٠	Littleton	•	•	Middlesex
Littleton Common	•	•	٠	Littleton	•	•	Middlesex
Long Island† .		•		Boston .		٠	Suffolk
Longmeadow 01106		•	٠	Longmeadow	7 •	•	Hampden
Lowell				Lowell .			Middlesex
Ludlow 01056 .				Ludlow.			Hampden
Lund's Corner .				New Bedford	1	•	Bristol
Lunenburg 01462				Lunenburg		•	Worcester
Lynn				Lynn .			Essex
Lynnfield 01940				Lynnfield			Essex
Lyonsville 01348	•	•	•	Colrain .	•	٠	Franklin
Magnolia				Gloucester			Essex
Malden 02148† .	-			Malden			Middlesex
Manchaug 01526		•	•	Sutton .	÷		Worcester
Manchester 01944		•	•	Manchester			Essex
Manchester 01744	•	•	•	1.241101100101	•	•	

POST OFFICES			CITIES AND T	owns	COUNTIES
Manomet 02345 .			Plymouth .		Plymouth
Mansfield 02048 .			Mansfield .		Bristol
Marblehead 01945 .			Marblehead .		Essex
Marion 02738			Marion		Plymouth
Marlboro 01752 .			Marlborough .		Middlesex
Marshfield 02050 .			Marshfield .		Plymouth
Marshfield Hills 02051			Marshfield .		Plymouth
Marstons Mills 02648			Barnstable .		Barnstable
Mashpee 02649			Mashpee .		Barnstable
Mattapan†			Boston		Suffolk
Mattapoisett 02739 .			Mattapoisett .		Plymouth
Maynard 01754 .			Maynard .		Middlesex
Medfield 02052			Medfield .		Norfolk
Medford 02155† .					Middlesex
Medford Hillside 02155	5†		Medford .		Middlesex
			Medway .		Norfolk
Melrose 02176†			Melrose .		Middlesex
Melrose Highlands 021	77†		Melrose .		Middlesex
Mendon 01756					Worcester
Menemsha 02552 .			Chilmark .		Dukes
Merrimac 01860 .					Essex
Merrimack College 018	345		North Andove	r	Essex
Methuen 01844 .			Methuen .		Essex
Middleboro 02346 .			Middleborough	ı	Plymouth
Middlefield 01249 .			Middlefield .		Hampshire
Middleton 01949 .			Middleton .		Essex
Milford 01757			Milford .		Worcester
Millbrook 02349 .			Duxbury .		Plymouth
Millbury 01527			Millbury .		Worcester
Millers Falls 01349 .			Montague .		Franklin
Millis 02054			Millis .		Norfolk
Mill River 01244 .			New Marlboro	ough	Berkshire
Millville 01429			Millville		Worcester
Milton 02186†			Milton .		Norfolk
Milton Village 02187†			Milton .		Norfolk
Minot 02055			Scituate		Plymouth
M. I. T. 02139			Cambridge		Middlesex
Mittineague			West Sptingfie	eld	Hampden
Monponsett 02350 .			Hanson		Plymouth
Monroe Bridge 01350			Monroe		Franklin
Monson 01057			Monson		Hampden
Montague 01351 .			Montague		Franklin

POST OFFICES		CITIES AND TOWN	S	COUNTIES
Montello	•	Brockton .	•	Plymouth
Monterey 01245	•	Monterey .	٠	Berkshir <b>e</b>
Monument Beach 02553 .	•	Bourne .	•	Barnstable
Moores Corner 01353 .	•	Leverett .	•	Franklin
Morningdale 01530	•	Boylston .	•	Worcester
Mount Hermon 01354 .		Gill	•	Franklin
Mount Saint James	•	Worcester .	•	Worcester
Mount Tom 01058	٠	Easthampton	٠	Hampshire
Nabnasset 01861		Westford .		Middlesex
Nahant 01000	•	** 1	•	Essex
NT: 1: 1 1 00774	٠		•	Nantucket
Natick 01760	•	Nantucket . Natick	•	Middlesex
NT11 024-02-b	٠		•	Norfolk
Needham Heights 02194† .	٠	Needham . Needham .	•	Norfolk
New Bedford	•	New Bedford	•	Bristol
New Braintree 01531	٠	New Begintree	•	Worcester
Newbury 01950	•		٠	
•	٠	Newbury .	•	Essex
Newburyport 01950 New Marlboro 01246	•	Newburyport	•	Essex
New Salem 01355	•	New Marlborough	٠	Berkshire
	•	New Salem .	•	Franklin
Newton 02158†	•	Newton .	٠	Middlesex
Newton Center 02159†	•	Newton .	٠	Middlesex
Newton Highlands 02161† .	•	Newton .	•	Middlesex
Newton Lower Falls 02162†	•	Newton .	•	Middlesex
Newton Upper Falls 02164†	٠	Newton .	•	Middlesex
Newtonville 02160†	•	Newton .	•	Middlesex
Nonantum 02195	٠	Newton .	•	Middlesex
Nonquit 02748	•	Dartmouth .	•	Bristol
Noquochoke	•	Westport .	•	Bristol
Norfolk 02056	•	Norfolk .	•	Folk
North	٠	New Bedford	•	Bristol
North Abington 02351 .	٠	Abington .	•	Plymouth
North Adams 01247	٠	North Adams	•	Berkshire
North Amherst 01059 .	•	Amherst .	•	Hampshire
Northampton 01060	•		•	Hampshire
North Andover 01845 .	٠	North Andover	•	Essex
North Attleboro	•	North Attleborough	1	Bristol
North Bellingham 02057 .	•	Bellingham .	•	Norfolk
North Billerica 01862 .	•	Billerica .	•	Middlesex
Northboro 01532	٠	37	•	Worcester
Northbridge 01534	•	Northbridge .	•	Worcester

POST OFFICES		CITIES AND T	rown	s	COUNTIES
North Brookfield 01535		North Brookfi	eld		Worcester
North Carver 02355 .		Carver .			Plymouth
North Chatham 02650		Chatham .			Barnstable
North Chelmsford 01863		Chelmsford .			Middlesex
North Cohasset .		Cohasset .			Norfolk
North Dartmouth 02747		Dartmouth .			Bristol
North Dighton 02764		Dighton .			Bristol
North Eastham 02651		Eastham .			Barnstable
North Easton 02356 .		Easton			Bristol
North Egremont 01252		Egremont .			Berkshire
North Falmouth 02556		Falmouth .			Barnstable
Northfield 01360 .		Northfield .			Franklin
North Grafton 01536		Grafton .			Worcester
North Hadley 01065 .		Hadley			Hampshire
North Hanover 02357		Hanover .			Plymouth
North Hatfield 01066		Hatfield .			Hampshire
North Marshfield 02059		Marshfield .			Plymouth
North Orange		Orange			Franklin
North Oxford 01537 .		Oxford			Worcester
North Pembroke 02358		Pembroke .			Plymouth
North Plymouth .		Plymouth .			Plymouth
North Postal Annex†		Boston			Suffolk
North Quincy 02171†		Quincy			Norfolk
North Randolph .		Randolph .			Norfolk
North Reading 02864		North Reading	g		Middlesex
North Scituate 02060		Scituate .			Plymouth
North Truro 02652		Truro			Barnstable
North Uxbridge 01538		Uxbridge .			Worcester
North Weymouth 02191†		Weymouth .			Norfolk
North Wilbraham 01067		Wilbraham .			Hampden
North Wilmington .		Wilmington .			Middlesex
Norton 02766		Norton			Bristol
Norwell 02061		Norwell .			Plymouth
Norwood 02062 .		Norwood .			Norfolk
Nuttings Lake 01865 .		Billerica .			Middlesex
Oak Bluffs 02557 .	•				Dukes
Oakdale 01539		West Boylston	ı		Worcester
Oakham 01068		Oakham			
Ocean Bluff 02065 .					
Ocean Grove					Bristol
Onset 02558	•	Wareham .			Plymouth

POST OFFICES				CITIES AND	TOWN	IS	COUNTIES
Orange 01364 .	•			Orange .			Franklin
Orleans 02653 .				Orleans			Barnstable
Osterville 02655	•	•	•	Barnstable	•		Barnstable
Otis 01253 .		•		Otis .	•		Berkshire
Otis Air Force Base (	02542	•	•	Falmouth	•	•	Barnstable
Padanaram Village 0	2748			New Bedford			Bristol
Palmer 01069 .		•	:	Palmer .		:	Hampder
Paxton 01612 ,			:	Paxton .	•	:	Worceste
Peabody 01960 .		•	:	Peabody	•	:	Essex
Pembroke 02359				Pembroke	:	:	Plymouth
Pepperell 01463				Pepperell	•	:	Middlesex
Petersham 01366		•	Ċ	Petersham	•	:	Worcester
Pigeon Cove ,				Rockport	:	:	Essex
Pinehurst 01866				Billerica		:	Middlesex
Pittsfield 01201				Pittsfield	:	:	Berkshire
Plainfield 01070			:	Plainfield	:	:	Hampshire
Plainville 02762			Ť	Plainville	•	:	Norfolk
Pleasant Lake 02656			Ċ	Harwich	:	:	Barnstable
Plum Island 01950				Newburyport		:	Essex
Plymouth 02360			Ċ	Plymouth		:	Plymouth
Plympton 02367			:	Plympton		:	Plymouth
Pocasset 02559 .				Bourne .	•	:	Barnstable
Popponesset Beach 0	2560			Barnstable	:	:	Barnstable
Prides Crossing 0196				Beverly		:	Essex
Princeton 01541				Princeton			Worcester
Provincetown 02657				Provincetown	1		Barnstable
Prudential Center†				Boston .			Suffolk
					•	٠	
Quincy 02169† .				Quincy .			Norfolk
D1 1-1 00360				D 111			
Randolph 02368	•	•	•	Randolph	•	•	Norfolk
Raynham 02767	•	•	•	Raynham	•	•	Bristol
Raynham Center 027	80	•	٠	Raynham	•	•	Bristol
Reading 01867 .	•	•	•	Reading	•	•	Middlesex
Readville†	•	•	•	Boston .	•	•	Suffolk
Rehoboth 02764	•	•	٠	Rehoboth	•	٠	Bristol
Revere 02151 .	•	•	•	Revere .	•	•	Suffolk
Richmond 01254	•	•	٠	Richmond	•	•	Berkshire
Riverdale	•	•	•	Gloucester	•	•	Essex
Rochdale 01542	•	•	•	Leicester	•	•	Worcester
Rochester 02770	•	•	•	Rochester	•	•	Plymouth

POST OFFICES			CITIES AND	TOWN	s	COUNTIES
Rockland 02370			Rockland			Plymouth
T			Rockport			Essex
Roslindalet .			Boston .			Suffolk
Rowe 01367 .			Rowe .			Franklin
Rowley 01969 .			Rowley			Essex
T 1			Boston .			Suffolk
Roxbury Crossingt			Boston .			Suffolk
Royalston 01368			Royalston			Worcester
Russell 01071 .			Russell .			Hampden
			Rutland			Worcester
Sagamore 02561			Bourne .			Barnstable
Sagamore Beach 0256	2		Bourne .			Barnstable
Salem 01970 .			Salem .			Essex
Salisbury 01950			Salisbury			Essex
Salisbury Beach 01950	0		Salisbury			Essex
Sandisfield 01255			Sandisfield			Berkshire
Sandwich 02563			Sandwich			Barnstable
Santuit			Barnstable			Barnstable
Saugus 01906 .			Saugus .			Essex
Savoy 01256 .			Savoy .			Berkshire
Saxonville .			Framingham			Middlesex
Scituate 02066 .			Scituate			Plymouth
Seekonk 02771 .			Seekonk			Bristol
Segreganset 02773			Dighton			Bristol
Sharon 02067 .			Sharon .			Norfolk
Shattuckville 01369			Colrain .			Franklin
Shawsheen Village			Andover			Essex
Sheffield 01257 .			Sheffield			Berkshire
Shelburne Falls 01370	)		Shelburne			Franklin
Sheldonville 02070			Wrentham			Norfolk
Sherborn 01770			Sherborn			Middlesex
Shirley 01464 .			Shirley .			Middlesex
Shirley Center 01465			Shirley .			Middlesex
Shrewsbury 01545			Shrewsbury			Worcester
Shutesbury 01072			Shutesbury			Franklin
Siasconset 02564			Nantucket			Nantucket
Silver Beach 02565			Falmouth			Barnstable
Soldiers Field† .			Boston .			Suffolk
Somerset			Somerset			Bristol
Somerville 02143†			Somerville			Middlesex
South			Fall River			Bristol

POST OFFICES			CITIES AND TOWN	īS	COUNTIES
South Acton 01771 .			Acton		Middlesex
Southampton 01073 .			Southampton		Hampshire
South Ashfield			Ashfield .		Franklin
South Athol 01372 .			Athol		Worcester
South Attleboro .			Attleboro .		Bristol
South Barre 01074 .			Barre		Worcester
South Berlin 01549 .			Berlin		Worcester
Southboro 01772 .			Southborough		Worcester
South Boston†			Boston		Suffolk
Southbridge 01550 .			Southbridge .		Worcester
South Byfield 01980 .			Newbury .		Essex
South Carver 02566 .			Carver		Plymouth
South Chatham 02659			Chatham .		Barnstable
South Chelmsford .			Chelmsford .		Middlesex
South Dartmouth 02748			Dartmouth .		Bristol
South Deerfield 01373			Deerfield .		Franklin
South Dennis 02660 .			Dennis		Barnstable
South Duxbury 02374			Duxbury .		Plymouth
South Easton 02375 .			Easton		Bristol
South Egremont 01258			Egremont .		Berkshire
South Essex 01981 .			Essex		Essex
Southfield 01259 .			New Marlborough		Berkshire
South Gardner			Gardner .		Worcester
South Grafton 01560 .			Grafton .		Worcester
South Hadley 01075 .			South Hadley		Hampshire
South Hadley Falls .			South Hadley		Hampshire
South Hamilton 01982			Hamilton .		Essex
South Hanover 02376			Hanover .		Plymouth
South Harwich 02661			Harwich .		Barnstabl <b>e</b>
South Lancaster 01561			Lancaster .		Worcester
South Lee 01260 .			Lee		Berkshire
South Lynnfield .			Lynnfield .		Essex
South Natick			Natick		Middlesex
South Orleans 02662 .	•		Orleans .		Barnstable
South Postal Annex† .			Boston	•	Suffolk
South Royalston 01374	•		Royalston .		Worcester
South Swansea			Swansea .	•	Bristol
Southville 01774 .	•		Southborough		Worcester
South Walpole 02071.	•	•	Walpole .	•	Norfolk
South Waltham 02154†	•	٠	Waltham .	•	Middlesex
South Wellfleet 02663		•	Wellfleet .	٠	Barnstble
South Westport .	•	•	Westport .		Bristol

POST OFFICES				CITIES AND	TOWN	s	COUNTIES
South Weymouth 021	90†			Weymouth			Norfolk
Southwick 01077	. '			Southwick			Hampden
South Yarmouth 0266	4			Yarmouth			Barnstable
Spencer 01562 .				Spencer			Worcester
Springfield .				Springfield			Hampden
Squantum 02171†				Quincy .			Norfolk
State Houset .				Boston .			Suffolk
State Line 01261				West Stockbr	idge		Berkshire
Sterling 01564 .				Sterling			Worcester
Sterling Junction 0156	55			Sterling			Worcester
Still River 01467				Harvard			Worcester
Stockbridge 01262				Stockbridge			Berkshire
Stoneham 02180				Stoneham			Middlesex
Stoughton 02072				Stoughton			Norfolk
Stow 01775 .				Stow .			Middlesex
0. 1 11 04566				Sturbridge			Worcester
C 11 04776				Sudbury			Middlesex
Sunderland 01375				Sunderland			Franklin
Swampscott 01907				~			Essex
Swansea 02777 .				Swansea			Bristol
Swift River, 01078				Cummington			Hampshire
Swifts Beach .				Wareham	•	•	Plymouth
Tapley Street Annex .				Springfield			Hampden
Taunton 02780		•		Taunton	•	•	Bristol
		•	•		•	•	
Teaticket		•	•		•	•	Barnstable
Templeton 01468					•	•	Worcester
Terminal†		•	•		•	•	Suffolk
Tewksbury 01876 .	•	•	-	D 1	•	•	Middlesex
Thorndike 01079		•	•		•	•	Hampden
Three Rivers 01080 .			•		•	٠	Hampden
Topsfield 01983 .		•		Topsfield	•	•	Essex
Townsend 01469 .	,	•	•	ъ.	•	•	Middlesex
Tremont†		•	•		•	•	Suffolk
Truro 02666		•	-		•	•	Barnstable
Tufts University 0215	•		•	Medford	•	•	Middlesex
Turners Falls 01376 .				_	•	•	Franklin
Turnpike		•		Shrewsbury	•	٠	Worcester
Twin Village		•	-	Attleboro	•	•	Bristol
Tyngsboro 01879 .			•	Tyngsborough	ı	•	Middlesex
Tyringham 01264				<b>T</b> yringham			Berkshire

POST OFFICES		CITIES AND TOW	vs.	COUNTIES
Uphams Cornert .		Boston		Suffolk
Upton 01568		Upton		Worcester
Uxbridge 01569 .		Uxbridge .		Worcester
Veterans Administration tal†	Hospi-	Boston		Suffolk
Vineyard Haven 02568		Tisbury .		Dukes
Waban 02168†		Newton .		Middlesex
Wakefield 01880 .		Wakefield .		Middlesex
Wales 01081		Wales		Hampden
Walpole 02081		Walpole .		Norfolk
Waltham 02154† .		Waltham .		Middlesex
Waquoit		Falmouth .		Barnstable
Ward Hill		Haverhill .		Essex
Ware 01082		Ware		Hampshire
Wareham 02571 .		Wareham .		Plymouth
Warren 01083		Warren .		Worcester
Warwick 01378		Warwick .		Franklin
Washington Square 02146		Brookline .		Norfolk
Watertown 02172† .		Watertown .		Middlesex
Waterville		Winchendon .		Worcester
Waverly 02179† .		Belmont .		Middlesex
Wayland 01778 .		Wayland .		Middlesex
Webster 01570		Webster .		Worcester
Webster Square .		Worcester .		Worcester
Wellesley 02181† .		Wellesley .		Norfolk
Wellesley Hills 02181†		Wellesley .		Norfolk
Wellfleet 02667		Wellfleet .		Barnstable
Wendell 01379		Wendell .		Franklin
Wendell Depot 01380		Wendell .		Franklin
Wenham 01984		Wenham .		Essex
West Acton 01780 .		Acton		Middlesex
West Barnstable 02668		Barnstable .		Barnstable
Westboro 01581 .		Westborough		Worcester
West Boxford 01885 .		Boxford .		Essex
West Boylston 01583		West Boylston		Worcester
West Bridgewater 02379		West Bridgewater		Plymouth
West Brookfield 01585		West Brookfield		Worcester
West Chatham 02669		Chatham .		Barnstable
West Chesterfield 01084		Chesterfield .		Hampshire
West Chop 02573 .		Tisbury .		Dukes

DOCT OFFICES			CITIES AND T	OTTA	COUNTIES
POST OFFICES				OWNS	. Middlesex
West Concord 01781 .	•	۰	Concord .		
West Cummington 01265	•		Cummington . Dennis .		n
West Dennis 02670 .	•	•			
West Falmouth 02574	٠	•	Falmouth .		
Westfield 01085 .	•	•	Westfield .		. Hampden . Middlesex
Westford 01886 .	٠	•	Westford .		3 54 4 44
West Groton 01472 .	٠	•	Groton		
West Hanover 02380 .	•	٠	Hanover .		. Plymouth
West Harwich 02671 .	•	•	Harwich .		. Barnstable
West Hatfield 01088 .	٠	٠	Hatfield .		. Hampshire
West Hawley 01381 .	•	•	Hawley .		. Franklin
West Hyannisport 02672	•	•	Barnstable .		. Barnstable
West Lynn	٠	•	Lynn		. Essex
West Mansfield 02083	٠	•		•	. Bristol
West Medford 02156†	•	•	Medford .		. Middlesex
West Medway			Medway .	•	. Norfolk
West Millbury 01586.		•	Millbury .		. Worcester
Westminster 01473 .			Westminster .		. Worcester
West Newbury 01985			West Newbury		. Essex
West Newton 02165†			Newton .		. Middlesex
Weston 02193†			Weston .		. Middlesex
Westover Air Force Base			Chicopee .		. Hampden
West Peabody			Peabody .		. Essex
Westport 02790 .			Westport .		<ul> <li>Bristol</li> </ul>
Westport Point 02791			Westport .		<ul> <li>Bristol</li> </ul>
West Roxbury† .			Boston		. Suffolk
West Side			Worcester .		<ul> <li>Worcester</li> </ul>
West Somerville 02144†			Somerville .		. Middlesex
West Springfield 01089			West Springfie	ld .	. Hampden
West Stockbridge 01266			West Stockbrid	ige .	. Berkshi <b>re</b>
West Tisbury 02575 .			West Tisbury		. Dukes
West Townsend 01474			Townsend .		. Middlesex
West Upton 01587 .			Upton		<ul> <li>Worcester</li> </ul>
West Wareham 02576			Wareham .		. Plymouth
West Warren 01092 .			Warren .		<ul> <li>Worcester</li> </ul>
Westwood 02090 .			Westwood .		. Norfolk
West Yarmouth 02673			Yarmouth .		. Barnstable
Weymouth 02188† .			Weymouth .		. Norfolk
Whately 01093			Whately .		. Franklin
Wheelwright 01094 .			Hardwick .		. Worcester
White Horse Beach 02381			Plymouth .		. Plymouth
Whitinsville 01588 .			Northbridge .		. Worcester

CITIES AND TOWNS COUNTIES

POST OFFICES

Whitman 02382			Whitman		Plymouth
Wilbraham 01095			Wilbraham		Hampden
Wilkinsonville 01590			Sutton .		Worcester
Williamsburg 01096			Williamsburg		Hampshire
Williamstown 01267			Williamstown		Berkshire
Willimansett 01040			Chicopee		Hampden
Wilmington 01887			Wilmington		Middlesex
Winchendon 01475			Winchendon		Worcester
Winchendon Springs	01477	7	Winchendon		Worcester
Winchester 01890			Winchester		Middlesex
Windsor 01270 .			Windsor		Berkshire
Winter Hill 02145†			Somerville		Middlesex
Winthrop 02152†			Winthrop		Suffolk
Woburn 01801 .			Woburn		Middlesex
Wollaston 02170†			Quincy .		Norfolk
Woods Hole .			Falmouth		Barnstable
Woodville 01784			Hopkinton		Middlesex
Worcester	•		Worcester	•	Worcester
Woronoco 01097			Russell .		Hampden
Worthington 01098			Worthington		Hampshire
Wrentham 02093			Wrentham		Norfolk
Yarmouth Port 0267.	5		Yarmouth	•	Barnstable

# COUNTY OFFICERS.

By the provisions of the designated sections of chapter 54 of the General Laws (see also chapter 221), county officers are chosen at biennial State elections by the voters of each of the several counties, or districts, as follows:—

Section 155, a Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for the County of Suffolk and two Clerks of the Superior Court of said county, one for civil and one for criminal business, and a Clerk of the Courts in each of the other counties who shall act as clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, of the Superior Court and of the County Commissioners, -1922 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 156, a Register of Probate and Insolvency, - 1924 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 157, a Register of Deeds (district or county), - 1922 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 158 (as amended by chapter 31 of the Acts of 1939), two County Commissioners (except in Suffolk and Nantucket counties, which see), - 1940 and every fourth year thereafter; and one County Commissioner, - 1942 and every fourth year thereafter. Section 159, a Sheriff, - 1926 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 160, a County Treasurer (except in Suffolk and Nantucket counties, which see), - 1924 and every sixth year thereafter.

All of the foregoing officers hold office beginning with the first Wednesday of January following their election, and until their successors are chosen and qualified. Vacancies are filled in accordance with the provisions of section 142, 143 or 144 of chapter 54 of the General Laws.

Under the provisions of section 8 of chapter 409 of the Acts of 1937, upon the death, resignation or removal of any special judge of probate and insolvency, the office is abolished without further action by the general court. Under chapter 436 of the Acts of 1949, the special judge of probate and insolvency for Hampshire County may act in the counties of Hampden, Berkshire and Franklin.

By the provisions of section 53 of chapter 221 of the General Laws, as amended by chapter 151 of the Acts of 1939, the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, is required to appoint in each county, as vacancies occur, a certain number of Masters in Chancery, who may act throughout the Commonwealth and who shall hold office for five years.

Under the provisions of section 1 of chapter 194 of the General Laws the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, is required to appoint in each county one or more public administrators, not exceeding six in Middlesex and in Suffolk or five in any other county, who shall hold office for five years.

#### [Corrected to January, 1967.]

#### BARNSTABLE COUNTY - INCORPORATED 1685.

#### Shire Town, BARNSTABLE.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Vaca	nt.			
Register of Probate and Insolvency - Ali	red C.	Knight	, Cotuit.	
Assistant Register — Annabel J. Tray	ser, Ba	rnstabl	e.	
Sheriff - Donald P. Tulloch, Barnstab	le.			
Clerk of Courts - Barbara Holmes Neil	, Barn	stable.		
Assistant Clerk — Sheila Chase, Cum	maqui	1.		
County Treasurer - Bruce K. Jerauld,	Barnst	abl <b>e</b> .		
Register of Deeds - Dean S. Sears, East	t Denn	is.		
Assistant Register - Jay Walter Mea	d, Eas	t Orlea	ns.	
County Commissioners -				
H. Heyworth Backus, Centerville .	Term	expires	January.	1969
Frederick V. Lawrence, Falmouth	44	44	"	1969
Oscar J. Cahoon, Harwich	**	**	**	1971
Master in Chancery -				
James H. Smith, Falmouth	Term	expires	Tune.	196 <b>9</b>
•				
Public Administrators —			ъ .	406
John W. Holland, Jr., Falmouth .	Term	expires	December,	1967
Charles J. Ardeto, West Yarmouth	44	4.		1967
John P. Sylvia, Jr., Falmouth .			August,	1969
Paul P. Hanson, Jr., Orleans .	"		September,	
Philip Jones, Barnstable	••	**	August,	1971

#### BERKSHIRE COUNTY - INCORPORATED 1761.

#### Shire Town, PITTSFIELD.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — F. Anthony Hanlon, Pittsfield.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — James W. Carolan, Pittsfield.
Assistant Register — Rose E. Forni, Pittsfield.

Sheriff - John D. Courtney, Jr., Pittsfield.

Clerk of Courts — Nelson A. Foot, Jr., Pittsfield.

Assistant Clerk — Irene Sauvé, Adams.

County Treasurer - John J. Shields, Pittsfield.

Registers of Deeds -

Middle District, Harold F. Goggins, Pittsfield. Northern District, Edward W. Buckley, Jr., North Adams. Southern District, James J. Comerford, Great Barrington.

# BERKSHIRE COUNTY - Concluded.

Assistant Registers —  Middle District, Albert W. Che Northern District, Hectorine A Southern District, — vacant —	. Sa			ams.	
County Commissioners —					
Matthew J. Collins, Lanesboroug	h	Term	expires	January,	1969
John F. Shea, Pittsfield .		44	14	**	1969
James A. Bowes, North Adams		**	**	**	197
Public Administrators —					
Bernard Lenhoff, North Adams		Term	expires	May,	197
Charles R. Alberti, Jr., Lenox		44	**	"	197
W. Stanley Cooke, Pittsfield.		**	"	November,	197
Sidney Q. Curtiss, Sheffield .		**	**	December,	1971
BRISTOL COUNTY-	T	JCOP PC	PATEN	1685	
Shire Towns, TAUNTON	I Al	ND NE	W RED	FORD.	
Judges of Probate and Insolvency — Beatrice H. Mullaney, Fall River		lter L.	Consid	ine, New Be	dford
Registry of Probate and Insolvency -	- Ta	mes B	. Kelley	. Fall River	
Assistant Registers —	•			•	
Grace E. Avila. Somerset.					
Mary E. Dahill, Taunton.					
Sheriff — Edward K. Dabrowski, N	ew	Redfor	-d		
Clerk of Courts — William P. Grant					
Assistant Clerk — Marcellus D. L					
Second Assistant Clerk — Thomas					
Third Assistant Clerk - John H.	O'N	Jeil. Fa	all Rive	r.	
Third Assistant Clerk — John H. Fourth Assistant Clerk — Mrs. En	nma	R. A	ndrade.	Taunton.	
Fifth Assistant Clerk - Robert L.					
County Treasurer - Ernest W. Kilr					
Registers of Deeds —					
Northern District, Henry G. C	ran	o. Tau	nton.		
Southern District, Joseph A. S.				edford.	
Fall River District, Joseph E.					
Assistant Registers —					
Northern District, Francis H. 1	Hac	kett, 1	auntor	ı.	
Southern District, John Gomes					
Fall River District, Frank D. (	)'B	rien, F	all Rive	er.	
County Commissioners —					
Charles A. Frates, New Bedford			expires	January,	1969
Patrick H. Harrington, Jr., Some	rset	"	"	"	1969
Arthur R. Machado, Fall River	٠	••	**	••	197

#### BRISTOL COUNTY - Concluded.

Masters in Chancery —		
John Michael Xifores, New Bedford Term expires	January,	1968
Francis M. O'Boy, Taunton . " "	44	1970
Ernest I. Rotenberg, Attleboro . " "	44	1970
Armand Fernandes, Jr., New Bedford " "	May,	1971
Pearl Horvitz Mekelburg, Fall River " "	August,	1971
Public Administrators -		
Frank R. DiRenzo, No. Attleborough Term expires	December,	1967
Salvatore L. Arieta, Taunton . " "	May,	1969
John D. Sheehan, New Bedford . " "	June,	1969
Edward F. Harrington, New Bedford " "	October,	1969
Robert A. Bagle, Jr., Somerset . " "	April,	1971

#### DUKES COUNTY - INCORPORATED 1695.

#### Shire Town, EDGARTOWN.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency - Sherwood J. Tarlow, Newton.

Register of Probate and Insolvency — Mary W. Wimpenney, Edgartown.

Sheriff - John E. Palmeira, West Tisbury.

Clerk of Courts - Sophia B. Campos, Tisbury.

County Treasurer - Allan Keniston, West Tisbury.

Register of Deeds - Philip J. Norton, Edgartown.

County Commissioners -

Antone H. Alley, Oak Bluffs	. Term expires January,			
John W. Osborn, Edgartown	**	**	**	1969
Dean R. Swift, Tisbury .	**	**	**	1971
Public Administrator —				
Robert J. Carroll, Edgartown	Term	expires	January,	1969

#### ESSEX COUNTY - INCORPORATED 1643.

Shire Towns, SALEM, LAWRENCE AND NEWBURYPORT.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency -

John A. Costello, Andover (Chief Judge of Probate).

Albert P. Pettonito, Andover.

Register of Probate and Insolvency — John J. Costello, North Andover.

Assistant Register — Arthur J. Frawley, Jr., Lynn.

Second Assistant Register - Thomas J. Allen, Lawrence.

Third Assistant Register - John W. Ward, Salem.

Sheriff - Roger E. Wells, Lynn.

## ESSEX COUNTY - Concluded.

ESSEX COUNTY — Concluded.							
Clerk of Courts — Philip A. Hennessey, Peabody.  Assistant Clerk — E. Philip Littlefield, Marblehead. Second Assistant Clerk — Herbert W. Levesque, Danvers. Third Assistant Clerk — Robert J. Sweeney, Beverly. Fourth Assistant Clerk — William J. Greenler, Jr., Boxford. Fifth Assistant Clerk — Edward D. Sullivan, North Andover. Sixth Assistant Clerk — John E. Kelleher, Salem. Seventh Assistant Clerk — James A. Glynn, Jr., Lawrence.							
County Treasurer — Thomas F. Duffy, Lynn.							
Registers of Deeds —  Northern District, G. Hudson Driver, Lawrence. Southern District, Leo H. Jones, Marblehead.  Assistant Registers —  Northern District, Helen M. Lyons, Lawrence. Southern District, John P. Cullinane, Manchester. (Gerald L. Soucy, Beverly.							
County Commissioners —							
Daniel J. Burke, Lynnfield . Term expires January, C. F. Nelson Pratt, Saugus . " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1969 1969 1971						
· •							
Masters in Chancery — David T. Doyle, Salem . Term expires July, Harvey Beit, Newbury . " " October, Malcolm G. Ayers, Newburyport Charles F. Manning, Salem . " " " Daniel Higgins Silver, Saugus Barry D. Berkaly, Swampscott Theodore C. Recmant, Lynnfield Michael N. Stelman, Peabody Louis A. Cyr, Merrimac . " January,	1968 1971 1971 1971 1971 1971 1971 1971 197						
Public Administrators — Charles W. Trombly, North Andover Term expires January, Robert J. Weber, Lynn Shidar A. Dialog J. H. H. J. H	1968 1969						
Shirley A. Phelan, Lynn " "February,	1969						

## FRANKLIN COUNTY - INCORPORATED 1811.

June,

May,

1970

1971

William P. Evans, Beverly .

George Karelitz, Haverhill .

Shire Town, GREENFIELD.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Samuel T. Tisdale, Greenfield.
 Register of Probate and Insolvency — Lawrence A. Comins, Greenfield.
 Assistant Register — Margaret H. Bellows, Greenfield.

## FRANKLIN COUNTY - Concluded.

FRANKLIN COUN	1.1.	r - cc	ncluded	•	
Sheriff — Thomas Geary, Orange. Clerk of Courts — John R. Moseley, Assistant Clerk — Helen L. Pekenia, County Treasurer — Gerard M. Frit: Register of Deeds — Carlos Allen, De Assistant Register — Mary E. Boy	Gı z, C eerf	reenfiel Greenfie ield.	d. eld.		
County Commissioners — Thomas Herlihy, Deerfield Wendell E. Streeter, Bernardston Frank H. Reed, Greenfield	:	Term	expires "	January, "	1969 1969 1971
Master in Chancery —					
Public Administrators — John R. Moseley, Montague Harvey B. Kramer, Greenfield Allan McGuane, Greenfield . John A. Dolan, Montague . Philip H. Ball, Jr., Deerfield		Term " " "	expires	October, May, November, January, January,	1967 1968 1969 1970 1972
HAMPDEN COUNTY Shire Town, S				1812.	
Judges of Probate and Insolvency — Abraham I. Smith, Springfield. Frank Placzek, Westfield.					
Register of Probate and Insolvency— Assistant Registers— William M. Long, Holyoke. Evelyn C. Lavallette, Feeding Jennie Maslauskas, Westfield.			Lyons, S	Springfield.	
Sheriff - John G. Curley, Springfie					
Clerk of Courts — Edward G. Shea, Assistant Clerk — Edward J. Mcl Second Assistant Clerk — Marie I Third Assistant Clerk — Thomas Fourth Assistant Clerk — William County Treasurer — Daniel M. Wa	Kay H. S B. A.	y, Russ Shea, S Malon McBr	ell. pringfie e, Sprin ide, Spr	gfield. ingfield.	
Register of Deeds — John Pierce Ly Assistant Registers — Susan C. Fillion, Springfield. B. Louise Sullivan, Holyoke.					
County Commissioners — William F. Stapleton, Holyoke Ralph P. Walsh, Longmeadow Lloyd W. Fradet, Springfield	:	Tern	expire	s January,	1969 1969 1971

## HAMPDEN COUNTY - Concluded.

Masters in Chancery —					
Clayton N. Fuller, Wilbraham Harry O. Eberhardt, Springfield		"		August, January,	1967 1968
Mary E. Sullivan, Palmer .	٠	••	"	April,	1969
Norwood Cox, Longmeadow	٠	"	"	January,	1970 1971
Maurice H. Baitler, Wilbraham John B. Randall, Ludlow .	•	**	**	August,	1971
John B. Kandan, Eddlow .	•				17/1
Public Administrators —					
Walter Raleigh, Monson .			expires		1968
George C. Keady, Jr., Longmead	ow	"	"	May,	1971
John D. Cummings, Springfield			**	January,	1972
Irving Goldblatt, Longmeadow	٠	••	••		1972
HAMPSHIRE COUNTY				D 1662.	
Shire Town, N	OR	THAMPT	on.		
Judge of Probate and Insolvency — I	Iar	ry Jeka	nows <b>k</b> i,	Northampt	on.
Special Judge of Probate and Inso ampton.	lven	cy A	rthur \	W. Cook, N	orth-
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Assistant Register — Kathleen A.					pton
Sheriff - John F. Boyle, Northamp	otor	ı.			
Clerk of Courts — Salvatore A. Poli Assistant Clerk — Mrs. Norma J.			-	mpton.	
County Treasurer - Howard A. Bas	nne	r, Nort	hampto	n.	
Register of Deeds — Robert F. Czell Assistant Register — William F. G					
County Commissioners —		_		_	
John H. Brequet, Williamsburg	•	Term	expires	January,	1969
Edwin M. Podolak, Hadley .	•	**	44	**	1969
Hiram H. Brownell, Northampto	n	••		***	1971
Public Administrators —					
Kenneth B. Bowen, Northampto	n	Term	expires	May,	1967
Louis A. Sefranka, Southampton		**	**	December,	
Lewis Whitney, Jr., Easthampto		**	**	May,	1971
Alvertus J. Morse, Northampton		**	**		1971
Roger K. Slawson, Northampton		**	**	August,	1971

#### MIDDLESEX COUNTY - INCORPORATED 1643.

Shire Towns, CAMBRIDGE (EAST) AND LOWELL.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency — John C. Leggat, Lowell. Joseph W. Monahan, Belmont. Frederick V. McMenimen, Belmont.

Register of Probate and Insolvency - John V. Harvey, Belmont. Assistant Register - Warren J. Fitzgerald, Belmont. Second Assistant Register - Margaret C. Downey, Cambridge. Third Assistant Register - William F. Chisholm, Belmont. Fourth Assistant Register - Henry McConville, Wakefield. Fifth Assistant Register - Sheila McGovern, Cambridge.

Sheriff - Howard W. Fitzpatrick, Malden.

Clerk of Courts - Edward J. Sullivan, Cambridge. Assistant Clerk - Calvin A. Burger, Lowell. Second Assistant Clerk - Walter T. Johnson, Lexington. Third Assistant Clerk - Raymond E. Powell, Cambridge. Fourth Assistant Clerk - Paul Sostek, Newton. Fifth Assistant Clerk — Howard W. Colpitts, Arlington. Sixth Assistant Clerk — Chester P. McDonald, Lowell. Seventh Assistant Clerk — Philip L. Ewell, Medford. Eighth Assistant Clerk — Robert F. Trant, Somerville. Ninth Assistant Clerk — Walter J. Sullivan, Cambridge. Tenth Assistant Clerk — John J. Wrenn, Cambridge. Eleventh Assistant Clerk — John C. Weilandt, Belmont. Twelfth Assistant Clerk — Francis X. Deely, Cambridge. Thirteenth Assistant Clerk — William P. Johnston, Medford. Fourteenth Assistant Clerk — Samuel S. Pollard, Lowell. Fifteenth Assistant Clerk - Joseph A. Pavo, Cambridge.

County Treasurer - Thomas B. Brennan, Medford.

Registers of Deeds -

Northern District, Frederick J. Finnegan, Lowell. Southern District, Edmund C. Buckley, Cambridge.

Assistant Registers -

Northern District, Emmett L. Beane, Billerica.

Southern District,
Southern District,
Thomas F. Coughlin, Cambridge.
Patrick A. Fitzpatrick, Maynard.
Althea Buckley, Cambridge.
Benedict F. Brady, Medford.

Technical Assistant - James F. Fitzgerald, Cambridge.

County Commissioners — Frederick J. Connors, Somerville		Term	expires	January,	1969
John F. Dever, Jr., Woburn	:	44	"	44	1969
John L. Danehy, Cambridge	ì	44	44	44	1971

#### MIDDLESEX COUNTY - Concluded.

Masters in Chancery -					
Robert E. Diozzi, Somerville		Term	expires	July,	1968
Robert J. Blumsack, Medford		**	**	**	1969
Arthur L. Wasserman, Newton		4.4	**	October,	1969
Nicholas J. Vergodos, Lowell		**	**		1969
Paul C. Menton, Watertown		**	**	January.	1970
Ralph H. Willard, Ir., Belmont	Ċ		**	August,	1971
Melvin J. Dangle, Newton .	•	**	**	September.	1971
Charles Tsaffaras, Billerica	Ť.	**	**	January.	1972
Walter G. Vartanian, Belmont	•	**	**	**	1972
Charles E. Dockser, Newton	•	**	**	**	1972
	•				
Public Administrators —					
George P. Jeffreys, Lowell .		Term	expires	March,	1967
William J. Kittredge, Hudson		**	**	February,	1969
Frederick J. Connors, Somerville		**	**	March,	1969
Richard I. Monahan, Waltham		**	**	June,	1969
Moses M. Frankel, Wakefield		**	**	December,	1971

#### NANTUCKET COUNTY - INCORPORATED 1695.

#### Shire Town. NANTUCKET.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Jeremiah J. Sullivan, Cambridge. Register of Probate and Insolvency - John J. Gardner, 2d.

Sheriff - Paul M. Frye.

Clerk of Courts - Wesley A. Fordyce.

County Treasurer — Mrs. Margaret M. Roche. Register of Deeds — Josiah S. Barrett.

Public Administrator - Robert Mooney, Nantucket. Term expires October 24, 1968.

Note. - The Selectmen of the town of Nantucket have the powers and perform the duties of County Commissioners. The Treasurer of the town is also County Treasurer.

#### NORFOLK COUNTY - INCORPORATED 1793.

Shire Town, DEDHAM.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency -James F. Reynolds, Quincy. William J. Hickey, Jr., Brookline. J. John Fox, Boston.

### NORFOLK COUNTY - Concluded.

Register of Probate and Insolvency — Bennett V. McLaughlin, Holbrook.
Assistant Register — Mary N. Corrado, Brookline.
Second Assistant Register — Grace M. Snow, Dedham.
Third Assistant Register — Ethel M. Fisher, Westwood.

Sheriff - Charles W. Hedges, Quincy.

Clerk of Courts — John P. Concannon, Milton.

Assistant Clerk — A. Clinton Kellogg, Sharon.

Second Assistant Clerk — Nicholas Barbadoro, Quincy.

Third Assistant Clerk — Matthew T. Connolly, Norwood.

County Treasurer - Raymond C. Warmington, Quincy.

Register of Deeds — L. Thomas Shine, Dedham.

Assistant Register — Charles N. Ross, Quincy.

County Commissioners -					
Russell T. Bates, Quincy		Term	expires	January,	1969
James E. Collins, Milton		**	4.6	"	1969
John F. Murphy, Braintree		"	"	**	1971
Masters in Chancery —					
Karl Greenman, Brookline		Term	expires	February,	1967
Edmund D. Duffy, Milton			44	January,	1970
Paul J. Sullivan, Norwood		"	**	March,	1971
Public Administrators —					
James R. Lawler, Needham		Term	expires	December,	1967
Leon Steinberg, Brookline			44	January,	1969
Francis R. Powers, Dedham		**	**	"	1969
Joseph H. Cordella, Milton		**	**	April,	1969
George F. Himmel, Braintre	e	**	**	August,	1970

# PLYMOUTH COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1685. Shire Town. PLYMOUTH.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency — Harry K. Stone, Brockton.

James R. Lawton, Brockton.

Register of Probate and Insolvency — Walter H. Gilday, Brockton.

Assistant Registers — Miss Barbara W. Whiting, Plymouth.

Mrs. Laura C. Dhooge, Plymouth.

Sheriff - Adnah H. Harlow, Plymouth.

Clerk of Courts — Robert S. Prince, Brockton.

Assistant Clerk — Arthur T. Murphy, Brockton.

Second Assistant Clerk — John A. Vitale, Brockton.

Third Assistant Clerk — Thomas W. Reagan, Plymouth.

County Treasurer — Frank A. Randall, Kingston.

Register of Deeds — Richard W. Holm, Hingham.

Assistant Register — Frank E. Parris, Pembroke.

#### PLYMOUTH COUNTY - Concluded.

County Commissioners —				
Norman G. McDonald, Plymouth	Term	expires	January,	1969
John J. Francy, Abington	**	**	**	1969
George A. Reddes, East Bridgewater	"	**	**	1971
Masters in Chancery —				
Alvin Jack Sims, Brockton	Term	expires	February,	1967
Reuben Winokus, Plymouth .	**	**	January,	1970
Public Administrators —				
Cornelius F. Dineen, Brockton .	Term	expires	January,	1967
Sumner A. Chapman, Jr., Plymouth	**	**	August,	1967
Henry C. Gill, Brockton	**	**	January,	1968
Samuel Smolensky, Brockton .	"	**	March,	1968

## SUFFOLK COUNTY - INCORPORATED 1643.

John V. Mahoney. Boston. Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr., Boston. Edmund V. Keville, Belmont. Register of Probate and Insolvency - Louis F. Musco. Boston. Assistant Register - Jeremiah E. Sullivan, Boston. Second Assistant Register — Arthur A. Kelly, Boston. Third Assistant Register — Mary C. Fitzpatrick, Boston. Fourth Assistant Register - M. Frank Kelly, Boston. Fifth Assistant Register — Thomas N. Foley, Boston. Sheriff - Frederick R. Sullivan, Boston. Clerk of Supreme Judicial Court\* - John E. Powers, Boston. Assistant Clerk of Supreme Judicial Court\* - Joseph F. Toomey, Boston.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency -

Second Assistant Clerk - Daniel D. Donnelly, Boston. Clerk of Superior Court (Civil Session) - Thomas Dorgan, Boston. Clerk of Superior Court (Criminal Session) - Edward V. Keating, County Treasurer - Edmund W. Holmes, Boston, † County Auditor - John T. Leonard, Boston. 1 Register of Deeds - Joseph D. Coughlin, Boston.

Assistant Register - John J. McCarthy, Boston. Second Assistant Register - Edward T. Cady, Boston. Third Assistant Register - Lawrence J. Fallon, Boston. Fourth Assistant Register - John W. Barry, Boston.

Technical Assistant - Jacob M. Levenson, Boston.

<sup>\*</sup> For the County.

<sup>†</sup> Treasurer of the city of Boston.

I Auditor of the city of Boston.

#### SUFFOLK COUNTY - Concluded.

Masters in Chancery -						
Charles P. Burgess, Boston .			Term	expires	January,	1967
Vincent E. Pickulo, Boston .			4.6	44	February,	1967
Joseph W. Di Carlo, Revere			**	**	44	1967
Stephen T. Landoulis, Bostor	1		**	41	March,	1967
Abraham Monsein, Boston .		Ċ	44	44	May,	1968
Marvin W. Kushner, Boston		Ĭ	**	**	October.	1968
S. Ralph Tucker, Boston .		•	**	**	May,	1969
Francis W. O'Brien, Boston		·	**	++	March,	1971
Edward J. Smith, Boston		:	4.6	4.4	May,	1971
Public Administrators —						
Paul J. Burns, Boston			Term	expires	October,	1967
Charles E. Englert, Boston .			**	"	May,	1969
Paul E. Mitchell, Boston .			**	**	* *	1969
Paul H. Snow, Boston			"	**	June,	1969
Frank M. Leonardi, Boston .			**	**	July,	1969
Benjamin S. Freeman, Boston			**	"	December,	1970
Note The Mayor and C	lity	Co	un <b>c</b> il c	f Boste	on, the Boa	rd of
Aldermen of Chelsea and the C	City	Cor	ıncil o	f Rever	e, in their re	espec-
tive cities, and the Selectmen o						
the powers and duties of Count	у С	omr	nission	ers.		

#### WORCESTER COUNTY - INCORPORATED 1731.

Shire Towns, Worcester and Fitchburg.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency — Carl E. Wahlstrom, Worcester. George E. Rice, Worcester.

Register of Probate and Insolvency - F. Joseph Donohue, Worcester.

Assistant Registers -

Roger A. Hamilton, Worcester.

Katherine G. Doherty, Worcester.

Robert E. Reiman, Worcester. John P. Mahoney, Worcester.

Sheriff - Joseph A. Smith, Worcester.

Clerk of Courts - James J. Joyce, Worcester.

Assistant Clerk — Arthur H. Sheedy, Worcester.

Second Assistant Clerk — Mary A. Leary, Worcester.

Third Assistant Clerk — Charles S. Samborski, Worcester.

Fourth Assistant Clerk — Frederick F. Beringer, Worcester.

Fifth Assistant Clerk — Anthony D. Masiello, Worcester.

Sixth Assistant Clerk - John F. O'Connor, Worcester.

Seventh Assistant Clerk - Loring P. Lamoureux, Worcester.

County Treasurer - Edward P. Bird, Fitchburg.

# County Officers.

# WORCESTER COUNTY - Concluded.

Registers of Deeds — Northern District, Bernard T. Mc Worcester District, Robert R. Ga Assistant Registers — Northern District, Bernard M. Sv Worcester District, { Daniel P. C Richard F.	llagher, V	Worces Fitchbi	ster.	
County Commissioners — Joseph A. Aspero, Worcester Paul X. Tivnan, Paxton William H. Cassidy, Dudley	Term	expires	January,	1969 1969 1969
Masters in Chancery — Joseph V. Langevin, Southbridge . Roger F. Fitzpatrick, Southbridge Rosario C. Arpin, Southbridge . William H. Cassidy, 2d, Dudley . Charles J. O'Connor, Worcester . George F. Flynn, Fitchburg . William C. Tattan, Worcester .	Term 6	expires	August, September, January, April, September, January, March,	1967 1967 1968 1968 1968 1970
Public Administrators — Franklyn J. Scola, Worcester Harold C. Peterson, Jr., Southbridg Jacob J. Kressler, Southbridge Stanford L. Strogoff, Worcester John W. Fellows, Boylston		expires	September, January, " March, December,	1968 1970 1970 1971 1971
COUNTY PERSON	NEL B	OARD	•	
[Established by Section 48 of Chapt. 400, § 5), elected by and from the Se sioners.] Joseph A. Aspero, Worcester County H. Heyworth Backus, Barnstable Cou John F. Shea, Berkshire County Arthur H. MacKinnon, Director of Ac	Term ex	ards of	County Con	nmis-

# MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

[See Chapter 38 of the General Laws.] (Corrected to July 6, 1967.)

### DISTRICT.

#### BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

- Harwich, Dennis, Yarmouth, Brewster, Chatham, Orleans and Eastham. — Joseph N. Kelly, Orleans, 1974. Associate, E. Robert Harned, Chatham, 1972.
- Barnstable, Bourne, Sandwich, Mashpee and Falmouth. —
   Robert S. Thrope, Barnstable, 1971. Associates, Edwin P.
   Tripp, Jr., Falmouth, 1968; John H. Lewis, Sandwich, 1968.
- Provincetown, Truro and Wellfleet. Daniel H. Hiebert, Provincetown, 1970. Associate, Francis L. Browning, Truro, 1974.

## DISTRICT.

#### BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

- North Adams, Williamstown, Clarksburg, Adams, Florida, Savoy, New Ashford and Cheshire. George T. Mullen, North Adams, 1970. Associate, James J. Macek, Adams, 1973.
- Pittsfield, Lanesborough, Windsor, Dalton, Hinsdale, Peru and Hancock. — Irving J. Rubin, Pittsfield, 1973. Associate, Ernest Segnalla, Jr., Pittsfield, 1973.
- Richmond, Lenox, Washington, Becket, Lee, Stockbridge, Tyringham and Otis. — George G. Breit, Becket, 1974. Associate, Edward R. Messer, Lenox, 1968.
- West Stockbridge, Alford, Great Barrington, Monterey, Sandisfield, New Marlborough, Sheffield, Egremont and Mt. Washington. Arthur L. Cassel, Great Barrington, 1969. Associate, (vacancy).

### DISTRICT.

#### BRISTOL COUNTY.

- Attleboro, North Attleborough, Seekonk, Norton, Mansfield and Rehoboth. — Rudolph Osgood, Norton, 1973. Associate, James N. Shamey, Attleboro, 1973.
- Taunton, Raynham, Easton, Berkley and Dighton. William H. Bennett, Jr., Taunton, 1973. Associate, David F. Gouveia, Taunton, 1973.
- Fall River, Somerset, Swansea, Freetown and Westport. —
   Othilia V. Petrone, Fall River, 1972. Associate, Israel
   Rudolph, Fall River, 1972.
- New Bedford, Dartmouth, Fairhaven and Acushnet. Stanley
  J. Koczera, New Bedford, 1974. Associate, Manuel F. Sousa,
  New Bedford, 1970.

### DUKES COUNTY.

#### DISTRICT.

- Edgartown and Oak Bluffs. Robert W. Nevin, Edgartown, 1969. Associate, Donald R. Mills, Edgartown, 1968.
- Tisbury, West Tisbury and Gosnold. Joseph Frisch, Tisbury, 1973. Associate, Ralph J. Mitchell, Tisbury, 1969.
- 3. Chilmark and Gay Head. David Rappaport, Oak Bluffs, 1971.

#### ESSEX COUNTY.

## DISTRICT.

- Gloucester and Rockport. John J. Egan, Jr., Gloucester, 1968. Associate, George J. Pohas, Gloucester, 1969.
- Ipswich, Rowley, Hamilton and Essex. William C. Wigglesworth, Ipswich, 1969. Associate, John J. Pallotta, Ipswich, 1971.
- Newburyport, Newbury, West Newbury, Amesbury and Salisbury. Daniel Lyons Leary, Newburyport, 1972. Associate, James F. Whitten, Amesbury, 1971.
- Haverhill and Merrimac. John P. Creed, Haverhill, 1971.
   Associate, John D. Shinberg, Haverhill, 1971.
- Lawrence, Methuen, Andover and North Andover. John T. Batal, Andover, 1973. Associate, Frank A. Hayden, Methuen. 1974.
- Georgetown, Boxford, Topsfield and Groveland. Elmer S. Bagnall, Groveland, 1969. Associate, Douglas V. Crook, Groveland, 1969.
- Beverly, Wenham and Manchester. Herman B. Grush, Beverly, 1973. Associate, Russell J. Rowell, Beverly, 1974.
- Peabody, Danvers, Middleton and Lynnfield. Dougald C. MacGillivray, Danvers, 1970. Associate, (vacancy).
- Lynn, Saugus, Nahant and Swampscott. Joseph A. DiClerico, Nahant, 1972. Associate, Francis A. Pirone, Lynn, 1970.
- Salem and Marblehead. J. Robert Shaughnessy, Marblehead, 1974. Associate. Arthur W. O'Neil, Salem, 1974.

#### FRANKLIN COUNTY.

## DISTRICT.

- Northern. Orange, Erving, Warwick, New Salem and Wendell. Frank B. Souter, Orange, 1970. Associate, George K. Gould, Orange, 1969.
- Eastern. Bernardston, Gill, Greenfield, Leverett, Montague, Northfield, Shutesbury and Sunderland. Henry A. Rys, Montague, 1972. Associate, Albert B. Giknis, Montague, 1972.

#### FRANKLIN COUNTY - Concluded.

DISTRICT.

Western. — Ashfield, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Hawley, Heath, Leyden, Monroe, Rowe, Shelburne and Whately. — John H. Olson, Colrain, 1973. Associate, Louis S. Boeh, Conway, 1968.

#### HAMPDEN COUNTY.

#### DISTRICT.

- Brimfield, Holland, Palmer, Monson and Wales. Benjamin Schneider, Monson, 1968. Associate, Jacob K. Bluestein, Palmer. 1973.
- Springfield, Agawam, East Longmeadow, Longmeadow, West Springfield, Wilbraham and Hampden. — William Mosig, West Springfield, 1968. Associate, Harry G. Tapp, Springfield, 1968.
- Holyoke, Edmund J. Zielinski, Holyoke, 1972. Associate, George L. Ross, Holyoke, 1973.
- Blandford, Chester, Granville, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland and Westfield. Arthur J. Logie, Westfield, 1970. Associate, Jacob Arensten, Russell, 1967.
- Chicopee and Ludlow. Edward I. Kraus, Chicopee, 1974.
   Associate (vacancy).

#### HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

#### DISTRICT.

- Northampton, Chesterfield, Cummington, Goshen, Hatfield, Plainfield and Williamsburg. — Thomas F. Corriden, Northampton, 1971. Associate, John J. Curran, Northampton, 1967.
- Easthampton, Huntington, Middlefield, Southampton, Westhampton and Worthington. E. Donald Andrew, Easthampton, 1970. Associate, John A. Huffmire, Huntington, 1972.
- Amherst, Granby, Hadley, Pelham and South Hadley,
   — Austin E. Whitcomb, Hadley, 1974. Associate, R. Sheldon
   Clapp, Amherst, 1969.
- Belchertown, Enfield,\* Greenwich,\* Prescott\* and Ware. —
   Tracey L. Roberson, Ware, 1974. Associate, Kenneth L.
   Collard, Belchertown, 1972.

<sup>\*</sup>Terminated. See Acts of 1927, chapter 321; Acts of 1938, chapters 240 and 455.

#### MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

#### DISTRICT.

- Cambridge, Belmont and Arlington. David C. Dow, Cambridge, 1971. Associate, Salvatore N. Manzano, Cambridge, 1972.
- Malden, Somerville, Everett and Medford. Andrew D. Guthrie, Medford, 1967. Associate, Sidney S. Listernick, Everett. 1968.
- Melrose, Stoneham, Wakefield, Wilmington, Reading and North Reading. — Thomas P. Devlin, Stoneham, 1972. Associate, John J. McNulty, Wakefield, 1972.
- Woburn, Winchester, Lexington and Burlington. Harry L. Benson, Winchester, 1972. Associate, C. Reginald Hardcastle, Woburn, 1969.
- Lowell, Dracut, Tewksbury, Billerica, Chelmsford and Tyngsborough. — Lawrence F. McCartin, Lowell, 1972. Associate, John Karbowniczak, Jr., Lowell, 1972.
- Concord, Carlisle, Bedford, Lincoln, Littleton, Acton and Boxborough. — Leroy Price Houck, Concord, 1974. Associate, Kenneth Kaplan, Bedford, 1974.
- Newton, Waltham, Watertown and Weston. Peter Angelo, Waltham, 1970. Associate, Nathaniel P. Brackett, Jr., Waltham, 1972.
- Framingham, Wayland, Natick, Sherborn, Holliston, Hopkinton and Ashland. Antonio A. Matarese, Framingham, 1970.
   Associate, Arthur E. Taddeo, Natick, 1969.
- Marlborough, Hudson, Maynard, Stow and Sudbury. Robert N. Rittenhouse, Hudson, 1973. Associate, Kenneth R. Greenleaf, Sudbury, 1970.
- Ayer, Groton, Westford, Dunstable, Pepperell, Shirley, Townsend and Ashby. Lawrence A. Churchville, Townsend, 1973.
   Associate, Bertrand B. Hopkins, Groton, 1973.

# DISTRICT. NANTUCKET COUNTY.

1. - Ernest H. Menges, Nantucket, 1973. Associate, (vacancy).

# DISTRICT. NORFOLK COUNTY.

- Dedham, Needham, Wellesley, Westwood, Norwood and Dover.

   Joseph A. King, Needham, 1971. Associate, John E. Doherty, Needham, 1972.
- Cohasset. Edward A. McCarthy, Cohasset, 1969. Associate, Edward H. Schott, Cohasset, 1963.

#### NORFOLK COUNTY - Concluded.

#### DISTRICT.

- Quincy, Milton and Randolph. William Paul Ridder, Quincy, 1972. Associate, Frederic Tudor, Milton, 1969.
- Weymouth, Braintree and Holbrook. Archie G. Keigan, Braintree, 1974. Associate, William P. Conlon, Holbrook, 1974.
- Avon, Stoughton, Canton, Walpole and Sharon. Appleton C. Woodward, Stoughton, 1969. Associate, Franklin H. Jacobson, Avon, 1970.
- Franklin, Foxborough, Plainville and Wrentham. Walter F. Crowley, Franklin, 1967. Associate, James J. Putnam, Foxborough, 1968.
- Medway, Medfield, Millis, Norfolk and Bellingham. Harold L. Shenker, West Medway, 1970. Associate, Jacob Zalvan, Millis, 1970.
- Brookline. Thomas P. Kendrick, Brookline, 1974. Associate, James, A. Hennessey, Brookline, 1970.

#### PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

#### DISTRICT.

- Brockton, West Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Bridgewater and Whitman. — Peirce H. Leavitt, Brockton, 1969. Associate, Charles F. Kane, Brockton, 1972.
- Abington, Rockland, Hanover, Hanson, Norwell and Pembroke.
   Raymond G. Vinal, Norwell, 1970. Associate, John C. Angley, Pembroke, 1971.
- Plymouth, Halifax, Kingston, Plympton and Duxbury. —
   William C. Gould, Kingston, 1969. Associate, Hyman Duby,
   Plymouth, 1972.
- Middleborough, Wareham, Mattapoisett, Carver, Rochester, Lakeville and Marion. — Raymond H. Baxter, Marion, 1974. Associate, Samuel Orlov, Middleborough, 1973.
- Hingham, Hull, Scituate and Marshfield. Frederick F. O'Brien. Scituate, 1973. Associate, Philip E. Leve, Marshfield, 1972,

#### SUFFOLK COUNTY.

#### DISTRICT.

 Boston, Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop. — Michael A. Luongo, Boston, 1971, Richard Ford, Boston, 1971. Associates George W. Curtis, Boston, 1973; Leonard Atkins, Boston, 1972.

#### WORCESTER COUNTY.

#### DISTRICT.

- Athol, Dana,\* Petersham, Phillipston and Royalston. Raymond Fessenden, Athol, 1973. Associate, Bernard C. Rubino, Athol, 1973.
- Gardner, Templeton and Winchendon. Associate, Leonard B. Thompson, Gardner, 1974. T. Roland Ekwall, Gardner, 1974.
- Fitchburg, Ashburnham, Leominster, Lunenburg, Princeton and Westminster. — Joseph M. Silver, Fitchburg, 1974. Associate, Joseph M. Silver, Fitchburg, 1967.
- Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Clinton, Harvard, Lancaster and Sterling. — George Axelrod, Clinton, 1969. Associate, Lawrence F. Burke, Clinton, 1971.
- Grafton, Northborough, Southborough and Westborough. S. Alden Guild, Grafton, 1972. Associate, (vacancy).
- Hopedale, Mendon, Milford and Upton. Nicholas J. Capece. Milford, 1970. Associate, Carl J. Bon Tempo, Hopedale, 1971,
- Blackstone, Douglas, Millville, Northbridge and Uxbridge.
   Russell T. Draper, Uxbridge, 1968. Associate, Raymond H. Spooner, Douglas, 1968.
- Charlton, Dudley, Oxford, Southbridge, Sturbridge and Webster. Anthony A. Wojciechowski, Webster, 1968. Associate, Norman E. Brodeur, Webster, 1973.
- Brookfield, East Brookfield, North Brookfield, Spencer, Warren and West Brookfield. — Louis E. Roy, West Brookfield, 1972. Associate, Romeo J. Cournoyer, Spencer, 1968.
- Barre, Hubbardston, Hardwick, New Braintree, Oakham and Rutland. — Arthur Kanserstein, Barre, 1967. Associate (vacancy).
- Worcester, Auburn, Holden, Leicester, Millbury, Paxton, Shrewsbury, Sutton and West Boylston. — John C. Ward, Worcester, 1974. Associate, Lewis J. Cataldo, Jr., Worcester, 1968.

<sup>\*</sup>Terminated. See Acts of 1927, chapter 321; Acts of 1938, chapters 240 and 455.

# JUDICIARY.

Judges of the Superior Court of Judicature of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, from 1692 to 1775.\*

## CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOIN	TED.	LEFT	THE BEN	CH.	DIED.
1692.	William Stoughton,		. 1701.	Resigned.	170 <b>1.</b>
1701.	Wait Winthrop, .		. 1701.	Resigned.	1717.
1702.	Isaac Addington,		. 1703.	Resigned.	1715.
1708.	Wait Winthrop, .		. 1717.		1717.
1718.	Samuel Sewall, .		. 1728.	Resigned.	1730.
1729.	Benjamin Lynde,		. 1745.		1745.
1745.	Paul Dudley, .		. 1751.		1751.
1752.	Stephen Sewall, .		. 1760.		1760.
1761.	Thomas Hutchinson,		. 1769.	Resigned.	178 <b>0.</b>
1769.	Benjamin Lynde,		. 1771.	Resigned.	1781.
1772.	Peter Oliver, .		. 1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1791,
		JU	STICI	ES.	
1692.	Thomas Danforth,		. 1699.		16 <b>99</b> .
1692.	Wait Winthrop, .		. 1701.	Resigned.	171 <b>7</b> .
1692.	John Richards, .		. 1694.		1694.
1692.	Samuel Sewall, .		. 1728.	(Appointed C. J., 1718.)	
1695.	Elisha Cooke, .		. 1702.	Removed.	1715.
1700.	John Walley, .		. 1712.		1712.
1701.	John Saffin,		. 1702.	Removed.	1710.
1702.	John Hathorne, .		. 1712.	Resigned.	1717.
1702.	John Leverett, .		. 1708.	Resigned.	1724.
1708.	Jonathan Curwin,		. 1715.	Resigned.	1718.
1712.	Benjamin Lynde,		. 1745.	(Appointed C. J., 1729.)	
1712.	Nathaniel Thomas,		. 1718.	Resigned.	1718.
1715.	Addington Davenpo	rt,	. 1736.		1736.
1718.	Paul Dudley, .		. 1751.	(Appointed C. J., 1745.)	1751.
1718.	Edmund Quincy,		. 1737.		1737.
1728.	John Cushing, .		. 1733.	Removed.	1737.
1733.	Jonathan Remington	n,	. 1745.		1745.
1736.	Richard Saltonstall,		. 1756.		1756.
1737.	Thomas Greaves,		. 1738.	Resigned.	1747.

<sup>\*</sup> The judges died in office, except where otherwise stated. See "Sketches of the Judicial History of Massachusetts," by Emory Washburn, 1840, p. 241.

APPOIN	ITED.	LEFT	1	HE BEN	ICH.	DIED.
1739.	Stephen Sewall, .			1760.	(Appointed C. J., 1752.)	1760.
1745.	Nathaniel Hubbard,			1746.	Resigned.	1748.
1745.	Benjamin Lynde,			1771.	(Appointed C. J., 1769.)	1781.
1747.	John Cushing, .			1771.	Resigned.	1778.
1752.	Chambers Russell,			1766.		1766.
1756.	Peter Oliver, .			1775.	(Appointed C. J., 1772.)	1791.
1767.	Edmund Trowbridge,	,		1775.	Resigned.	1793.
1771.	Foster Hutchinson,			1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1799.
1772.	Nathaniel Ropes,			1774.		1774.
1772.	William Cushing,			1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1810.
1774.	William Browne,			1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1802.

Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature and the Supreme Judicial Cour of Massachusetts since the Revolution. The latter was established July 3, 1782.

# CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOIN	TED. LEFT T	HE BEN	CH.	DIED.
1775.	John Adams,	1776.	Resigned.*	1826.
1777.	William Cushing,	1789.	Resigned.†	1810.
1790.	Nathaniel Peaslee Sargent,	1791.		1791.
1791.	Francis Dana,	1806.	Resigned.	181 <b>1.</b>
1806.	Theophilus Parsons,	1813.		181 <b>3.</b>
1814.	Samuel Sewall,	1814.		1814.
1814.	Isaac Parker,	1830.		1830.
1830.	Lemuel Shaw,	1860.	Resigned.	1861.
1860.	George Tyler Bigelow, .	1868.	Resigned.	1878.
1868.	Reuben Atwater Chapman,	1873.		1873.
1873.	Horace Gray,‡	1882.		1902.
1882.	Marcus Morton,	1890.	Resigned.	1891.
1890.	Walbridge Abner Field, .	1899.		1899.
1899.	Oliver Wendell Holmes, § .	1902.		1935.

<sup>\*</sup> Mr. Adams never took his seat on the bench.

<sup>†</sup> Chief Justice Cushing resigned on being appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

<sup>‡</sup> Chief Justice Gray vacated his office by accepting an appointment as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

<sup>§</sup> Chief Justice Holmes vacated his office by accepting an appointment as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

# Judiciary.

APPOIN 1902.	NTED. LEFT THE BE Marcus Perrin Knowlton, . 1911.		DIED. 1918.
1911.	Arthur Prentice Rugg 1938.		1938.
1938.	Fred Tarbell Field, 1947.	Resigned.	1950.
1947.	Stanley Elroy Qua, 1956.	Resigned.	
1956.	Raymond Sanger Wilkins.		
	JUSTICI	E S.	
1775.	William Cushing, 1789.	(Appointed C. J., 1777.)	1810.
1775.	Nathaniel Peaslee Sargent, 1791.	(Appointed C. J., 1790.)	1791.
1775.	William Reed 1776.	Superseded.	1780.
1776.	Jedediah Foster 1779.		1779.
1776.	James Sullivan 1782.	Resigned.	1808.
1777.	David Sewall, 1789.	Resigned.*	1825.
1782.	Increase Sumner, 1797.	Res. to become Gov'r.	1799.
1785.	Francis Dana, 1806.	(Appointed C. J., 1791.)	1811.
1790.	Robert Treat Paine, 1804.	Resigned.	1814.
1790.	Nathan Cushing, 1800.	Resigned.	1812.
1792.	Thomas Dawes, 1802.	Resigned.	1825.
1797.	Theophilus Bradbury, . 1803.	Removed.†	1803.
1800.	Samuel Sewall, 1814.	(Appointed C. J., 1814.)	1814.
1801.	Simeon Strong 1805.		1805.
1801.	George Thacher, 1824.	Resigned.	1824.
1802.	Theodore Sedgwick, 1813.		1813.
1806.	Isaac Parker, 1830.	(Appointed C. J., 1814.)	1830.
1813.	Charles Jackson, 1823.	Resigned.	1855.
1814.	Daniel Dewey, 1815.		1815.
1814.	Samuel Putnam, 1842.	Resigned.	1853.
1815.	Samuel Sumner Wilde, . 1850.	Resigned.	1855.
1824.	Levi Lincoln, 1825.	Res. to become Gov'r.	1868.
1825.	Marcus Morton, 1840.	Res. to become Gov'r.	1864.
1837.	Charles Augustus Dewey, . 1866.		1866.
1842.	Samuel Hubbard, 1847.		1847.
1848.	Charles Edward Forbes, . 1848.	Resigned.	1881.
1848.	Theron Metcalf, 1865.	Resigned.	1875.
1848.	Richard Fletcher, 1853.	Resigned.	1869.
1850.	George Tyler Bigelow, . 1868.	(Appointed C. J., 1860.)	1878.

<sup>\*</sup> Mr. Justice Sewall resigned on being appointed Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Maine.

<sup>†</sup> Mr. Justice Bradbury was removed on account of physical disability.

APPOIN	TED. LEFT THE BE	NCH.	DIED.
1852.	Caleb Cushing, 1853.	Resigned.‡	1879.
1853.	Benj. Franklin Thomas, . 1859.	Resigned.	1878.
1853.	Pliny Merrick, 1864.	Resigned.	1867.
1859.	Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, 1869.	Resigned.‡	1895.
1860.	Reuben Atwater Chapman, 1873.	(Appointed C. J., 1868.)	1873.
1864.	Horace Gray, Jr., 1882.	(Appointed C. J., 1873.)	1902.
1865.	James Denison Colt 1866.	Resigned.	1881.
1866.	Dwight Foster, 1869.	Resigned.	1884.
1866.	John Wells, 1875.		1875
1868.	James Denison Colt, 1881.		1881.
1869.	Seth Ames, 1881.	Resigned.	1881.
1869.	Marcus Morton, 1890.	(Appointed C. J., 1882.)	1891.
1873.	Wm.Crowninshield Endicott 1882.	Resigned.	1900.
1873.	Charles Devens, Jr., 1877.	Resigned.*	1891.
1875.	Otis Phillips Lord, 1882.	Resigned.	1884.
1877.	Augustus Lord Soule, . 1881.	Resigned.	1887.
1881.	Walbridge Abner Field, . 1899,	(Appointed C. J., 1890.)	1899.
1881.	Charles Devens.* 1891.		1891.
1881.	William Allen, 1891.		1891.
1882.	Charles Allen, 1898.	Resigned.	1913.
1882.	Waldo Colburn, 1885.		188 <b>5.</b>
1882.	Oliver Wendell Holmes, . 1902	(Appointed C. J., 1899.)	1935.
1885.	William Sewall Gardner, . 1887.	Resigned.	1888.
1887.	Marcus Perrin Knowlton, . 1911.	(Appointed C. J., 1902.)	1918.
1890.	James Madison Morton, . 1913.	Resigned.	1923.
1891.	John Lathrop, 1906.	Resigned.	1910,
1891.	James Madison Barker, . 1905.		1905.
1898.	John Wilkes Hammond, . 1914.	Resigned.	1922.
1899.	William Caleb Loring, . 1919.	Resigned.	1930.
1902.	Henry King Braley, 1929.		1929.
1905.	Henry Newton Sheldon, . 1915.	Resigned.	1925.
1906.	Arthur Prentice Rugg 1938.	(Appointed C. J., 1911.)	1938.
1911.	Charles Ambrose DeCourcy,1924.		1924.
1913.	John Crawford Crosby, . 1937.		1943.
1914.	Edward Peter Pierce, . 1937.		1938.
1915.	James Bernard Carroll, . 1932.		1932.
1919.	Charles Francis Jenney, . 1923.		1923.

<sup>\*</sup> Mr. Justice Devens resigned on being appointed to the office of Attorney-General of the United States, and was reappointed to the Supreme Bench in 1881.

# Judiciary.

APPOI	TED. LEFT THE BE	anon.	DIRD
		NCH.	DIED.
1923.	William Cushing Wait, . 1934.		1935.
1924.	George Augustus Sanderson, 1932.		1932.
1929.	Fred Tarbell Field, 1947.	(Appointed C. J., 1938.)	1950.
1932.	Charles Henry Donahue, . 1944.	Resigned.	195 <b>2</b> .
1932.	Henry Tilton Lummus, . 1955.	Resigned.	1960.
1934.	Stanley Elroy Qua, 1956.	(Appointed C. J., 1947.)	
1937.	Arthur Walter Dolan, . 1949.	Resigned.	1949.
1937.	Louis Sherburne Cox, . 1944.	Retired.	1961.
1938.	James Joseph Ronan, . 1959.		1960.
1944.	Raymond Sanger Wilkins,	(Appointed C. J., 1956.)	
1944.	John Varnum Spalding.		
1947.	Harold Putnam Williams, . 1962.	Resigned.	
1949.	Edward A. Counihan, Jr., 1960.	Retired.	1961.
1955.	Arthur E. Whittemore.		
1956.	R. Ammi Cutter.		
1960.	Paul G. Kirk.		
1961.	Jacob J. Spiegel.		
1962.	Paul Cashman Reardon.		

Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, from its Establishment in 1820 until its Abolition in 1859.

CHIEF JUSTICES.				
APPOI	NTED. LEFT THE BENCH.	DIED.		
1820.	Artemas Ward, 1839. Resigned.	1847.		
1839.	John Mason Williams, . 1844. Resigned.	1868.		
1844.	Daniel Wells, 1854.	1854.		
1854.	Edward Mellen, 1859.	1875.		
	JUSTICES.			
1820.	Solomon Strong, 1842. Resigned.	1850.		
1820.	John Mason Williams, . (Appointed C. J., 1839.)	1868.		
1820.	Samuel Howe, 1828.	1828.		
1828.	David Cummins, 1844. Resigned.	1855.		
1839.	Charles Henry Warren, . 1844. Resigned.	1874.		
1842.	Charles Allen, 1844. Resigned.	1869.		
1843.	Pliny Merrick, 1848. Resigned.	1867.		
1844.	Joshua Holyoke Ward 1848.	1848.		
1844.	Emory Washburn, 1847. Resigned.	1877.		
1844.	Luther Stearns Cushing, . 1848. Resigned.	1856.		
1845.	Harrison Gray Otis Colby, 1847. Resigned.	1853.		
1847.	Charles Edward Forbes, . 1848. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1881.		
1847.	Edward Mellen, 1859. (Appointed C. J., 1854.)	1875.		

DIED.

1858.

APPOIN	ITED. LEFT THE BENCH.	DIED
1848.	George Tyler Bigelow, . 1850. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1878.
1848.	Jonathan Cogswell Perkins, 1859.	1877.
1848.	Horatio Byington, 1856.	1856.
1848.	Thomas Hopkinson, 1849. Resigned.	1856.
1849.	Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, 1855. Resigned.	1895.
1850.	Pliny Merrick, 1853. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1867.
1851.	Henry Walker Bishop, . 1859.	1871.
1853.	George Nixon Briggs, . 1859.	1861.
1854.	George Partridge Sanger, , 1859.	1890.
1855.	Henry Morris, 1859.	1888.
1856.	David Aiken, 1859.	1895.

Justices of the Superior Court for the County of Suffolk, from its Establishment in 1855 until its Abolition in 1859.

# CHIEF JUSTICES. LEFT THE BENCH.

APPOINTED.

1855. Albert Hobart Nelson. . 1857.

1858.	Charles Allen,* 1859.	186 <b>9.</b>
	JUSTICES.	
1855.	Josiah Gardner Abbott, . 1858.	1891.
1855.	Charles Phelps Huntington, 1859.	1868.
1855.	Stephen Gordon Nash, . 1859.	1894.
1858.	Marcus Morton,† 1859.	1891.

Justices of the Superior Court since its Establishment in 1859.

## CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED. LEFT		THE BE	DIED.	
1859.	Charles Allen,	. 1867.	Resigned.	1869.
1867.	Seth Ames,	. 1869.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1881.
1869.	Lincoln Flagg Brigham,	. 1890.	Resigned.	1895.
1890.	Albert Mason,	. 1905.		1905.
1905.	John Adams Aiken, .	. 1922.	Resigned.	1927.
1922.	Walter Perley Hall, .	. 1937.	Resigned.	1942.
1937.	John Patrick Higgins,	. 1955.		1955.
1955.	Paul Cashman Reardon,	. 1962.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1962.	G. Joseph Tauro,			

 $<sup>\</sup>bullet$  In 1859 Charles Allen became the first Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Commonwealth.

<sup>†</sup> In 1859 Marcus Morton became one of the Associate Justices of the Superior Court of the Commonwealth.

## JUSTICES.

APPOIN	TED. LEFT 1	THE BE	NCH.	DIED.
1859.	Julius Rockwell,	1886.	Resigned.	1888.
1859.	Otis Phillips Lord,	1875.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1884.
1859.	Marcus Morton,	1869.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1891.
1859.	Seth Ames,	1869.	(Appointed C. J., 1867.)	1881.
1859.	Ezra Wilkinson,	1882.		1882.
1859.	Henry Vose,	1869.		1869.
1859.	Thomas Russell,	1867.	Resigned.	1887.
1859.	John Phelps Putnam, .	1882.		1882.
1859.	Lincoln Flagg Brigham, .	1890.	(Appointed C. J., 1869.)	1895.
1867.	Chester Isham Reed,	1871.	Resigned.	1873.
1867.	Charles Devens, Jr.,	1873.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1891.
1869.	Henry Austin Scudder, .	1872.	Resigned.	1895.
1869.	Francis Henshaw Dewey, .	1881.	Resigned.	1887.
1869.	Robert Carter Pitman, .	1891.		1891.
1871.	John William Bacon,	1888.		1888.
1871.	William Allen,	1881.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1891.
1873.	Peleg Emory Aldrich, .	1895.		1895.
1875.	Waldo Colburn,	1882.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1885.
1875.	William Sewall Gardner, .	1885.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1888.
1881.	Hamilton Barclay Staples,	1891.		1891.
1881.	Marcus Perrin Knowlton, .	1887.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1918.
1882.	Caleb Blodgett,	1900.	Resigned.	1901.
1882.	Albert Mason,	1905.	(Appointed C. J., 1890.)	1905.
1882.	James Madison Barker, .	1891.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	190 <b>5</b>
1885.	Charles Perkins Thompson,	1894.		1894.
1886.	John Wilkes Hammond, .	1898.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1922.
1886.	Justin Dewey,	1900.		1900.
1887.	Edgar Jay Sherman,	1911.	Retired.	1914.
1888.	John Lathrop,	1891.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1910.
1888.	James Robert Dunbar, .	1898.	Resigned.	1915.
1888.	Robert Roberts Bishop, .	1909.		1909.
1890.	Daniel Webster Bond, .	1911.		1911.
1891.	Henry King Braley,	1902.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1929.
1891.	John Hopkins,	1902.		1902.
1891.	Elisha Burr Maynard, .	1906.		1906.
1891.	Franklin Goodridge Fessenden,	1922.	Resigned.	1931.
1892.	John William Corcoran, .	18 <b>93.</b>	Resigned.	1904.
1892.	James Bailey Richardson, .	1911.		1911.
1893.	Charles Sumner Lilley, .	1900.	Resigned.	1921

APPOIN	TED. LEFT TE	HE BEN	CH.	DIED.
1894.	Henry Newton Sheldon, .	1905.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1925.
1895.	Francis Almon Gaskill, .	1909.		1909.
1896.	John Henry Hardy,	1917.		1917.
1896.	Henry Wardwell,	<b>189</b> 8.	Resigned.	1922.
1898.	William Burnham Stevens,	1917.	Resigned.	1931.
1898.	Charles Upham Bell,	1917.	Resigned.	1922.
1898.	John Adams Aiken,	1922.	(Appointed C. J., 1905.)	1927.
1900.	Frederick Lawton,	1926.	Resigned.	1941.
1900.	Edward Peter Pierce, .	1914.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1938.
1900.	Jabez Fox,	1921.	Retired.	1923.
1902.	Charles Ambrose DeCourcy,	1911.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1924.
1902.	Robert Orr Harris,	1911.	Resigned.	1926.
1902.	Lemuel LeBaron Holmes, .	1907.		1907.
1902.		1923.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1935.
1902.	William Schofield,	1911.	Resigned.	1912.
1903.		1921.	Resigned.	1921.
1903.	Loranus Eaton Hitchcock,	1920.		1920.
1905.		1913.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1943.
1905.		1906.		1906.
1906.	William Franklin Dana, .	1920.	Resigned.	1920.
1906.		1924.		1924.
1907.		1923.	Resigned.	1932.
1907.		1924.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1932.
1907.	Robert Fulton Raymond, .			1929.
1909.		1939.		1939.
1909.		1919.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1923.
1911.	~ .	1929.		1929.
1911.	John Dwyer McLaughlin, .			1931.
1911.		1937.	(Appointed C. J., 1922.)	1942.
1911.	Hugo Adelard Dubuque, .			1928.
1911.		1915.		1915.
1911.	Patrick Michael Keating, .			1935.
1911.		1914.		1914.
1911.	Frederic Hathaway Chase,		Resigned.	1948.
1911.	•	1929.	Resigned.	1932.
1914.		1918.		1918.
1914.	Christopher Theodore Callahan,			1929.
1914.		1915.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1932.
1915.		1937.	Resigned.	1938.
1915.	Philip Joseph O'Connell, .			1931.
1917.		1933.		1933.
1917.	Charles Edward Shattuck,	1918.		1918.

APPOIN	TED. LEFT THE BEN	сн.	DIED.
1917.	Franklin Tweed Hammond, 1940.	Resigned.	1959.
1918.	Nelson Pierce Brown, . 1946.		1946.
1918.	Louis Sherburne Cox, . 1937.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1961.
1919.	Edward Lyman Shaw, . 1921.	Resigned.	
1920.	Fred'k Woodbury Fosdick, 1943.		1943.
1920.	Elias Bullard Bishop, . 1934.		1934.
1920.	George Aloysius Flynn, . 1928.		1928.
1921.	Henry Tilton Lummus, . 1932.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1960.
1921.	William Adams Burns, . 1949.	Resigned.	1951.
1921.	Stanley Elroy Qua, 1934.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1922.	Alonzo Rogers Weed, . 1936.		1936.
1922.	Frederick Joseph Macleod, 1935.		1935.
1922.	Joseph Walsh, 1946.		1946.
1922.	Winfred Holt Whiting, . 1937.		1937.
1923.	Edward Thomas Broadhurst, 1955.		1955.
1923.	Fred'c Brendlesome Greenhalge, 1945.	Resigned.	1954.
1924.	Charles Henry Donahue, . 1932.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1952.
1924.	David Abraham Lourie, . 1936.		1930.
1925.	Franklin Freeman, 1926.		1926.
1925.	Wilford Drury Gray, 1939.		1939.
1926.	David Francis Dillon, . 1948.		1948.
1926.		App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1928.		Resigned.	
1928.	•	Resigned.	
1929.	Thomas Jasper Hammond, 1946.		1946.
1929.	John Mellen Gibbs, 1937.		1937.
1929.		Resigned.	
1929.	Edward Francis Hanify, . 1954.		1954.
1930.	Abraham Edward Pinanski, 1949.		1949.
1931.	James Corcoran Donnelly, 1952.		1952.
1931.	• • •	Resigned.	1957.
1932.	Frank Joseph Donahue.		
1932.	Lewis Goldberg.		
1933.	John Edward Swift 1967.		
1934.	Vincent Brogna, 1960.		1960.
1934.	George Francis Leary, . 1954.		1954.
1935.	Joseph Alphonsus Sheehan, 1942.	T	1942.
1935.	•	Resigned.	1958.
1935.	Joshua Arthur Baker, . 1951.		1951.
1937.	Joseph Leo Hurley, 1956.		1956.
1937.	Francis Joseph Good, . 1958.		1958.
1937.	Jesse Whitman Morton, . 1962.		1962.

APPOINTED. LEFT THE BENCH.				
1937.		1956.	Retired.	DIED.
1937.			App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1939.			Retired.	1954.
1939.	Felix Forte.			
1940.	Joseph Everett Warner, .	1958.		1958.
1942.	John Varnum Spalding, .	1944.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1943.	Charles Codman Cabot, .	1947.	Resigned.	
1944.	John Vincent Sullivan, .	1962.		1962.
1945.	Richard M. Walsh,	1946.	Retired.	1952
1946.	Eugene A. Hudson.			
1946.	Edward J. Voke	1965.		1965.
1946.	Frank J. Murray.			
1946.	Daniel D. O'Brien	1963.		1963.
1947.	Horace Tracy Cahill.			
1947.	Frank Edward Smith.			
1948.	Charles Fairhurst.			
1949.	Charles A. Rome,	1959.		1959.
1949.	David G. Nagle,	1960.		1960.
1951.	John Henry Meagher.			
1952.	Wilfred J. Paquet.			
1952.	Edward A. Pecce.			
1954.	Edmund R. Dewing	1965.	Retired.	
1954.	Reuben L. Lurie.			
1956.	Donald M. Macaulay.			
1956.	George E. Thompson.			
1956.	Francis J. Quirico.			
1956.		1966.	Retired.	
1958.	John M. Noonan.			
1958.	Frank W. Tomasello.			
1958.		1966.		1966.
1958.	August C. Taveira.			
1958.	John W. Coddaire, Jr.			
1958.		1961.		1961.
1958.	James L. Vallely.			
195 <b>8</b> .	Edward J. DeSaulnier, Jr.			
1958.	Robert Sullivan.			
1959.	Jennie Loitman Barron.			
1959.	Francis John Good.			
1960.	Daniel J. O'Connell, Jr., .	1962.	Resigned.	
1960.	David A. Rose.			
1960.	Thomas J. Spring.			
1960.	Vincent R. Brogna.			

APPOI	NTED. LEFT THE BENCH. DIE	D.
1961.	G. Joseph Tauro, 1962. (Appointed C. J., 1962.)	
1962.	Francis L. Lappin.	
1962.	Joseph Ford.	
1962.	Thomas J. O'Malley.	
1962.	Harry Kalus.	
1962.	Amedeo V. Sgarzi.	
1962.	Robert H. Beaudreau.	
1952.	Henry H. Chmielinski, Jr.	
1963.	Cornelius J. Moynihan.	
1963.	George P. Ponte.	
1965.	Frederick S. Pillsbury, . 1966. Resigned.	
1965.	Joseph K. Collins.	
1966.	Joseph S. Mitchell, Jr.	
1967.	Edward F. Hennessey.	
1967.	Allan M. Hale.	
1967.	Walter H. McLaughlin.	
1967.	Samuel T. Tisdale	

# Judges of the Land Court since its Establishment in 1898 as the Court of Registration.

## JUDGES.

APPOIN	NTED.	LEFT	7	HE BE	NCH.	DI	ED.
1898.	Leonard A. Jones,			1909.	Resigned.	19	09.
1909.	Charles Thornton Da	vis,		1936.		19	36.
1936.	Michael A. Sullivan,			1937.		19	37.
1937.	John E. Fenton, .			1966.	Retired.		
1966.	Elwood H. Hettrick.						

# ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

APPOINTED.		r	THE BE	NCH.	DIED.
1898.	Charles Thornton Davis,		. 1936.	(App'd Judge, 1909.)	1936.
1909.	Louis M. Clark,		. 1914.		1914.
1914.	Joseph J. Corbett, .		. 1937.	Resigned.	1949
1924.	Clarence C. Smith, .		. 1943.		1943
1937.	Patrick J. Courtney, .		. 1952.	Retired.	
1943.	Joseph R. Cotton, .		. 1965.	Retired.	
1952.	Edward McPartlin.				
1965.	Joseph B. Silverio.				

## PRESENT ORGANIZATION OF THE COURTS.

[Corrected to June 12, 1967.]

[All judges in the Commonwealth are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council, and hold office during good behavior.1

#### SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 211.]

Raymond Sanger Wilkins of Annisquam, Chief Justice.

#### Justices.

John Varnum Spalding of Newton Highlands.

Arthur E. Whittemore of Hing-

R. Ammi Cutter of Cambridge.

Paul G. Kirk of Newton. Jacob J. Spiegel of Newton.

Paul Cashman Reardon of Quincy.

- Richard A. McLaughlin of Gloucester, Clerk for the Commonwealth. Room 1412, Suffolk County Court House.
- Frederick J. Quinlan of Boston, Assistant Clerk for the Commonwealth, Room 1412. Court House.
- John E. Powers of Boston, 1970, Clerk for the County of Suffolk. Room 1402. Court House.
- Joseph F. Toomey of Boston, Assistant Clerk for the County of Suffolk. Room 1402, Suffolk County Court House.
- Daniel D. Donnelly of Boston, Second Assistant Clerk for the County of Suffolk. Room 1402, Court House.
- Grant M. Palmer, Ir., of Weston, Reporter of Decisions. Room 1407, Court House.
- Richard D. Gerould of Cambridge, Executive Secretary to the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court. Room 301, Suffolk County Court House.
- Edward L. Winn of Boston, Messenger of the Court.

#### SUPERIOR COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 212.]

G. Joseph Tauro of Swampscott, Chief Justice.

#### Justices.

Frank Joseph Donahue of Boston. Lewis Goldberg of Brookline. John Edward Swift of Milford. Felix Forte of Somerville. Eugene Albert Hudson of Brookline. Horace Tracy Cahill of Braintree.

Frank Edward Smith of Taunton.
Charles Fairhurst of Boston.
John Henry Meagher of Worcester.
Wilfred J. Paquet of Watertown.

Edward A. Pecce of Boston.
Reuben L. Lurie of Brookline.
Donald M. Macaulay of Longmeadow.

George E. Thompson of Melrose. Francis J. Quirico of Pittsfield. John M. Noonan of Springfield. Frank W. Tomasello of Belmont.

August C. Taveira of New Bedford.

John W. Coddaire, Jr., of Haverhill.

James L. Vallely of Newton.

Edward J. DeSaulnier, Jr., of Chelmsford.

Robert Sullivan of Brookline.

Thomas Dorgan of Boston, 1970, Clerk for Civil Business for the County of Suffolk. Room 117, Suffolk County Courthouse.

Edward V. Keating of Boston, 1970, Clerk for Criminal Business for the County of Suffolk. Room 712, Courthouse.

Edward J. Kelley of Boston, Administralive Assistant to the Chief Justice.

Room 1114, Courthouse, Boston.

James A. Gleason of Boston, Messenger of the Court. Room 1103, Courthouse, Boston.

Jennie Loitman Barron of Brookline.

Francis John Good of Cambridge.

David A. Rose of Newton.

Thomas J. Spring of Boston.

Vincent R. Brogna of Boston.

Francis L. Lappin of Dracut. Joseph Ford of Quincy.

Thomas J. O'Malley of Spring-field.

Harry Kalus of Brookline.

Amedeo V. Sgarzi of Plymouth. Robert H. Beaudreau of Marlborough.

Henry H. Chmielinski, Jr. of Weymouth.

Cornelius J. Moynihan of Newton.

George P. Ponte of New Bedford. Joseph K. Collins of Norwell.

Joseph S. Mitchell, Jr., of Newton.

Edward F. Hennessey of Needham.

Allan M. Hale of Middleborough. Walter H. McLaughlin of Bel-

mont.
Samuel T. Tisdale of Greenfield.

#### PROBATE COURTS AND COURTS OF INSOLVENCY.

[General Laws, Chapters 215-217.]
John A. Costello of Lawrence, Chief Judge.

There is a PROBATE COURT and a COURT OF INSOLVENCY in each county, distinct in their jurisdiction, powers, proceedings and practice, but having the same judge and register. These courts are held by the judge of probate and insolvency appointed for the county; but the judges of the several counties may, in cases of necessity or convenience, interchange services and perform each other's duties.

The names of the judges, registers and assistant registers may be found among the list of County Officers beginning on page 347.

Administrative Committee for the District Courts.

[General Laws Chapter 218, § 43A, as amended by Acts of 1943,
Chapter 101, Acts of 1956, 738, § 4.]

Walter D. Allen of the Central District Court of Worcester, 1968; Gilbert W. Cox of the District Court of Northern Norfolk, 1968; Daniel W. Casey of the Municipal Court of the West Roxbury District, 1968; Arthur T. Garvey of the District Court of Western Hampden, 1968; George E. Dewey of the District Court of Marlborough, 1968.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROBATE COURTS.
[General Laws, Chapter 215, § 30A, as amended by Acts of 1931,
Chapter 404.]

Carl E. Wahlstrom (Chairman), Worcester, 1970; Abraham I. Smith, Springfield, 1970; William J. Hickey, Jr., Brookline, 1970.

# APPELLATE DIVISIONS OF DISTRICT COURTS. [General Laws, Chapter 231, § 108.]

Said division of the Municipal Court of the City of Boston shall consist of three justices thereof to be designated from time to time by the Chief Justice thereof.

Five justices to be designated by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court in the following districts:—

Northern Appellate Div.sion District. — Lawrence G. Brooks, Medtord, 1967, Presiding Justice. Paul K. Connolly, Waltham, 1968; Haven Parker, Cambridge, 1969; Julian L. Yesley, Newton, 1969; Philip J. Durkin, Salem, 1967.

Southern Appellate Division District. — Kenneth L. Nash, Weymouth, 1969, Presiding Justice. Gilbert W. Cox, Needham, 1968; Edward A. Lee, Attleboro, 1968; Gordon M. Owen, Taunton, 1969; Henry L. Murphy, Barnstable, 1967.

Western Appellate Division District. — Arthur T. Garvey, Westfield, 1967, Presiding Justice. Charles D. Sloan, Springfield, 1968; M. Alan Moore, Gardner, 1967; Samuel E. Levine, North Adams, 1968; Walter D. Allen, Worcester, 1967.

# LAND COURT. [General Laws, Chapter 185.]

Judge, Elwood H. Hettrick of Wellesley. Associate Judges, Edward McPartlin, Winchester; Joseph B. Silverio of Boston. Recorder, Margaret M. Daly of Boston. Room 408, Suffolk County Courthouse.

# BOSTON JUVENILE COURT. [General Laws, Chapter 218, §§ 57-60.]

Justice, Francis G. Poitrast. Special Justices, G. Bruce Robinson George W. Cashman. Clerk, John H. Louden. Rooms 165-168, Suffolk County Courthouse.

### JUDICIAL COUNCIL.

[General Laws, Chapter 221, §§ 34A-34C.]

Reuben L. Lurie, Brookline (representing the Superior Court); Frederic J. Muldoon (Chairman), Westwood, 1968: Elwood H. Hettrick, Wellesley (judge of the Land Court); Elijah Adlow (chief justice of the Municipal Court of the City of Boston); John A. Costello, Andover (representing the probate courts), 1968; Arthur A. Thomson, North Andover (representing the district courts), 1968; Livingston Hall, Concord, 1967; Raymond F. Barrett, Milton, 1965; Charles W. Bartlett, Dedham, 1966. Secretary, James B. Muldoon, 10 State Street, Boston.

# DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL COURTS. [General Laws. Chapter 218.]

Kenneth L. Nash of Weymouth, Chief Justice.

<sup>1</sup> Full time.

- <sup>2</sup> Effective July 1, 1957. The justices of said courts shall devote their entire time during ordinary business hours to their duties and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law. (1956, 738.)
- <sup>2</sup> Effective January 1, 1957. The justices of said courts shall devote their entire time during ordinary business hours to their duties and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.
- <sup>4</sup> Effective January 1, 1960. The justices of said courts shall devote their entire time during ordinary business hours to their duties and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.

- \* Effective November 20, 1960. The justice of said court shall devote his entire time during ordinary business hours to his duty and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.
- <sup>6</sup> Effective January 1, 1961. The justices of said courts shall devote their entire time during ordinary business hours to their duties and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.
- <sup>7</sup> Effective June 18, 1961. The justice of said court shall devote his entire time during ordinary business hours to his duty and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.
- <sup>8</sup> Effective July 1, 1961. The justice of said court shall devote his entire time during ordinary business hours to his duty and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.
- <sup>9</sup> Effective August 14, 1963. The justice of said court shall devote his entire time during ordinary business hours to his duty and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.
- 10 Effective October 16, 1963. The justice of said court shall devote his entire time during ordinary business hours to his duty and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.
- 11 Effective November 25, 1963. The justice of said court shall devote his entire time during ordinary business hours to his duty and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.
- <sup>12</sup> Effective December 13, 1963. The justice of said court shall devote his entire time during ordinary business hours to his duty and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.
- 13 Effective February 7, 1966. The justice of said court shall devote his entire time during ordinary business hours to his duty and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.
- 14 Effective October 8, 1966. The justice of said court shall devote his entire time during ordinary business hours to his duty and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.

The judicial districts of the several district and municipal courts are as follows:

#### BARNSTABLE.

- <sup>2</sup> The first district court of Barnstable, held at Barnstable and Falmouth; Barnstable, Bourne, Yarmouth, Sandwich, Falmouth and Mashpee. Justice, Henry L. Murphy. Special Justice, Frank Kopelman. Clerk, Charles C. Dalton.
- The second district court of Barnstable, held at Harwich and Provincetown; Provincetown, Truro, Wellfleet, Eastham, Orleans, Brewster, Chatham, Harwich and Dennis. Justice, Robert A. Welsh. Special Justice, Gershom D. Hall. Clerk, John R. Agna.

#### BERKSHIRE.

<sup>2</sup> The district court of central Berkshire, held at Pittsfield; Pittsfield, Hancock, Lanesborough, Peru, Hinsdale, Dalton, Washington,

Richmond, Lenox, Becket and Windsor; the district court of Lee exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Lenox and Becket and the fourth district court of Berkshire exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Windsor.

— Justice, Frank W. Cimini. Special Justice, Clement A. Ferris.

Clerk, Edmund F. McBride.

The district court of northern Berkshire, held at North Adams; North Adams, Clarksburg and Florida. — Justice, Ernest H. Rosasco. Special Justice. Benjamin Apkin. Clerk, Morton Freedman.

The district court of southern Berkshire, held at Great Barrington; Sheffield, Great Barrington, Egremont, Alford, Mount Washington, Monterey, New Marlborough, West Stockbridge and Sandisfield; the district court of Lee exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Sandisfield. — Justice, George R. McCormick. Special Justice, Michael W. Albano. Clerk, James R. Dohoney.

The fourth district court of Berkshire, held at Adams; Adams, Cheshire, Savoy and Windsor; the district court of central Berkshire exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Windsor.— Justice, John A. Barry. Special Justice, Henry W. Kaliss. Clerk, Leonard A. Turgeon.

The district court of Lee, held at Lee; Lee, Stockbridge, Tyringham, Otis, Sandisfield, Lenox and Becket; the district court of southern Berkshire exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Sandisfield and the district court of central Berkshire exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Lenox and Becket. — Justice, John J. Dwyer. Special Justice, James E. Hannon. Clerk, Franklyn Sturgis.

The district court of Williamstown, held at Williamstown; Williamstown and New Ashford. — Justice, Samuel E. Levine. Special Justice, Nyman H. Kolodny. Clerk, Frank A. Agostini.

#### BRISTOL.

- <sup>1</sup> The first district court of Bristol, held at Taunton; Taunton, Rehoboth, Berkley, Dighton, Seekonk, Easton and Raynham.—Justice. Gordon M. Owen. Special Justice, Roger B. Champagne. Clerk, William J. Hansen.
- <sup>2</sup> The second district court of Bristol, held at Fall River; Fall River, Somerset, Swansea, Freetown and Westport; the third district court of Bristol exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Freetown and Westport. Justice, George F. Driscoll. Special Justice, William A. Torphy. Clerk, Thomas E. Kitchen.
- <sup>2</sup> The third district court of Bristol, held at New Bedford; New Bedford, Fairhaven, Acushnet, Dartmouth, Freetown and Westport; the second district court of Bristol exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Freetown and Westport. Justice, Ernest C. Horrocks, Jr. Special Justice, Samuel Barnet. Clerk, H. Ernest Dionne.

<sup>3</sup> The fourth district court of Bristol, held at Attleboro; Attleboro, North Attleborough, Mansfield and Norton. — Justice, Edward A. Lee. Special Justice, Philip Athanas. Clerk, James H. Sullivan.

#### DUKES COUNTY.

The district court of Dukes County, held at Oak Bluffs, Edgartown and Tisbury; Dukes County. — Justice, James A. Boyle. Special Justice, Philip M. Boudreau. Clerk, Thomas A. Teller.

#### ESSEX.

<sup>2</sup> The first district court of Essex, held at Salem; Salem, Beverly, Danvers, Hamilton, Middleton, Topsfield, Wenham and Manchester.

— Justice, Philip J. Durkin. Special Justice, David T. Doyle. Clerk, Leo H. Tracy.

The second district court of Essex, held at Amesbury; Amesbury, Merrimac and Salisbury; the district court of Newburyport exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Salisbury. — Justice, Salvatore Faraci. Special Justice, F. Leslie Viccaro. Clerk, Branny J. Gebala.

The third district court of Essex, held at Ipswich; Ipswich. — Justice, Thomas A. Johnson. Special Justice, Standish Bradford, Sr. Clerk, Arthur K. Ross. Ir.

<sup>2</sup> The central district court of northern Essex, held at Haverhill; Haverhill, Groveland, Georgetown, Boxford and West Newbury; the district court of Newburyport exercising concurrent jurisdiction in West Newbury.—Justice, Arthur A. Thomson. Special Justice, Augustine D. Riley. Clerk, Harvey A. Pothier.

The district court of eastern Essex, held at Gloucester; Gloucester, Rockport and Essex. — Justice, Edward Morley. Special Justice, H. Lawrence Jodrey. Clerk. Harold L. Armstrong.

<sup>2</sup> The district court of southern Essex, held at Lynn; Lynn, Swampscott, Saugus, Marblehead and Nahant. — Justice, William J. Landergan. Special Justice, Israel Cherry. Clerk, Joseph Cole.

<sup>2</sup> The district court of Lawrence, held at Lawrence and Methuen; Lawrence, Andover, North Andover and Methuen. — Justice, John J. Darcy. Special Justice, Paul J. Perocchi. Clerk, Walter A. Griffin.

The district court of Newburyport, held at Newburyport; Newburyport, Newbury, Rowley, Salisbury and West Newbury; the second district court of Essex exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Salisbury and the central district court of northern Essex exercising concurrent jurisdiction in West Newbury. — Justice, A. Vincent Kelleher. Special Justice, Norman Espovich. Clerk, T. Francis Kelleher.

<sup>2</sup>The district court of Peabody, held at Peabody; Peabody and Lynnfield. — Justice, John E. Murphy. Special Justice, Abraham Ankeles. Clerk, Leo F. McGrath.

#### FRANKLIN.

14The district court of Franklin, held at Greenfield, and at Turners Falls in Montague; Franklin county, except Orange, Erving, Warwick, Wendell and New Salem. Sessions may also be held at Shelburne Falls in Shelburne and Buckland at such times and places as the justice of said court may determine. — Justice, Samuel Blassberg. Special Justice, Sidney M. Cooley. Clerk, (vacancy).

The district court of eastern Franklin, held at Orange; Orange, Erving, Warwick, Wendell and New Salem. — Justice, C. Edward Rowe. Special Justice, William Garbose. Clerk, Delbert A. Witty.

#### HAMPDEN.

The district court of eastern Hampden, held at Palmer; Palmer, Brimfield, Hampden, Monson, Holland, Wales and Wilbraham. — Justice, Eileen P. Griffin. Special Justices, Joseph A. Furey, Norman L. Snow. Clerk, E. Donald Riddle.

<sup>2</sup> The district court of western Hampden, held at Westfield and Chester; Westfield, Chester, Granville, Southwick, Russell, Blandford, Tolland and Montgomery, — Justice, Arthur T. Garvey. Special Justice, Andrew Anderson. Clerk, Otto F. Burkhardt.

The district court of Chicopee, held at Chicopee; Chicopee. — Justice, James J. Landers. Special Justice, Herman Ritter. Clerk, John P. Zaremba.

<sup>7</sup>The district court of Holyoke, held at Holyoke; Holyoke.— Justice, Michael J. Donohue. Special Justice, George N. Beauregard. Clerk, Annette C. Grandchamp.

<sup>1</sup> The district court of Springfield, held at Springfield; Springfield, West Springfield, Agawam, Longmeadow, East Longmeadow and Ludlow. — Justices, Charles D. Sloan, William T. Walsh. Special Justices, Edward J. Dobiecki, Socrates Geanacopoulos. Clerk, Edward T. Collins.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

<sup>2</sup> The district court of Hampshire, held at Northampton, Amherst, Cummington, Belchertown, South Hadley, Huntington and Easthampter; Hampshire county, except Ware. — Justice, Charles J. O'Connor. Special Justice, Luke F. Ryan. Clerk, Charles J. Kulikowski.

The district court of eastern Hampshire, held at Ware; Ware. — Justice, Neill W. Schoonmaker. Special Justice, Edwin P. Dunphy. Clerk, Ernest E. Masse.

#### MIDDLESEX.

<sup>2</sup> The district court of central Middlesex, held at Concord; Concord, Acton, Bedford, Carlisle, Lincoln, Maynard, Stow and Lexington. — *Justice*, Otis M. Whitney. *Special Justice*, Maurice McWalter. *Clerk*, Robert S. F. Rhodes.

- <sup>2</sup> The first district court of northern Middlesex, held at Ayer; Ayer, Groton, Pepperell, Townsend, Ashby, Shirley, Westford, Littleton and Boxborough. Justice, David B. Williams. Special Justice, James R. Bakker. Clerk, Mae D. Collicutt.
- <sup>1</sup> The first district court of eastern Middlesex, held at Malden; Malden, Wakefield, Melrose, Everett and Medford. Justices, Lawrence G. Brooks, Louis H. Glaser. Special Justices, Albert E. Morris, Maurice R. Flynn, Jr. Clerk, Michael F. Skerry.
- \*The second district court of eastern Middlesex, held at Waltham; Waltham, Watertown and Weston. Justice, Paul K. Connolly. Special Justice, Frederic A. Crafts. Clerk, John C. Wroe.
- <sup>1</sup> The third district court of eastern Middlesex, held at Cambridge; Cambridge, Arlington and Belmont. Justices, Haven Parker. M. Edward Viola, Lawrence F. Feloney. Special Justices, Harold E. Magnuson, Harry M. Lack, William J. O'Neill. Clerk, Joseph D. Conway.
- 11 The fourth district court of eastern Middlesex, held at Woburn; Woburn, Winchester, Burlington, Wilmington, Stoneham, Reading and North Reading. Justice, Francis P. Cullen. Special Justice, Alfred A. Sartorelli. Clerk, Frederick V. Gilgun.
- <sup>2</sup> The first district court of southern Middlesex, held at Framingham, Framingham, Ashland, Holliston, Sherborn, Sudbury, Wayland and Hopkinton. Justice, Louis W. Farley. Special Justice, Arthur M. Mason. Clerk. Anthony M. Colonna.
- <sup>2</sup> The district court of Lowell, held at Lowell, Lowell, Tewksbury, Billerica, Dracutt, Chelmsford, Dunstable and Tyngsborough. Justice, Elliott T. Cowdrey. Special Justice, Paul R. Fitzgerald. Clerk, Joseph A. Donohoe.
- <sup>6</sup> The district court of Marlborough, held at Marlborough; Marlborough and Hudson. Justice, George E. Dewey. Special Justice, August G. Bonazzoli. Clerk, John F. Gabriel.

The district court of Natick, held at Natick; Natick. — Justice, H. Edward Snow. Special Justice, Thomas F. Quinn. Clerk, Norman S. Trippe.

- <sup>4</sup>The district court of Newton, held at Newton; Newton. Justice, Julian L. Yesley. Special Justice, W. Lloyd Allen. Clerk, Arthur Scipione.
- <sup>2</sup> The district court of Somerville, held at Somerville; Somerville, Justice, Michael DeMarco. Special Justice, Allan R. Kingston. Clerk, Joseph E. Marino.

#### NANTUCKET.

The district court of Nantucket, held at Nantucket; Nantucket county. — Justice, Caroline Leveen. Special Justice, Gardner W. Russell. Clerk, Grace M. Klingelfuss.

#### NORFOLK.

- <sup>2</sup> The district court of northern Norfolk, held at Dedham; Dedham, Dover, Norwood, Westwood, Medfield, Needham and Wellesley. *Justice*, Gilbert W. Cox. *Special Justice*, Daniel H. Rider. *Clerk*, Andrew G. Geishecker.
- <sup>1</sup> The district court of East Norfolk, held at Quincy; Quincy, Randolph, Braintree, Cohasset, Weymouth, Holbrook and Milton; and, in criminal cases, concurrently with the second district court of Plymouth, that part of Scituate described in chapter three hundred and ninety-four of the acts of nineteen hundred and twelve. Arrests and service of process in such cases may be made by an officer qualified to serve criminal process in Cohasset. Justice, Kenneth L. Nash. Special Justices, James A. Mulhall, Gertrude R. Halloran. Clerk, Dennis F. Ryan.
- 12 The district court of southern Norfolk, held at Stoughton and Canton; Stoughton, Canton, Avon and Sharon. — Justice, George A. Sullivan, Jr. Special Justice, Gregory W. Grover. Clerk, Albert A. Ward.
- <sup>1</sup> The district court of western Norfolk, held at Wrentham; Franklin, Walpole, Bellingham, Foxborough, Medway, Millis, Norfolk, Wrentham and Plainville. Justice, Herbert D. Robinson. Special Justice, Ely H. Chayet. Clerk, Richard H. Kannally.
- <sup>1</sup> The municipal court of Brookline, held at Brookline; Brookline. Justice, Martin Colten. Special Justice, Henry P. Crowley. Clerk, Edward R. Fahey.

#### PLYMOUTH.

- <sup>4</sup>The second district court of Plymouth, held at Abington and Hingham; Abington, Hingham, Whitman, Rockland, Hull, Hanover, Scituate, Norwell and Hanson. Justice, Alvin C. Tamkin. Special Justice, Martha Ware. Clerk, Isadore L. Rosenblum.
- <sup>14</sup> The third district court of Plymouth, held at Plymouth; Plymouth, Kingston, Plympton, Pembroke, Duxbury and Marshfield. Justice, George A. White. Special Justice, Hugh R. Maraghy. Clerk, Clara A. Union.

The fourth district court of Plymouth, held at Middleborough and Wareham; Middleborough, Wareham, Lakeville, Marion, Matta-

poisett, Rochester and Carver. — Justice, James J. Bento. Special Justice, James M. Langan. Clerk, Robert D. Kiernan.

<sup>2</sup> The district court of Brockton, held at Brockton; Brockton, Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Halifax and West Bridgewater. — Justice, Anthony Kupka. Special Justice, Ermon L. Markella. Clerk, George N. Covett.

#### SUFFOLK.

\* The municipal court of the city of Boston, held at Boston; wards six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen of Boston as they existed on February first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two; and in criminal cases, concurrently with the municipal courts of the Roxbury and Brighton districts, the second and third district courts of eastern Middlesex, and the district court of Newton, respectively, so much of the Charles river basin, as defined in section two of chapter five hundred and twenty-four of the acts of nineteen hundred and nine, as affected by chapter two hundred and forty-five of the General Acts of nineteen hundred and sixteen, as is within the districts of said courts. - Chief Justice, Elijah Adlow. Justices, Daniel J. Gillen, Joseph Riley, Jacob Lewiton, Elias F. Shamon, Francis X. Morrissey, Theodore A. Glynn, Jr., Harold Wilson Canavan, A. Frank Foster. Special Justices, Vincent Mottola, Thomas W. Hoag, Charles Francis Mahoney, Matthew Brown, Joseph Gorrasi.

Clerk for Civil Business, John E. Hurley. First Assistant, John Stanton Feeney. Assistants, William F. Blakeman, George A. Rochford, Ralph Pullo, Jr., Frank J. Fitzwilliam, George D. Sullivan, Timothy J. Hurley, Philip M. McDavitt, Mary Sullivan, Joseph A. Woods, Peter J. Rogers, James H. Nicholson. Room 374, Old Suffolk County Courthouse.

Clerk for Criminal Business, Daniel J. Lynch. First Assistant Theodore J. Stavredes. Assistants, George W. Herman, Robert E. McDonough, John M. Coyne, Robert E. Block John F. Greene, Joseph L. Kenny, Dominic A. Procopio, John P. McCoole, William J. Tierney. Suffolk County Courthouse.

<sup>2</sup> The municipal court of the Brighton district held at Brighton in Boston; ward twenty-five of Boston as it existed on February first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two. — Justice, Charles J. Artesani. Special Justice, John J. Sullivan. Clerk, Mary C. Daly.

<sup>2</sup> The municipal court of the Charlestown district, held at Charlestown in Boston; wards three, four and five of Boston as they existed on,

February first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two. — Justice, Frank J. Cavanagh. Special Justice, James J. Mellen. Clerk, Jeremiah F. Brennan.

- <sup>2</sup> The district court of Chelsea, held at Chelsea; Chelsea and Revere.

   Justice, John W. MacLeod. Special Justice, Frank D. Crowley.

  Clerk, Stephen J. White.
- <sup>2</sup> The municipal court of the Dorchester district, held at Dorchester in Boston; ward twenty-four of Boston as it existed on February first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two. Justice, Jerome P. Troy. Special Justices, Sadie Lipner Shulman. Clerk. John P. Holland.
- <sup>2</sup> The East Boston district court, held at East Boston in Boston; Winthrop and wards one and two of Boston as they existed on March first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six. Justice, Guy J. Rizzotto. Special Justice, Thomas E. Key. Clerk, John Ligotti.
- <sup>1</sup> The municipal court of the Roxbury district, held at Roxbury in Boston; wards nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two of Boston as they existed on February first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two. Justices, Charles I. Taylor, Elwood S. McKenney. Special Justices, Samuel Eisenstadt, Philip A. Tracy. Clerk, Keesler H. Montgomery.
- <sup>2</sup> The municipal court of the South Boston district, he'd at South Boston in Boston; wards thirteen, fourteen and fifteen of Boston as they existed on February first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two.— *Justice*, Thomas E. Linehan. *Special Justice*, Joseph F. Feeney. *Clerk*, John E. Flaherty.
- <sup>2</sup> The municipal court of the West Roxbury district, held at West Roxbury in Boston; ward twenty-three of Boston as it existed on February first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and the territory comprised within the limits of the former town of Hyde Park which was annexed to Boston by chapters four hundred and sixty-nine and five hundred and eighty-three of the acts of nineteen hundred and eleven.

   Justice, Daniel W. Casey. Special Justice. Frank S. Deland. Clerk, Vincent A. Mannering.

#### WORCESTER.

- <sup>1</sup> The central district court of Worcester, held at Worcester; Worcester, Millbury, Sutton, Auburn, Leicester, Paxton, West Boylston, Holden, Shrewsbury, Rutland, Barre, Princeton and Oakham. Justices, Walter D. Allen. Bruno J. DiCicco, Wesley E. Mellquist. Special Justices, Joseph Goldberg, Lucian A. Manzi, William J. Luby. Clerk, William D. Fleming.
- <sup>2</sup> The first district court of northern Worcester, held at Gardner and Athol; Athol, Gardner, Petersham, Phillipston, Royalston, Temple-

ton, Hubbardston and Westminster. — Justice, M. Alan Moore. Special Justice, A. William Plotkin. Clerk, Thomas J. Carroll.

- 10 The first district court of eastern Worcester, held at Westborough and Grafton; Westborough, Grafton, Southborough and Northborough.

   Justice, Walter J. Moossa. Special Justice, William F. Brewin. Clerk, Charles E. Driscoll.
- The second district court of eastern Worcester, held at Clinton; Clinton, Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Harvard, Lancaster and Sterling. Justice, William P. Constantino. Special Justice, Morris N. Gould. Clerk, Walter E. Stuka.
- \*The first district court of southern Worcester, held at Southbridge and Webster; Southbridge, Webster, Sturbridge, Charlton, Dudley and Oxford. — Justice, J. Arthur Barnes, Jr. Special Justice, Laval J. LeBoeuf. Clerk, Wilfred P. Bazinet.
- The second district court of southern Worcester, held at Blackstone and Uxbridge, and at Northbridge in that part thereof called Whitinsville; Blackstone, Uxbridge, Douglas, Northbridge and Millville.— Justice, Edwin F. McCooey. Special Justice, Maurice E. Fitzgerald. Clerk, Joseph F. Gibney.
- The third district court of southern Worcester, held at Milford, Milford, Mendon, Upton and Hopedale. Justice, William P. DiVitto. Special Justice, Gordon A. Shaw. Clerk, William A. Murray, Jr.

The district court of western Worcester, held at East Brookfield; East Brookfield, Brookfield, Spencer, North Brookfield, West Brookfield, Warren, Hardwick and New Braintree. Said court may adjourn to any town within its district other than East Brookfield whenever the public convenience seems to the presiding justice to render such adjournment expedient. — Justice, Robert N. Scola. Special Justice, Albert E. Maykel. Clerk, John H. Campbell.

<sup>1</sup>The district court of Fitchburg, held at Fitchburg; Fitchburg, Ashburnham and Lunenburg. — Justice, Everett H. Dudley. Special Justice, Thomas M. Dooling. Clerk, Paul F. San Clemente.

The district court of Leominster, held at Leominster; Leominster. — Justice, Richard Comerford. Special Justice, Charles D. Bent. Clerk, William P. Silvia.

The district court of Winchendon, held at Winchendon; Winchendon. — Justice, Arthur F. Evans. Special Justices, Harry C. Hayes, Harry D. Penan. Clerk, Clayton V. Waite.

#### DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

[Elected by the several Districts for the term of four years, ending January, 1971.]

NORTHERN DISTRICT (Middlesex County). — John J. Droney, Cambridge. Assistant District Attorney, John J. Irwin, Jr., Medford. Assistant District Attorneys, Ruth I. Abrams, Cambridge; Aaron K. Bikofsky, Framingham; Michael J. Clouse, Jr., Framingham; Dante J. DeMichaels, Medford; Richard S. Kelley, Belmont; Joseph J. Sasso, Everett; Paul D'Agostino, Melrose; Francis K. Monarski, Lowell; Barry M. Hight, Watertown; Ralph F. Champa, Jr., Medford; Paul Morais, Tewksbury; Foster Furcolo, Newton; John F. Kelley, Cambridge. Executive Assistant, Joseph D. Neylon, Stoneham.

EASTERN DISTRICT (Essex County). — John P. S. Burke, Lawrence. Assistants, John J. Jennings, Salem; Howard J. Camuso, Methuen; Peter F. Brady, Lynnfield; Jason C. Primack, Haverhill; John N. Nestor, Lynn; Joseph David Casey, Lynn; Peter J. Cahill, Gloucester.

NORFOLK DISTRICT (Norfolk County). — George G. Burke, Quincy. Assistants, Richard W. Barry, Quincy; Richard W. Murphy, Canton; Joseph P. Hurley, Braintree; James M. Collins, Jr., Quincy. Special Assistant, Herbert Abrams, Brookline.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT (Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes and Nantucket Counties). — Edmund Dinis, New Bedford. Assistants, Peter B. Gay, Taunton; Joseph P. Harrington, New Bedford; Roger F. Sullivan, Fall River; L. Barry Tinkoff, Fall River; Francis W. Keating, Falmouth; Armand Fernades, New Bedford.

MIDDLE DISTRICT (Worcester County). — William T. Buckley, Worcester, Assistants, John F. Driscoll, Worcester; Manuel Morse, Worcester; Stanley J. Jablonski, Worcester; Anthony N. Compagnone, Milford: Lawrence S. O'Connor, Worcester; John M. O'Connor, Fitchburg; Dermot J. Meagher, Worcester; James P. Donohue, Clinton.

WESTERN DISTRICT (Hampden and Berkshire Counties). — Matthew J. Ryan, Jr., Springfield. Assistants, Leonard E. Gibbons, Holyoke; William R. Flynn, Pittsfield; Raymond J. Rosa, West Springfield; Emil Ober, Adams; Seymour B. Harris, Springfield.

NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT (Hampshire and Franklin Counties). — Sanford Keedy, Amherst. Assistants, Oscar Grife, Northampton, Stanley L. Cummings, Greenfield.

PLYMOUTH DISTRICT (Plymouth County). — John R. Wheatley, Abington. Assistants, Robert L. Anderson, Middleborough; A. Stanley Littlefield, Rockland; Philip S. Cronin, Kingston; John Clark Wheatley, Elmwood.

SUFFOLK DISTRICT. — Garrett H. Byrne, Boston. Assistants, Ralph S. Bernard, Lawrence L. Cameron, William A. Doherty, William J. Doyle, James E. Foley, Newman A. Flanagan, John T. Gaffney, Hyman F. Goldman, Joseph A. Laurano, John F. McAuliffe, Joseph A. McDonough, Manuel V. McKenney, John C. Mahoney, Joseph A. Melley, Angelo Morello, John F. Mulhern, Gerald F. Muldoon, Thomas J. Mundy, Jr., Daniel J. Murphy, Joseph R. Nolan, John A. Pino, Wilbur L. Powers, Murray P. Reiser, Robert Snider, Walter E. Steele, James F. Sullivan, Jack I. Zalkind. Executive Secretary, George E. McGunigle. Room 627, New Sulfolk County Courthouse.

# STATE DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS



# DEPARTMENTS, DIVISIONS, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, ETC.

\*Chairman designated by the Governor.

\*\*Chairman designated by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council. (Ch. 740, Acts of 1964.)

\*\*\*Governor sha!! designate one of Governor's appointees as Chairman who shall serve during his term of office.

\*\*\*\*Governor designates Chairman for term.

†Chairman designated by Governor from the Trustees of the General Insurance Guaranty Fund for the term appointed as trustee. Chairman is Commissioner of Savings Bank Life Insurance.

††† Chairman designated for term of five years.

[Governor's appointees corrected to August 10, 1967.]

Administration and Finance, Executive Office for (under the Governor and Council).

[General Laws, Chapter 7.]

Commissioner of Administration, Anthony P. DeFalco, Needham. Room 312, State House.

First Deputy Commissioner of Administration, Herman V. LaMark. Stoneham. Room 312, State House.

Assistants to the Commissioner of Administration: Walter R. Baylies, Taunton, and Jereiniah D. Crowley, Boston. Room 312, State House. Deputy Commissioner and Comptroller, M. Joseph Stacey, Worcester,

Deputy Commissioner and Comprotter, M. Joseph Stacey, Worcester, 1968. Deputies, John A. Ronan, Milton; Thomas J. Sullivan, Boston. Room 109, State House.

Deputy Commissioner and State Purchasing Agent, Alfred C. Holland, Boston, 1970. Deputy State Purchasing Agent, Edward R. Dickhaut, Belmont. Assistant to State Purchasing Agent, Charles J. Hamilton, Boston. Room 33, State House.

Fiscal Affairs Division. Deputy Commissioner for Fiscal Affairs. Charles E. Shepard, Warren, Room 410, State House.

Budget Bureau, Edwin T. Hebert (Director), Needham; John W. Dacey (Deputy Director), Waban. Room 410, State House.

Bureau of Hospital Costs and Finances, Theodore W. Fabisak (Director), Bourne (Sagamore Beach). 20 Beacon Street, Boston.

Bureau of Personnel, (vacancy) (Director). James G. Walsh (Deputy), Boston. Room 413, State House.

Management Bureau, James R. McPherson (Director), Beverly. Room 312, State House.

Central Services Division, Deputy Commissioner for Central Services, (vacancy). Room 312, State House.

Bureau of Building Construction, Horace M. Chase (Director), Stone-ham. 38 Chauncy Street, Boston.

Bureau of State Buildings, George A. Luciano (State Superintendent of Buildings), Stoughton. Anthony J. Puleo (Assistant Superintendent), Woburn. Room 123, State House.

Counsel to the Commissioner of Administration, David Hays, Waltham. Room 312. State House.

Coordinator of Intergovernmental Relations, Aloysius Kerns, Fall River. Room 312, State House.

Director of Program Planning and Research, (vacancy). Room 312, State House.

State House Physician, Dr. Milton Levine, Revere. Room 277, State House.

### ADVISORY COMMITTEE, BUREAU OF HOSPITAL COSTS AND FINANCES.

### [General Laws, Chapter 7, § 6D.]

James H. Sullivan, Attleboro, 1968: Elizabeth Canning, Topsfield, 1968; Rt. Rev. Msgr. Augustine C. Dalton, Boston, 1969; John T. Dunlop, Belmont, 1969; Carl J. Gilbert (*Chairman*), Dover, 1970; Modest Mele, Everett, 1970; Robert F. Ott, Boston, 1971. 20 Beacon Street, Boston.

Advisory Standardization Board, State Purchasing Agent (Chairman) and representatives of the several state departments, offices and commissions.

### Advisory Council on Home and Family.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 151-153.]

Terms concurrent with the Governor, Rt. Rev. Joseph T. Alves (Chairman), Boston; Richard J. Condon, Boston; Marie W. Kargman, Belmont; John M. Mogey, Brookline; David S. Nelson, Boston; Robert Ott, Boston; Rev. F. Nelson Schlegel, Waltham; Ex-officis, Commissioners of Mental Health and Public Health.

#### \* AGING, COMMISSION ON.

### [General Laws, Chapter 6, § 73.]

Appointed by the Governor, Rt. Rev. Joseph T. Alves (Chairman), Boston, 1968; George Swartz, Brookline, 1968; Sidney Cohen, Brookline, 1969; Dr. Robert Morris, Lexington, 1970. Executive Secretary, John T. Sweeney, Reading. Administrative Assistant, Richard D. Higgins, Salem. 19 Milk Street, Boston.

Other members, Commissioners of Education, Public Health, Mental Health, Public Welfare, Labor and Industries.

# AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF. [General Laws, Chapter 20.]

Commissioner of Agriculture, Charles H. McNamara, Stoughton, 1969; Assistant Commissioner, Myron A. Maiewski, Whately. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Board of Agriculture, Howard H. Murphy, Walpole, 1967; Donald L. Crooks, North Brookfield, 1968; John Prentice, Plymouth, 1969; Stephen Tavilla, Lexington, 1970; Antone L. Rose, Taunton, 1971, Earle P. Parsons, Hadley, 1972; Tony Andrews, E. Falmouth, 1973.

Division of Dairying and Animal Husbandry, J. Peter Griffin (Director), Boston. 100 Cambridge Street.

Division of Livestock Disease Control, Edward M. Dwyer (Director), Weymouth. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Division of Markets, Nathaniel Tilden (Director), Scituate; John J. Fitzgerald (Assistant Director), Fall River. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Division of Milk Control, Jerry Bond, Jr. (Director), Needham. Secretary, George W. Killion, Boston. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston. Division of Plant Pest Control, Peter C. Kuzmiski (Director), Randolph. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Division of Fairs, E. Gerry Mansfield, (Director), Peabody. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Apiary Inspection, Milo R. Bacon (Chief Apiary Inspector), Norwood. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Farm Aid Bureau for Veterans, John J. McColgan (Senior Attorney), Boston. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Division of Poultry, Charles F. Shelnut (Director), Somerville. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Also see Milk Control Commission; Milk Regulation Board; State Reclamation Board; State Soil Conservation Committee.

# \*Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission. [General Laws, Chapter 6. §§ 43-45.]

Quintin J. Cristy (*Chairman*), Shrewsbury, 1968; Vincent R. Caroleo, Agawam, 1969; A. Ernest Zangrilli, Somerville, 1970.

Acting Executive Secretary, James P. Riley, Boston. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

THE AMERICAN LEGION, DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS, INC. Headquarters, Room 159, State House.

AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II (AMVETS).

Headquarters. Department of Massachusetts. Room 213C. State House.

### \*\* Appellate Tax Board.

[General Laws, Chapter 58A.]

Daniel E. McLean (Chairman), Beverly, 1973; Christopher N. Pilavis, Medford, 1969; George F. McMahon, Boston, 1970; Peter J. Allen, Boston, 1971; Ernest W. Ricker, Quincy, 1972. Clerk, David R. Nagle, Saugus. Senior Attorney, Francis X. Ahearn, Boston. Attorneys, Anthony Mosca, Watertown; Robert M. Murphy, Westwood. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

### Apprenticeship Council (Department of Labor and Industries).

#### [General Laws, Chapter 23, §§ 11E-11L.]

Appointed by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries, Harry F. Howard (Chairman) (representing the employers), Norwood, 1967; Walter J. Ryan (representing the employers), Boston, 1968; Leonard Young (representing the employers), Newton, 1968; Joel B. Leighton (representing the employers), Arlington, 1969; David P. McSweeney (representing the employees), Boston, 1969; Eugene Samulski (representing the employees), Weymouth, 1970. Director of the Division of Employment Security, ex officio: Director of the Division of Vocational Education in the Department of Education, ex officio. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

# ARCHITECTS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 44A-44D.]

Frank M. Mahoney (*Chairman*), Northampton, 1968; William A. Halsey, Brookline, 1969; Carney Goldberg (*Secretary*), Brookline, 1970; Douglas Cole Smith, Newton, 1971; John R. Hellman, Falmouth, 1972. Room 34, State House.

#### ARMORY COMMISSION.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 18; Acts 1937, 300.]

The Adjutant General of Massachusetts (Chairman); State Quartermaster; Commanding General, 26th Infantry Division, Massachusetts National Guard. 905 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, 15.

# ART COMMISSION FOR THE COMMONWEALTH. [General Laws, Chapter 6, § 19.]

Philip W. Bourne, Beverly, 1970; Sidney N. Shurcliff, Boston, 1970; Gardner Cox, Cambridge, 1970; Perry T. Rathbone, Cambridge, 1970; Ralph Tedeschi, Norwell, 1970.

### Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission.

[Acts 1941, 489; 1945, 30.]

Commissioners, Salvatore J. Favazza, Gloucester, 1968; Robert L. Yasi, Swampscott (Commissioner of National Resources); Senator Stanley J. Zarod of Springfield (Designated by Commission on Interstate Co-operation).

# BALLOT LAW COMMISSION, STATE AND VOTING MACHINE EXAMINERS, STATE BOARD OF.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 29.]

Joseph J. Shannon, Danvers, 1967; Joseph Glazier, Chelsea, 1968; Everett S. Stivers (*Chairman*), Holbrook, 1969.

### BANK INCORPORATION, BOARD OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

[General Laws, Chapter 26, § 5.]

The Commissioner of Banks; the Treasurer and Receiver-General; the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. *Clerk*, William P. Morrissey, West Roxbury. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

### BANKING AND INSURANCE, DEPARTMENT OF.

[General Laws, Chapter 26.]

See Banks and Loan Agencies, Division of; Fire Insurance Rates. Board of Appeal on; General Insurance Guaranty Fund; Insurance, Division of; Savings Bank Life Insurance, Division of.

### BANES AND LOAN AGENCIES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

### [General Laws, Chapter 26.]

Commissioner of Banks, Freyda P. Koplow, Brookline, 1969. Deputy Commissioner of Banks, William P. Morrissey, West Roxbury. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Chief Director of Bank Examinations, Arthur B. Malone, Chelsea.

Division of Trust Companies (Director of Examinations), Edward R. Brady, Brighton. (Assistant Director of Examinations), Laurie A. Ebacher, Amesbury.

Division of Savings Banks (Director of Examinations), Aldei C. Bourgeois, Lowell. (Assistant Director of Examinations), Francis D. Crimmins, South Boston.

Division of Co-operative Banks (Director of Examinations), David J. Coleman, Milton. (Assistant Director of Examinations), Robert L. Lyons, Woburn.

Division of Credit Unions (Director of Examinations), Paul Donovan, Brighton. (Assistant Director of Examinations), Edward J. Odell, Natick.

Bank Investment Supervisor, John W. Gorman, Jamaica Plain.

Supervisor of Loan Agencies, William P. Browne, Dedham. (Assistant Supervisor and Rate Analyst) Robert S. Leadbetter, Weymouth.

Small Loans Regulatory Board, Freyda P. Koplow (Commissioner of Banks), Brookline; Robert Q. Crane (Treasurer and Receiver General), Wellesley; Cleo F. Jaillet, (Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation), Newton; William P. Morrissey (Clerk of Board of Bank Incorporation), West Roxbury; (vacancy); John J. Cotter (representing organized labor), Milton. Terms concurrent with the Governor.

Deputy Commissioner of Banks and General Counsel, John P. Clair, Winchester.

Attorney, Robert F. Lovett, Wayland.

BARBERS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 39-41.]

Louis A. Sisca (Chairman), Fall River, 1968; Camille A. Paulin, Turners Falls, 1969; Frank R. Fulginiti, Belmont, 1970. (Secretary) Anthony J. Bellio, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

BAR EXAMINERS, BOARD OF (APPOINTED BY THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT).

[General Laws, Chapter 221.]

Walter Powers (Chairman), Boston (77 Franklin Street, Boston); Robert W. Meserve (Secretary), Waltham; Fredric S. O'Brien, Andover; Stanley B. Milton, Worcester; Milton J. Donovan, Springfield. Executive Secretary, Ellen E. Sterritt, 77 Franklin St., Boston.

# Blind, Massachusetts Commission for the. [General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 129-150.]

Commissioner, John F. Mungovan, Milton, 1971. Advisory Board, Gregory B. Khachadoorian, Arlington, 1967; Nathan L. Shapiro, Randolph, 1968; Dace Moore, Braintree, 1969; George Alevizos, Boston, 1970; Edward J. Waterhouse, Watertown, 1971. 39 Boylston Street, Boston.

BOILER RULES, BOARD OF (APPOINTED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY).

[General Laws, Chapter 22, § 10.]

Thomas Dickson (Supervising District Engineering Inspector), Dorchester (Chairman). Edmund J. Sullivan, Taunton (representing operating engineers), 1967; John I. Lynch, Winchester (representing boilermanufacturing interests), 1968; Robert E. Hubbell, Cohasset (representing boiler insurance interests), 1969; Willard F. Whitman, Belmont (representing boiler-using interests), 1969. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Roston.

# \* Boston, Finance Commission of the City of. [Acts of 1909, Chapter 486.]

Roger J. Abizaid, M.D., Boston, 1967; Joseph P. McNamara, Boston, 1968; George E. Berkley, Boston, 1969; John Larkin Thompson (Chairman), Boston, 1970; Russell S. Codman, Jr., Boston, 1971. Executive Secretary, Thomas J. Murphy, Cambridge. 24 School Street (Rooms 703-707), Boston.

\* Boston, Licensing Board for the City of.

[Acts 1906, 291; 1935, 355; 1945, 305; 1950, 403; 1955, 62.]

Clarence R. Elam, Boston (*Chairman*), 1968; Albert L. O'Neil, Boston, 1970; John J. Callahan, Boston, 1972. Secretary, Edwin J. Thomas, Boston. 24 Province Street, Boston.

### \* Boston Arena Authority. [Acts 1953, Chapter 669.]

Eugene J. Durgin (Vice Chairman), Milton, 1968; James M. Lombard, Dedham, 1969; John P. Chase (Chairman), Dover, 1970; Steven V. Ladas, Boston, 1971. Commissioner, Metropolitan District Commission (ex officio). General Manager, Joseph C. Tomasello, 238 St. Botolph Street, Boston.

### Boston Metropolitan District. [Acts 1929, 383; 1932, 147; 1953, 473.]

Trustees appointed by the Governor, Henry G. Gomperts (Chairman), Boston, 1967; Vernon B. Hitchins, Dedham, 1969; William C. Hogan, Jr., Cambridge, 1971; William H. Reardon, Jr. (Treasurer), Cambridge, 1973. Trustee appointed by the Mayor of Boston, Charles A. Birmingham (Clerk), Boston, 1967. 73 Tremont Street, Boston.

### \* Boxers' Fund Board.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 99.]

Harry E. Nyman (Chairman), Chelsea, 1968; Edward H. Milson, Boston, 1969; Philip P. Panzero, Worcester, 1970. Ex Officio: — Commissioner of Public Safety, State Treasurer and Receiver General. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

BUILDINGS, STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF ("CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF THE STATE HOUSE", ETC.).

[General Laws, Chapter 8.]

Superintendent, George A. Luciano, Stoughton. Assistant Superintendent, Anthony J. Puelo, Woburn. Room 123, State House.

BOARD OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANCY, DIVISION OF REGISTRATION OF, (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 33-35.]

William F. Di Pesa (*Chairman*), Milton, 1967; Rocco J. Antonell<sup>†</sup> (*Secretary*), Somerville, 1968; Theodore S. Samet, Newton, 1969; Edward J. McDevitt, Winchester, 1970; Ernest A. Berg, Longmeadow, 1971. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

# \*CHELSEA, BOARD OF EXCISE FOR THE CITY OF. [Special Acts 1916, Chapter 310.]

Hyman Pike (Chairman), Chelsea, 1970; Harry W. Dingwell (Commissioner), Chelsea, 1968; Francis Orluk (Commissioner), Chelsea, 1969. Clerk, Frank E. Milley, City Hall, Chelsea.

CHIROPODY (PODIATRY), BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, § § 12A-12C.]

Joseph B. Addante, Fitchburg, 1967; Humphrey L. McCarthy, Boston, 1968; Hammond I. Bender (Secretary), Fall River, 1969; Robert A. Smith (Chairman), Lawrence, 1970; Charles H. Thorner, Quincy, 1971. Room 1514, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

### CIVIL DEFENSE AGENCY. [Acts 1950, Chapter 639.]

Allan R. Zenowitz, Great Barrington, Director of Civil Defense and Emergency Planning. 400 Worcester Road, Framingham.

# CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF. [General Laws, Chapter 13.]

\*Commissioners of Civil Service, Hugh Morton (Chairman), Fall River, 1970; Joseph M. Duffy, Clinton, 1968; Helen C. Mitchell, Fall River, 1969; Aaron Feinberg, Brookline, 1971; Ernest N. LaFlamme, Jr., Chicopee, 1972. Acting Director of Civil Service, Mabel A. Campbell. Room 148, State House.

Division of Registration, Helen C. Sullivan, Milton, 1969 (Director of Registration). Administrative Assistant to Director, Lillian M. Wait, Cambridge. Room 1520, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

See Architects, Board of Registration of; Barbers, Board of Registration of; Public Accountancy, Board of; Chiropody (Podiatry), Board of Registration in; Dental Examiners, Board of; Dispensing Opticians, Board of Registration of; Electricians, State Examiners of; Electrologists, Board of Registration of; Embalming and Funeral Directing, Board of Registration in; Hairdressers, Board of Registration of; Medicine, Board of Registration in; Nursing, Board of Registration in; Optometry, Board of Registration in; Pharmacy, Board of Registration in; Plumbers, State Examiners of; Professional Engineers and of Land Surveyors, Board of Registration of; Radio and Television Technicians, Board of Registration of; Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen, Board of Registration of; Sanitarians, Board of Registration of; Veterinary Medicine, Board of Registration in.

# COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF. [General Laws, Chapter 23A.]

Commissioner of Commerce and Development, Theodore W. Schulenberg. Dedham; Deputy Commissioner, Division of Economic Development, William J. Sugrue, Needham; Deputy Commissioner, Division of Housing, Julius J. Sofinowski, Williamsburg; Deputy Commissioner, Division of Urban Renewal, Julian D. Steele, West Newbury; Division of Tourism, Lawrence J. Flynn, Wellesley; Assistant to the Commissioner, Daniel P. McGillicuddy, Boston; Division of Planning, (vacancy). 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Directors: Harry Hartog, Sharon, Bureau of Administration; Ernest Lucci, Stoneham, Bureau of Vacation-Travel; Roger Jewett, Williamstown, Bureau of Economic Development; Frederick Fallon, Reading, Bureau of Planning Assistance; Regis Harrington, Boston, Bureau of

Area Planning; William Tsaffaras, Lowell, Bureau of Research; Marcia Memmott, Salem, Bureau of Women; Leon White, Milton, New York Office; Edward Power, Boston, Bureau of Property Management Services (Division of Housing); Sylvester Silvia, New Bedford, Bureau of Project Development Services (Division of Housing); John J. Carney, Boston, Bureau of Community Projects (Division of Urban Renewal); Edward Mangini, Revere, Bureau of Financial Assistance (Division of Urban Renewal); Bureau of Construction Services (Division of Housing), (vacancy). 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

# Comptroller's Division (of the Executive Office for Administration and Finance).

#### [General Laws, Chapter 7.]

Comptroller, M. Joseph Stacey, Worcester, 1968. Deputies, John A. Ronan, Milton; Thomas J. Sullivan, Boston. Room 109, State House.

# CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY FLOOD CONTROL COMMISSION. [Acts 1951, Chapter 692; 1958, 351.]

Appointed by the Governor, Nathan Tufts, Greenfield, 1969; Director, Division of Waterways, Department of Public Works; Chairman, Water Resources Commission.

#### CONSUMERS' COUNCIL.

### [General Laws, Chapter 6, § 115.]

Dr. Edward R. Willett (Chairman), Adelaide B. Ball, Newton; Frank K. Hirons, Gardner; Eunice P. Howe, Esq., Brookline; Muriel R. Klein, West Springfield; Helen Tafe O'Donnell, Milton; Dr. Daniel Ounjian, Medford; Dr. Richard S. Weckstein, Waltham. Executive Secretary, Dermot P. Shea. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Ex Officiis Members: The Attorney General, The Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, The Commissioner of Banks, The Commissioner of Insurance and The Commissioner of Labor and Industries.

# CORPORATIONS AND TAXATION, DEPARTMENT OF. [General Laws, Chapter 14.]

\* State Tax Commission, Leo E. Diehl (Member), Associate Commissioner, Belmont, 1969; Cleo F. Jaillet (Chairman), Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, Newton, 1971; Donald T. Wood (Member), Associate Commissioner, 1973; Lawrence H. Davis, Executive Assistant to the State Tax Commission, Everett. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston, 8th Floor. Michael A. Porrazzo, Legislative Assistant, Boston, Room 252, State House.

Division of Administrative Services, Cleo F. Jaillet, Commissioner.

Deputy Commissioners of Corporations and Taxation, Owen L. Clarke, Bureau of Planning and Research, Boston; Alexander W. Terzis, Bureau of Analysis and Processing, Belmont.

Bureau of Administrative Services, Robert C. M. Mulcahy (Chief of Bureau), Watertown.

Bureau of Analysis and Processing, Alexander W. Terzis (Deputy Commissioner), Belmont.

Legal Bureau, Abraham I. Zimon (Chief of Bureau and Tax Counsel), Boston.

Bureau of Planning and Research, Owen L. Clarke (Deputy Commissioner), Boston; Daniel B. Breen (Chief of Bureau), North Andover, Bureau of Public Relations and Information, Neil P. Shea (Deputy Chief of Bureau), Melrose.

Division of State Taxes, Leo E. Diehl, Associate Commissioner.

Bureau of Collections, Edward J. Fitzgerald (Chief of Bureau), Needham.

Bureau of Corporations, David L. Burke (Chief of Bureau), Belmont. Bureau of District Offices, John J. Reardon (Chief of Bureau), Boston. Bureau of Excises, Stephen S. Higgins (Chief of Bureau), Quincy.

Income Tax Bureau, Joseph M. Quinn (Chief of Bureau), Wollaston. Inheritance Tax Bureau, George Luftman (Chief of Bureau), Boston. Bureau of Special Investigations, Thomas A. McDonough (Chief of Bureau), Scituate.

Division of Local Finances, Donald T. Wood, Associate Commissioner.

Bureau of Accounts, Arthur H. MacKinnon (Director of Accounts),
Brookline.

Bureau of Local Assessment, Edmund W. Giblin (Chief of Bureau), Boston.

Bureau of Local Taxation, John J. Falvey (Chief of Bureau), Holyoke.

### See also Appellate Tax Board.

CORPORATION DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMON-WEALTH.

Director. Theodore V. Anzalone. Corporations filings and records, Room 130, State House.

# Correction, Department of. [General Laws, Chapter 27.]

Commissioner of Correction, John A. Gavin, Belmont, 1968. Deputy Commissioners, Robert J. Moore, Medford; John J. Fitzpatrick, Westwood; John A. Chmielinski, Dedham. Secretary to Commissioner, Dorothy K. Hartwell, Boston. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

\* Advisory Committee on Correction, ex officio members, Commissioner of Correction; Chairman of the Parole Board; Commissioner of Probation. Governor's appointees, James A. Broyer, Boston, 1969; John L. McCrea, Brookline, 1969; Ray G. Goodman, Newton, 1969; Franklin N. Flaschner, Newton, 1967; John D. Courtney, Jr., Pittsfield, 1967; Adelaide C. Hill, Watertown, 1967; Monsignor Robert J. White (Chairman), Old Orchard, Maine, 1968; Donald P. Tulloch, Barnstable, 1968; Angelo Musto, Boston, 1968.

See Parole Board.

Dental Examiners, Board of (Department of Civil Service and Registration).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 19-21.]

George A. Kentros, Worcester, 1972; Patrick J. Foley (Secretary), Boston, 1968; Edward C. Starosta (Chairman), Webster, 1969; Edward C. Maloof, Newton, 1970; Ivor P. Muzzey, Athol, 1971. Room 1514, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

DESIGNER SELECTION BOARD.

[General Laws, Chapter 7, § 30B.]

Philip W. Bourne, Beverly, 1967; Robert L. Meserve, Reading, 1967; Walter H. Pulsifer, Jr., Abington, 1968; Earle F. Littleton, (Chairman), Winchester, 1968; Stanley Porter, Lincoln, 1968; Exofficio, Director of Building Construction. Executive Secretary. Frederick J. Kussman, Quincy.

#### DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS.

Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts. Room 518, State House.

DISPENSING OPTICIANS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 48-50.]

Arthur S. Kelley (*Chairman*), Lynn, 1972; Rizieri A. Camilloni, Southbridge, 1968; Dr. Gordon W. Reynolds, Stoneham, 1969; Ralph J. Rubinoff (*Secretary*), Newton, 1970; Dr. Charles W. Holden, Melrose, 1971. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

BOARD OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS TO THE GOVERNOR.
[General Laws, Chapter 7, § 37.]

Anghel N. Rugina (Chairman), Jamaica Plain; Paul W. Cherington Cambridge; (vacancy). 15 School Street, Boston.

Education, Department of. [General Laws. Chapter 15.]

(For Schools under this Department see page 450.)

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

Norman S. Rabb (Chairman), W. Newton, 1971; Hazen H. Ayer, Winchester, 1967; Walter J. Ryan, Boston, 1967; Philip C. Beals, Southborough, 1968; Shirley Lewis, Taunton, 1968; Paul Parks, Boston, 1969; John L. Sprague, Williamstown, 1969; Nina E. Scarito, Methuen, 1970; Lucy W. Benson, Amherst, 1970. Director of Research, William C. Gaige.

Commissioner of Education, Owen B. Kiernan, Milton.

Deputy Commissioner of Education, Thomas J. Curtin, Nahant.

General Counsel, William J. Wallace, Ipswich.

Board of Education — Matthew Stepanski, Worcester, 1968; Joseph G. Weisberg, Brookline, 1968; Allan R. Finlay, Wayland, 1969; William G. Saltonstall, (Chairman), Marion, 1969; Mrs. Rae Cecilia Kipp, (Vice Chairman), Lexington, 1970; Joseph A. Salerno, Concord, 1970; John S. Sullivan, Andover, 1971; Richard L. Banks, Roxbury, 1971; Mrs. Dorothy M. Robinson, Longmeadow, 1971; William H. Gassett, North Quincy, 1972; Walter N. Borg, South Egremont, 1972. Commissioner Owen B. Kiernan, (Secretary); Ex Officio — Richard M. Millard Chancellor, Board of Higher Education; Ex Officio — William C. Gaige, Director of Research, Advisory Council on Education.

Division of Administration and Personnel, Douglas A. Chandler, North Andover, (Associate Commissioner), 182 Tremont Street, Boston. Bureau of Teacher Certification and Placement, John P. McGrail (Director), 182 Tremont Street, Boston.

Teachers' Retirement Board, Ex Officio, Owen B. Kiernan (Chairman), Commissioner of Education; Raymond W. Eldridge, Brookline, 1969; Helen N. Theinert, Springfield, 1970; Executive Secretary, Joseph B. Carroll, Winthrop, 182 Tremont Street, Boston.

Division of Curriculum and Instruction, John J. O'Neill, Brookline (Associate Commissioner), 182 Tremont Street, Boston.

Bureau of Adult Education and Extended Services, Frederick A. Small (Director), 182 Tremont Street, Boston.

Bureau of Civic Education, Lawrence M. Bongiovani (Director), 182 Tremont Street, Boston.

Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education, Joseph E. Killory (Director, — on leave of absence); Lawrence M. Bongiovani (Acting Director), 182 Tremont Street, Boston.

Bureau of Library Extension, V. Genevieve Galick (Director and Compact Administrator); Alice M. Cahill (Assistant Director). Board

of Library Commissioners Richard J. Sullivan (Chairman), Reading, 1968; Mrs. Amy Bess Miller, Pittsfield, 1968; Mrs. Lydia Goodue (Secretary), Wellesley Hills, 1969; James F. Francis, New Bedford, 1970; Forest W. Seymour, Worcester, 1971. 648 Beacon Street, Boston.

Bureau of Special Education, William A. Philbrick, Jr. (Director), 182 Tremont Street, Boston.

Bureau of Vocational Education, Walter J. Markham (Director); John F. Shea (Assistant Director), 182 Tremont Street, Boston.

Division of Research and Development, James F. Baker, Boston (Assistant Commissioner), Olympia Ave., Woburn,

Bureau of Research and Statistics, Raymond S. Dower, Jr. (Director), Olympia Ave., Woburn.

Division of School Facilities and Related Services, George J. Collins, Boston (Assistant Commissioner), 182 Tremont Street, Boston.

Bureau of School Building Assistance, Simeon J. Domas (Administrator), 182 Tremont Street, Boston.

Office of School Lunch Programs, John C. Stalker (Director); Thomas B. Donoghue (Assistant Director), 182 Tremont Street, Boston. Division of State and Federal Assistance, Everett G. Thistle, Tewksbury (Assistant Commissioner), 182 Tremont Street, Boston.

# Advisory Commission on Academically Talented Pupils. [General Laws, Chapter 15, § 6C.]

Donald R. Nickerson (Chairman). Cambridge, 1967; Thomas F. O'Brien, Somerville, 1967; Theodore Herberg, Pittsfield, 1967; Margaret M. Callahan, Boston, 1967; Sumner Gerstein, Boston, 1967; Vincent L. Hawes, Peabody, 1967; Otty Norwood, Weston, 1967; Shirley R. Lewis, Taunton, 1968; Billie K. Press, Cambridge, 1968; Mercia C. Pike, Malden, 1968; Mary E. McManamy, Amherst, 1968. 182 Tremont Street, Boston.

# Advisory Commission for Disadvantaged Children. [Chapter 650, Acts of 1964.]

Ex Officiis Members; Owen B. Kiernan (Chairman), Commissioner of Education; Robert F. Ott, Commissioner of Public Welfare; John D. Coughlin, Director of the Division of Youth Service; Martha M. Eliot, M.D. Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Children and Youth; and Joyce O'Connor, Milton, 1967; Eleanor F. Maloy, Boston, 1967; Edward J. Burton, Framingham, 1967; Melvin H. King, Boston, 1967. 182 Tremont Street, Boston.

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION.
[Chapter 567, Acts of 1960.]
(General Laws, Chapter 71, § 13f.)

William M. Powers (Chairman), Needham, 1969; Thomas J. Curtin, Nahant, 1967 (Deputy Commissioner of Education); Hart Fessenden, Newton, 1967; Horace W. Hewlett, Amherst, 1967; William J. Cunningham, Boston, 1968; Rt. Rev. Msgr. Albert W. Low, Boston, 1968; William F. Young, Braintree, 1968; Norman Harris, Needham, 1969; Robert J. McCartney, Amherst, Robert D. Russell, Longmeadow, 1970; Alfred A. Maffeo, Natick, 1970; Lamont L. Thompson, Boston, 1970; Lauriston Ward, Jr. (Executive Director of the 21 Inch Classroom); Linda Cherin (Assistant Director). 120 Boylston Street, Boston.

# HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES COMMISSION. [Chapter 388, Acts of 1962.]

Ex Officiis members: Owen B. Kiernan, Commissioner of Education; John W. Lederle, President, University of Massachusetts; Martin J. Lydon, President, Lowell Technological Institute; Joseph L. Driscoll, President, Southeastern Massachusetts Technological Institute; Kenneth R. Fox, Chairman, Board of Trustees of State Colleges; Theodore Chase, Chairman, Board of Regional Community Colleges. Appointed by the Governor: General Harry P. Storke, Worcester (representing private technological institutes), 1969; Louis J. Dunham, Stoughton (representing private two-year technical colleges or institutes), 1969; Thomas C. Mendenhall, Northampton (representing private women's colleges), 1969; Very Rev. Michael P. Walsh, S.J., Chestnut Hill (representing private sectarian colleges), 1969; Frederick C. Ferry, Jr., Chestnut Hill (refresenting private junior colleges), 1969; Franklin L. Ford, Cambridge, 1969 and Asa S. Knowles, Boston, 1969 (representing private colleges); Mrs. Muriel Snowden, Roxbury, 1969 and Kurt M. Hertzfeld, Newton, 1969 (Vacancy) (noted for experience and interested in higher education); General James M. Gavin, Wellesley, 1969; William H. Vanderbilt (Chairman), Williamstown, 1969; and J. William Belanger, Boston, 1969 (representing the public). Richard V. McCann, Executive Director, 45 Bromfield Street, Boston.

# Council on the Arts and Humanities. [Chapter 589, Acts of 1966.]

Jeptha H. Wade, (Chairman), Boston, 1968; Elliot Norton, (Vice Chairman), Watertown, 1968; Philip Benzanson, Hadley, 1969; Josiah H. Child, Sr., Provincetown, 1969; Mrs. Bruce (Winnie) Crane,

Dalton, 1967: Alfred Duca, Boston, 1967; S. Lane Faison, Jr., Williamstown, 1969; Robert G. Gardner, Cambridge, 1969: Miss Ora J. Gatti, Worcester, 1968; George E. Harris, Boston, 1967; Sinclair H. Hitchings, Boston, 1969; Mrs. George (Emily) Marks, Winchester, 1967; Erich Leinsdorf, Boston, 1967; Benjamin A. Trustman, Boston, 1968; John P. Weitzel, Boston, 1968

Louise G. Tate, Executive Secretary, 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.

ELECTRICIANS, STATE EXAMINERS OF AND POARD OF ELECTRICIANS'
APPEALS (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, § § 32-32A.]

Ex officiis members: The State Fire Marshal (Chairman); the Director of Civil Service; and the Director of Vocational Education; Master Electrician Samuel Malins, Brighton, 1968; Journeyman Electrician: Leon G. Lomax, Boston, 1968. Executive Secretary, William J. McDonough, Canton. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

ELECTROLOGISTS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 58-60.]

Phyllis P. Bellino (*Chairman*), Boston, 1968; Sabin S. Levenson M.D., F.A.C.S. (*Secretary*), Lynn, 1969; Elizabeth A. Williams, Weymouth, 1970. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

EMBALMING AND FUNERAL DIRECTING, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 29-31.]

Lawrence W. Volpe, Jr. (*Chairman*), Framingham, 1967; Michael J. Conway (*Secretary*), Millville, 1968; Joseph P. Keating, Sharon, 1969; James A. Adams, Westfield, 1970; Paul Buonfiglio, Revere, 1971. Room 1519, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

### \*\* EMERGENCY FINANCE BOARD (DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE TREASURER).

[Acts 1933, 49, 366; 1945, 74.]

William G. Scotti, Beverly, 1968; Bernard Solomon (*Chairman*), Boston. 1969; Ruth T. Alexander, North Adams, 1970. Robert Q. Crane (Treasurer and Receiver-General); Arthur H. MacKinnon (Director of Accounts); (*Secretary*), Luberta M. Shea. Room 503, State House.

\* Commission on Employment of the Handicapped.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 105-107.]

Martin J. Leary, Northampton, 1963; Walter P. Muther (representing industry). Newton, 1969 Arthur Seserman,. Boston; 1969 Daniel P. Tata, Leominster, 1969; Paul E. Affleck (representing voluntary rehabilitation agencies), Springfield, 1969; John P. Sullivan, Worcester, 1967; Lendon Snedeker (representing voluntary rehabilitation agencies), Brookline, 1967; Rev. Henry Helms (representing voluntary rehabilitation agencies), Boston, 1967; John J. Brennan (representing veterans' organizations), Arlington, 1967; William A. Dean (representing industry), Worcester, 1968; John J. Cotter (representing labor), Milton, 1968; Aaron N. Solomon, Newton, 1968; Joseph R. Harold (representing veterans' organizations), Quincy, 1968; Joseph J. Nabozny (representing labor), Salem, 1970; Louis H. C. Cialone, Revere, 1970; Augustus H. List, Chelsea, 1970.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

[General Laws, Chapter 23, §§ 9I-9N.]

Director, J. William Belanger, Boston, 1969.

Deputy Director, Kenneth V. Minihan, Weston.

Assistant Directors, John F. Doherty, Boston; Isaac F. Fine, Brookline; Charles A. McCarthy, Newton; Max Nyer, Brookline; John P. Sullivan, Worcester; James J. Walsh, Salem. Chief Counsel, Chester A. Higley, Weston. 881 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

- \* State Advisory Council, Frank DeBar (representing the public), Peabody, 1973; George P. Govostes (representing the employees), Everett, 1973; Eleanor F. Wheeler (representing the employers), Boston, 1973; Daniel J. McCarthy (representing the employees), Fall River, 1969; Hyman Segal (Chairman) (representing the public), Chelsea, 1969; Joseph A. Dunn (representing the employers), Boston, 1969.
- \* Board of Review, Saul Gurvitz, Boston, 1973; Sven Peterson, Boston, 1969; Edward T. Sullivan (Chairman), Belmont, 1971. 88 Broad Street, Boston.

For employment offices, see Public Employment Offices, Bureau of (State Employment Service).

ESSEX COUNTY COURT HOUSE COMMISSION.

[Acts 1963, Chapter 140.]

Ex officiis members: County Commissioners of Essex County.

Appointed by His Excellency the Governor: Arthur D. Kochakian, Haverhill; Harvey A. Pothier, Haverhill; John J. Tufo, Haverhill; David J. Swartz.

### \* FINANCE ADVISORY BOARD.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 97-98.]

Ex officio, State Treasurer and Receiver-General; John K. Benson, Needham, 1967; Harold A. Cahalin, Arlington, 1969; William F. Keesler, Boston, 1970; Sherwin C. Badger (*Chairman*), Sherborn, 1968.

### FIREMEN'S RELIEF, COMMISSION ON (DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE TREASURER).

[General Laws, Chapter 10, § 21.]

Robert Q. Crane (Treasurer and Receiver-General); John P. Hearn (Chairman), Weston, 1968; Rocco A. Lanzo, Revere, 1969. Elected by the Massachusetts State Firemen's Association, James P. Shea, Boston, 1965; William E. Dilworth, Cambridge, 1966. Secretary, Michael J. McGonagle. 294 Washington Street (Room 747), Boston.

# † General Insurance Guaranty Fund, Trustees of the (Division of Savings Bank Life Insurance). [General Laws, Chapter 26, §§ 9-12.]

Robert A. MacLellan, Roxbury, 1967; Philip J. Coady, Milton, 1968; James W. Hull, North Attleborough, 1969; William J. Fitzgerald, Cohasset, 1970; Daniel England, Jr., Pittsfield, 1971; James R. Mercer, Jr., Acton, 1972; James J. Marshall, Worcester, 1973. Clerk, Francis D. Pizzella, 120 Tremont Street, Boston.

Commissioner of Savings Bank Life Insurance, Robert A. MacLellan, Roxbury, 1967. Deputy Commissioner, Francis D. Pizzella, Somerville. 120 Tremont Street, Boston.

State Actuary, Edwin L. Goldberg, Marblehead. 120 Tremont Street, Boston.

State Medical Director, Edmund J. Callahan, III, Needham. 120 Tremont Street, Boston.

# \*\*\*\* GOVERNMENT CENTER COMMISSION. [Acts of 1960, 635; 1964, 649.]

Edward H. Roemer (Chairman), Hingham, 1970; Frank V. Bonzagni (Vice Chairman), Arlington, 1970; Sumner J. Abrams, Waban, 1970. Executive Secretary, Thomas J. Doherty, 1970. Room 1105, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

# GOVERNOR'S HIGHWAY SAFETY COMMITTEE. [General Laws, Chapter 90A.]

Robert S. Kretschmar (representing automobile club), Newton, 1969; Bruce Campbell (representing Massachusetts Safety Council), Marblehead, 1969; Nicholas P. Morrissey, Boston, 1969 and Thomas J. Rush, Boston, 1969 (representatives of labor organizations representing persons employed as operators of trucks, buses or automobiles); Joseph B. O'Kane (representing Massachusetts Police Chiefs Association), Weymouth, 1969; Daniel T. Keady, Shirley, 1968; Vito Trodella, Medford, 1969; Victor J. Mari, Springfield, 1969; Gilbert Garber, Belmont, 1969; Richard H. Vaughan, Ware, 1969. Executive Director, James J. Stratford, Jr., Wellesley; Honorary Chairman, Governor; Permanent Chairman, Registrar of Motor Vehicles; Other Members, the Attorney-General, Commissioner of Insurance, Commissioner of Public Works, Commissioner of Public Safety, Commissioner of Education, Chairman of the Vouth Service Board, Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, and Commissioner of Mental Health.

#### \* GREATER BOSTON STADIUM AUTHORITY.

[Acts 1962, Chapter 778.]

Rt. Reverend George V. Kerr, Boston, 1966; Robert M. Jenney (*Vice Chairman*), Brookline, 1967; William H. Sullivan, Jr. (*Chairman*), Wellesley, 1968.

### GROUP INSURANCE COMMISSION.

### [General Laws, Chapter 32A.]

Peter G. Arlos, Pittsfield, 1967; Edwin T. Hebert (representing state employees), Needham, 1968; Coleman L. Bornstein (Chairman), Newton, 1969; Ex officiis: Commissioner of Administration, Commissioner of Insurance. Executive Secretary, William A Burke, Lynnfield. 15 Ashburton Place. Boston.

### \* HAIRDRESSERS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

### [General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 42-44.]

Irene E. Bode (*Chairman*), Lawrence, 1969; Susan M. Iodice (*Secretary*), Watertown, 1968; Mary Jane Caine, Holbrook, 1970. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

### HAMPDEN COUNTY ARENA AUTHORITY.

[Acts 1962, Chapter 693.]

Sidney Chernick, Springfield, 1967; Matthew J. Ryan, Jr., Springfield, 1968; Charles V. Spallino (Chairman), Longmeadow, 1969; Philip C. Smith, West Springfield, 1970; Edward Connelly, Agawam, 1971; Bernard McMahon, Springfield, 1972; Pascal A. Deliso, Springfield, 1973. Ex officio: Mayor of Springfield, Romeo J. Cyr, designee.

# HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMISSION. [General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 125-128.]

Ellen S. Heller, Brookline, 1967; Aubrey S. Batstone, Worcester, 1968; Samuel Proger, Brookline, 1969. *Ex-Officiis:* Commissioners of Mental Health, Public Health, Public Welfare and Rehabilitation.

Health, Welfare and Retirement Trust Funds Board.
[General Laws, Chapter 23, §§ 10D-10F, inserted by
Acts 1957, 778; 1958, 655.]

The Commissioner of Banks; the Commissioner of Insurance and the Commissioner of Labor and Industries.

Director, William C. Ellis, Quincy.

Counsel, (vacancy).

22 Batterymarch Street, Boston.

#### IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION.

Teofilia K. Tattan, Supervisor of Social Service. 73 Tremont Street, Boston.

### †††INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.)

[General Laws. Chapter 23, §§ 14-23.]

Maurice Rogovin, Malden, 1968; Walter J. Trybulski, Chicopee, 1969; Eugene H. Giroux, Arlington, 1970; Lillian M. D'Ambrosio, Charlestown, 1971; Joseph J. Pulgini, Hyde Park, 1972; Wallace B. Crawford, Pittsfield, 1973; James J. Gaffney, Jr. (Chairman), Tewksbury, 1974; Joseph J. Donovan, Marshfield, 1975; Albert D. DeVincentis, Medford, 1976; Harry Demeter, Jr., Boston, 1977; Maurice H. Richardson, Brookline, 1978; Salvatore A. Percoco, Cambridge, 1979, Secretary, John J. Maloney, Boston. Assistant Secretary, Richard E. Daly, Salem. Attorney, Charles F. Murphy, Boston. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Medical Advisor, (vacancy).

Director of Self-Insurance, Roland A. Merullo, Revere; Inspector, Henry F. Marshall, Melrose.

Supervisor of Compensation Benefits, Marion Wheeler, Revere. Disability Benefit Analyst, Alice O'Brien, Brighton; Mary C. O'Gorman, Boston.

Supervisor of Compensation Agents, Michael A. Donovan, Everett. Inspectors, Thomas J. Keefe (Chief Inspector), Medford; Francis B. Cassidy, Uxbridge; Brenda I. Dalton, Halifax; Eleanor F. Donahue, Quincy; Albert F. Horrigan, Somerville; John T. Kennedy, Boston; Leonard W. Lindahl, Boston; Ethel Lucus, Boston; Phoebe F. Nason, Chestnut Hill; Frank Pannesi, Watertown; John E. Quigley, Melrose; Joseph I. Sousa, Brockton.

\*INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT REHABILITATION BOARD.
[General Laws, Chapter 23, § 24, inserted by Acts 1956, 602.]

Ex officiis members: Chairman of Industrial Accident Board; Commissioner of Rehabilitation. Paul S. Goodwin, Boston, 1966; Karl T. Benedict, W. Boylston, 1973; Harold J. Russell, Wayland, 1969; Soter G. Zaharoolis, Chelmsford, 1970; Stephen D. Merrick (Chairman), Boston, 1971.

Insurance, Division of (Department of Banking and Insurance).

[General Laws, Chapter 26.]

Commissioner, C. Eugene Farnam, Medford, 1970. First Deputy, Roger E. Ingalls, Methuen. Deputies, Joseph S. O'Leary, Milton; William J. Kingston, Springfield; (vacancy). Counsel, Joseph F. Ciccio, Boston. Chief Examiners, George F. Howarth, Boston; John A. Wedgeworth, Boston; John F. Kelliher, Boston; William J. Linehan, Needham. Chief Actuary, Milton G. McDonald, Medford. Life Actuary, Lillian Robbins, Brookline. Fire & Casualty Actuary, Michael J. Sabbagh, Lawrence. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Motor Vehicle Liability Policies and Bonds, Board of Appeal on, The Commissioner of Insurance (Chairman); the Registrar of Motor Vehicles; an Assistant Attorney-General.

### Interstate Co-operation, Commission on. [General Laws, Chapter 9, §§ 21-24.]

Appointed by the President of the Senate: James P. Rurak (Chairman), Haverhill; Philibert L. Pellegrini, Arlington; Fred I. Lamson, Malden. By the Speaker of the House of Representatives: John J. Toomey (Vice Chairman), Cambridge; Anthony M. Scibelli, Springfield; William Q. MacLean, Jr., Fairhaven; John J. Long, Fall River; Fred F. Cain, Wilmington; John J. Bowes, Barnstable. By the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, Edward L. Schwartz, Newton. Director, Division of Planning. Dept. of Commerce, Frederick A. Fallon, Haverhill. By the Governor, Anthony A. Bonzagni, Winthrop; Vincent A. Errichetti, Cambridge; Philip Pane, Watertown; Charles E. Moore, Jr., Charlestown. Director, Stanley J. Zarod, Springfield. Secretary, Richard J. Carney, Holbrook. Room 303, 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.

ITALIAN AMERICAN WORLD WAR VETERANS OF UNITED STATES. Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts, Room 185, State House,

JEWISH WAR VETERANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts, Room 271, State House.

### LABOR AND INDUSTRIES, DEPARTMENT OF. [General Laws, Chapter 23.]

Commissioner of Labor and Industries, Rocco Alberto, Westwood, 1968. Assistant Commissioner, Teresa M. Gainey, Fitchburg, 1968. Associate Commissioners (Board of Conciliation and Arbitration); George M. Romanos, Jr. (representing employers of labor), Boston, 1970; Dominic L. Carnevale (Representing labor), Beverly, 1968; Robert D. Moran, Springfield, 1969. Secretary to the Commissioner, Helen M. O'Neil, Medford. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Counsel, Raymond F. O'Connell, Nahant.

Council on the Employment of Older Workers, Representing the Public, Harry Mushlin, M.D. (Chairman), 1965; Representing Employers, Daniel T. Galvin, 1966; Richard D. Lambert, 1964; Representing Employees, Daniel Carey, 1964; David P. McSweeney, 1966; Representing Social Work Organizations, Leo Shuman, 1965; Elizabeth McDonald, 1966. Ex Officiis Members, Teresa M. Gainey (Assistant Commissioner, Department of Labor and Industries); J. William Belanger (Director, Division of Employment Security); Malcomb C. Webber (Chairman, Commission Against Discrimination).

Division of Apprentice Training, Hubert L. Connor (Director), Newton. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Division of Industrial Safety, Andrew C. Sinclair (Director), Weymouth. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Division of Industrial Accidents, Board of Industrial Accidents, see INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS. Board of. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston (see page 413).

Division of Minimum Wage, Anne Trent (Director), Boston. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Division of Occupational Hygiene, Dr. Hervey B. Elkins (Director), Belmont, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston,

Division of Standards and Division on the Necessaries of Life, Donald B. Falvey (Director), Boston. Room 194, State House.

Division of Statistics, Thomas M. Raftery, Boston. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

See Apprenticeship Council: Employment Security, Division of; LABOR RELATIONS COMMISSION.

\* Labor Relations Commission (Department of Labor and Industries).

#### [General Laws, Chapter 23, §§ 90-9R.]

Stephen E. McCloskey, Boston, 1970; Michael J. John (*Chairman*), Boston, 1968; Madeline H. Miceli, Medford, 1967.

### LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COUNCIL AND BUREAU.

[General Laws, Chapter 3, §§ 56-61.]

Council: Senator Joseph D. Ward of Worcester (Chairman), 1967; Senator Andrea F. Nuciforo of Berkshire, 1967; Senator John F. Parker of Bristol, Senate Minority Leader, 1967; Senator Allan F. Jones of Cape and Plymouth, 1967; Representative Joseph B. Walsh of Boston (Vice Chairman), 1967; Representative Stephen T. Chmura of Holyoke, 1967; Representative David J. O'Connor of Boston, 1967; Representative Raymond F. Rourke of Lowell, 1967; Representative Sidney Q. Curtiss of Sheffield, House Minority Leader, 1967; Representative Harrison Chadwick of Winchester, 1967; Representative Belden G. Bly. Jr., of Saugus, 1967; Representative Arthur L. Desrocher of Nantucket, 1967.

Bureau: Daniel M. O'Sullivan of Boston (Director); Samuel Brown of Winthrop (Assistant Director); William J. Keenan of Milton; James H. Powers of Needham; Robert D. Webb of Medford; Francis E. Sweeney of Milton; Charles L. Shea of Quincy; Michael A. Nazzaro, Jr., of Boston. Room 236, State House, Boston.

Lynn, Trustees of the Independent Industrial Shoemaking School of the City of.

[General Laws, Chapter 74, § 23.]

John F. Clancy, Jr., 1971; James J. Cordova, Lynn, 1967; Thomas H. Spirito, 1968; William J. Mackesy (*President*), 1968; Ruth G. Black (*Vice President*), 1969; Samuel Bollanis, 1969; Simon Butman, 1970; Allan N. Fine, 1970; George Bickley, Lynn, 1971, and the Mayor. *Director*, Benjamin M. Tenaglia, Jr. 50 High Street, Lynn.

#### MARINE CORPS LEAGUE.

Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts, Room 106, State House.

### MARINE FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMISSION.

[General Laws, Chapter 21, § 5A.]

Frank J. Bachoff, Gloucester, 1967; Austin Skinner, Fairhaven, 1967; Raymond Kershaw, Gloucester, 1967; James F. Cahill, Jr.,

Marblehead, 1968; Robert S. Barlow, Marshfield, 1968; John C. Worthington, Truro, 1968; James Ackert, Boston, 1969; Henry Lyman, Canton, 1969; Charles A. Connors, Jr., Boston, 1969.

#### MASHPEE ADVISORY COMMISSION.

[Acts 1954, 249; 1957, 169; 1960, 139; 1963, 319; 1966, 303.]

Arthur H. MacKinnon (*Chairman*), Brookline, 1969; Edward T. Sullivan, Milton, 1969; Donald T. Wood, Danvers, 1969.

# \* Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission. [General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 57-59.]

John M. Wells, Southbridge, 1966; James F. Nields, Hardwick, 1967; Malcolm Woronoff, Randolph, 1968; Edward W. Malley, Jr., Westwood, 1969; Catherine Hiller, Barre, 1970; Arthur R. Fiorini (*Chairman*), Braintree, 1971. *Director*, Crocker Snow, Ipswich. General Edward Lawrence Logan International Airport, East Boston.

### MASSACHUSETTS BAY TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY. [Acts 1964, Chapter 563.]

Board of Directors, Charles C. Cabot (Finance) (Chairman), Dover, 1972; Philip Kramer (Labor Relations), Newton, 1968; William J, Fitzgerald (Transportation), Milton, 1970; Robert P. Springer, Natick, 1969; Forest I. Neal, Jr., Hanover, 1971.

General Manager, Rush B. Lincoln, Jr., Wellesley.

Advisory Board. Mayor or City Manager of each city and Chairman of the Board of Selectmen of each town in the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority district.

### \* Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 56.]

Erna Ballantine, Boston, 1967; Malcolm C. Webber (*Chairman*), Springfield, 1967; John F. Albano, Longmeadow, 1968; Ben G. Shapiro, Brookline, 1969. 41 Tremont Street, Boston.

### Massachusetts Defenders Committee. [General Laws, Chapter 221, §§ 34C to 34D, inserted by

1960, 565, amended by 1962, 366.]

Appointed by Supreme Judicial Court: John H. Burke, Jr., Dedham, 1967; William P. Homans, Jr., Cambridge, 1967; William C. Flanagan (Chairman), Springfield, 1968; Edward J. Duggan, Boston, 1968; Frank L. Kozol, Brookline, 1968; LaRue Brown, Boston, 1969;

Frederick H. Norton, Jr. (Secretary), Boston, 1970; Edward J. Barshak, Boston, 1970; Raynor M. Gardiner, Boston, 1969; Laurence L. Lougee, Shrewsbury, 1970. 8 Beacon Street, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS HIGHER EDUCATION ASSISTANCE CORPORATION.
[Acts of 1956, Chapter 298.]

Executive Director, Joseph F. Cosgrove. 511 Statler Building, Boston 02116.

Massachusetts Historical Commission.
[General Laws, Chapter 9, §§ 26-27.]

Kevin H. White, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Chairman; Dr. Richard W. Hale, Jr., Archivist, Acting Chairman; Thomas Boylston Adains, Massachusetts Historical Society, 1968; Professor John Otis Brew, The Trustees of Reservations, 1968; Dr. Maurice Robbins, Massachusetts Archaeological Society, 1968; Robert Needham, Bay State Historical League, 1967; Professor William H. Pierson, Jr., Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquettes, 1967; Hon. Carl E. Wallstrom, American Antiquarian Society, 1967; Dr. Walter Muir Whitehill, New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1969; Governor's appointees: Rt. Rev. Edward G. Murray, Boston, 1969; Albert B. Wolfe, Cambridge, 1969; Ex officials: Commissioner of Commerce and Development and Commissioner of Natural Resources. State Archives, State House, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY. [Acts 1966, Chapter 708.]

Howard W. Johnson, Cambridge, 1970; John Ryan, Boston, 1972; William S. Ballard, Topsfield, 1973; Joseph H. Bacheller, Jr., Hingham, 1974; Justin Gray, Cambridge, 1974; Ex-officiis, Commissioner of Commerce and Development and Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation.

### \*\*\* MASSACHUSETTS PARKING AUTHORITY.

[Acts 1958, 606.]

Samuel A. Valenti, Somerville (G. L. c. 30, § 59), 1966; Myron C. Roberts (Vice Chairman), West Newton, 1973; Designated by the Mayor of Boston, James J. Sullivan, Jr., Boston; Corporation Counsel of the City of Boston. Secretary-Treasurer, Dolores Umana Arena. 44 School Street, Boston.

### \*\*\*\* MASSACHUSETTS PORT AUTHORITY.

[Acts 1956, Chapter 465; 1958, 599.]

Thomas G. Brown, Jr., Swampscott, 1972; Edward C. Maher,

Worcester, 1967; Laurence O. Albre, Jr., Brookline, 1968; Charles A. Connors, Jr., Boston, 1969; Nicholas P. Morrissey (*Vice Chairman*), Boston, 1970; Howard W. Fitzpatrick, Malden, 1971; Carl J. Gilbert (*Chairman*), Dover, 1973. 141 Milk Street, Boston.

Edward J. King, Winthrop, Executive Director.

MASSACHUSETTS REPORTS, BOARD OF PUBLICATION OF (DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE SECRETARY).

[General Laws, Chapter 9, § 20.]

The Attorney-General; the Secretary of the Commonwealth; the Reforter of Decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court; a member of the Commission on Administration and Finance.

#### MASSACHUSETTS REHABILITATION COMMISSION.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 74-84.]

Acting Commissioner of Rehabilitation, John S. Levis, Haverhill, 1968. Advisory Council: Joseph B. Grossman, Quincy, 1972; Joseph R. Jennings, Springfield, 1966; Augustus Thorndike (Chairman), Newton, 1968; Donald Jacobson, Newton, 1969: Aaron N. Solomon, Newton, 1970: John R. Auchter, Springfield, 1972.

Ex officers members, Commissioners of Public Welrare, Public Health, Education, Mental Health, the Director of Employment Security, Chairman of the Industrial Accident Rehabilitation Board. 296 Boylston Street. Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FUND, COMMISSIONERS OF THE.
[General Laws. Chapter 70. § 2.]

The Commissioner of Education; the Treasurer and Receiver-General.

## \*\*\*\* THE MASSACHUSETTS TURNPIKE AUTHORITY. [Acts 1952, Chapter 354; 1958, 598.]

John Thomas Driscoll (*Chairman*), Boston, 1972; Philip A. Graham, Hamilton, 1974; Albert P. Manzi, Paxton, 1975. Suite 3000, Prudential Center. Boston 02199.

MEDICINE, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 10-11.]

Christopher C. Conway, Milton, 1967; David W. Wallwork (Secret ary), North Andover, 1968; Bancroft C. Wheeler, Worcester, 1969; Dr. Charles A. Robinson (Chairman), Milton, 1970: (vacancy) 1971;
 Dr. Charles W. Sauter, II, Gardner, 1972; Anthony O. Cardullo.
 Boston, 1973. Room 1511, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

#### [General Laws, Chapter 112.]

Approving Authority for Colleges and Medical Schools, Dr. E. Donlan Rooney, Lincoln, 1966; Dr. David W. Wallwork (Chairman), North Andover, 1968; Dr. Alfred L. Frechette (Commissioner of Public Health), Brookline, 1968; Dr. Charles W. Sauter, II, Gardner, 1972,

Approving Authority for Schools for Training of X-Ray Technicians. Victoria M. Cass, Winchester, 1964; Robert I. Phillips, Medford, 1964; Dr. E. Donlan Rooney, Lincoln, 1966; Dr. David W. Wallwork, North Andover, 1968; Dr. Alfred L. Frechette (Commissioner of Public Health), Brookline, 1968; Dr. Charles W. Sauter, II, Gardner, 1972.

### MENTAL HEALTH, DEPARTMENT OF. (See page 447.)

#### [General Laws, Chapter 19.]

Commissioner of Mental Héalth, Milton Greenblatt, M.D., Newton. Deputy Commissioner, James W. Dykens, M.D., Sherborn.

Assistant to the Commissioner (Executive), Jeremiah F. Galvin, Milton. Assistant to the Commissioner (Medical), Freddy Frankel, Waban.

The Commonwealth is divided into seven regions under the general supervision of the Commissioner. 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.

# MERRIMACK RIVER VALLEY FLOOD CONTROL COMMISSION. [Acts 1956, Chapter 608; 1958, 350.]

Appointed by the Governor, James R. Mulhare, Lawrence, 1967; Director, Division of Waterways, Department of Public Works; Chairman, Water Resources Commission.

#### MERRIMACK RIVER VALLEY SEWERAGE BOARD.

[Acts 1936, Chapter 420 as affected by Res. 1945, Chapter 62.] Thomas A. Ercoline (*Chairman*), Medford, 1966; A. Lawton Crane, Merrimac, 1966; Walter P. Herlihy, Haverhill, 1967; Alfred Fantini, Haverhill, 1968; John F. Linehan, Methuen, 1968.

# METROPOLITAN AREA PLANNING COUNCIL. [General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 109-114.]

Rev. W. Seavey Joyce, S.J. Dean, College of Business Administration, Boston College, President, 1969; Joseph M. Magaldi, Braintree, (Secretary), 1969; Ann M. Connor, Hingham, (Treasurer), 1968.

Executive Committee, Rev. W. Seavey Joyce, S.J. (Chairman) Ex officiis: Howard Whitmore, Jr., Metropolitan District Commission;

Robert L. Yasi, Commissioner, Natural Resources; Rt. Rev. Msgr. Francis J. Lally, Chairman, Boston Redevelopment Authority; Edward J. Ribbs, Commissioner, Public Works; Taeodore Schuleaberg, Commissioner, Commerce and Development.

Cities: Thomas F. Carty, Boston; Samuel E. Reinherz, Malden; Franklin N. Flashner, Newton; Z. Cranston Smith, Quincy, Wallace E. Sinclair. Somerville.

Towns: Joseph M. Magaldi, Braintree; Louise M. Castle, Brookline; Dr. William A. Elliston, Weston; Barbara Gray, Framingham; John J. McCarthy, Wakefield.

Governor's Appointees: Ann M. Connor, Hingham; William J. Fitzgerald, Cohasset; Freyda P. Koplow, Brookline; Charles W. Eliot, II, Cambridge; James J. Matera, West Boylston; Rev. W. Seavey Joyce, S.J. Office, 44 School Street, Boston.

### Metropolitan District Commission [General Laws, Chapter 28.]

Commission: Howard Whitmore, Jr. (Commissioner), Newton, 1970. Associate Commissioners, Vincent P. O'Brien, Lynn, 1971; Max Rosenblatt, Malden, 1972; John F. Haggerty, Boston, 1968; Joseph L. Breen, Jr., Belmont, 1969. (Secretary), Richard I. Furbush, Waltham. Executive Assistants to the Commissioner: John J. Beades, Boston; James T. O'Donnell (Financial), Arlington. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Water Division, Harold J. Toole (Director), Framingham. 20 Somerset Street. Boston.

Sewerage Division, Adam E. Sulesky (Director), Somerville. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Division of Parks Engineering, Benjamin W. Fink (Director), Newton. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Construction Division, Frederick W. Gow (Chief Engineer), Boston 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Police Division, William J. McCarthy (Superintendent), Malden. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

#### MILITARY RESERVATION COMMISSION.

[Acts 1935, 196; 1936, 320, 344; 1938, 331; 1941, 5, 20; 1955, 665; 1956, 617.]

The Adjutant General of Massachusetts (*Chairman*); Commanding General, 26th Infantry Division, Massachusetts National Guard; State Quartermaster. 905 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

\* MILK CONTROL COMMISSION (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE).

#### [General Laws, Chapter 20, §§ 7-9.]

Josephine I. Rizzo (Chairman), Lawrence, 1971; Frank J. Bissell.

Holyoke, 1967; Daniel J. Hart, Chelmsford, 1969. Director of the Division of Milk Control, Jerry Bond, Jr., Needham. Secretary, George W. Killion, Boston. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

#### MILK REGULATION BOARD.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 42.]

Chairman, Milk Control Commission (Chairman); Commissioner of Agriculture; Commissioner of Public Health; Attorney-General. George Michael, Director of the Division of Food and Drugs (Secretary). Room 527, State House, Boston.

MILLICENT LIBRARY FUND, COMMISSIONERS OF THE.

[Acts 1893, 392; 1896, 452.]

The Commissioner of Education; the Treasurer and Receiver-General.

MINIMUM WAGE COMMISSION (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

[General Laws, Chapter 23, § 7.]

Dominic L. Carnevale (*Chairman*), Beverly; Robert E. Moran, Springfield; George M. Romanos, Jr., Boston. Room 1152, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

MOBILE HOMES COMMISSION.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 108.]

Frank C. Gotta, East Longmeadow, 1967; Hope Vermette, Springfield, 1968; Thomas J. Cosgrove, Rockland, 1969; Albert Bachand, Williamstown, 1970; George F. Patten, Peabody, 1971.

MOTORBOATS, DIVISION OF.

[General Laws, Chapter 16, § 12.]

Director, Thomas J. Legere, Arlington, 1974. 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

MOUNT EVERETT RESERVATION COMMISSION.

[Acts 1908, Chapter 571.]

William F. Barrett, Jr., Great Barrington, 1968; Donald P. Graham Great Barrington, 1970; William Straleau, Sheffield, 1972.

MOUNT TOM STATE RESERVATION.

[Acts 1903, 264; 1904, 351; 1905, 413.]

The County Commissioners of the Counties of Hampshire and

Hampden. Chairman, Ralph P. Walsh, Longmeadow. Superintendent, John A. Knox, Easthampton.

## MUNICIPAL POLICE TRAINING COUNCIL. [General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 116-119.]

Daniel A. Short, Chief of Police, Hull, 1967; Herbert J. Jason, Chief of Police, Yarmouth, 1967; Faul F. Vaitses, Jr., Mayor, Administrator of Melrose, 1967; Robert P. Liddy, Massachusetts Police Association, Worcester, 1968; David L. Nicoll, Chief of Police, Andover, 1968; Ex-officits, Leo L. Laughlin, Commissioner of Public Safety (Chairman), Director, Division of Civil Service, Commissioner of Police, City of Boston. Advisory Capacity, Special agent, Boston office, Federal Bureau of Investigation, with consent of Director; Executive Director, John F. Toomey, Jr., Randolph. 20 Somerset Street, Room 211, Boston.

#### MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS COMMISSION.

### [General Laws, Chapter 3, § 62.]

Appointed by the President of the Senate: Stephen C. Davenport, Boston; Philibert L. Pellegrini, Arlington; William D. Weeks, Cohasset. By the Speaker of the House of Representatives: John J. McGlynn, Medford; Fred F. Cain, Wilmington; Harry A. S. Read, Sandwich. By the Governor: Monte Basbas, Newton; Robert G. Davidson, Newton; Walter J. Kelliher, Malden; Philip T. Sandford, Bourne; Francis J. McGrath, Worcester; Allen L. Torrey, Amherst.

#### NATURAL RESOURCES. DEPARTMENT OF.

#### [General Laws, Chapter 21.]

Board of Natural Resources: William S. Brewster, Plymouth, 1967; Arnold D. Rhodes, Amherst, 1968; Thomas A. Fulham (Chairman), Wellesley, 1969; Frederick G. Crane, Jr., Dalton, 1970; Joseph W. Lund, Boston, 1971. Commissioner of Natural Resources, Robert L. Yasi, Swampscott. Deputy Commissioner, Albert H. Zabriskie, Newburyport. Department Secretary, Henry G. McCarthy, Milton. Assistant to the Commissioner (Planning and Research), Evans Hawes, Newbury. Assistant to the Commissioner (Education and Information), James E. Healey, Concord. Assistant to the Commissioner (Administration), Harold J. Green, Wakefield. Chief Engineer, Richard J. Correia, Shrewsbury. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Division of Forests and Parks, Bruce S. Gullion (Director), Chelmsford. Chief of Recreation, Kenton A. Beaujean, Topsfield. Chief Forester, John H. Lambert, Jr., Concord. Chief Fire Warden, Howard E. Hurley, Spencer. Chief of Insect Pest Control, Charles S. Hood, Ipswich. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Division of Conservation Services, Arthur W. Brownell (Director), Canton. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Division of Law Enforcement, Kenneth A. Crossman (Director), Waltham. Assistants to the Director, Almon H. Griffin, Boxford; Franklin S. Graves, Barre. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Division of Marine Fisheries, Frederick C. Wilbour, Jr. (Director), Westport. Assistant Director and Biologist, Irwin M. Alperin, Wilmington. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Division of Water Pollution Control, Thomas C. McMahon (Director), Cohasset. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Division of Fisheries and Game, Fish and Game Board, Harry C. Darling (Chairman), East Bridgewater, 1967; Martin H. Burns, Newbury, 1968; Edward J. Tierney, Pittsfield, 1969; Henry J. Colombo, Wilmington, 1970; Bradlee E. Gage, Amherst, 1971. James M. Shepard (Director), Acton; Russell A. Cookingham (Assistant Director), Buzzards Bay. A. P. Tessier (Administrative Assistant), Canton. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Bureau of Wildlife Research and Management, Colton H. Bridges (Superintendent), Grafton; E. Michael Pollack (Chief Game Biologist), Southborough; William A. Tompkins (Chief Aquatic Biologist), Northborough.

Division of Water Resources, Water Resources Commission, Chairman, Commissioner of Natural Resources; Thomas J. Rouner, Lincoln, 1967; Peter C. Karalekas, Springfield, 1968; Robert E. O'Brien, Arlington, 1969. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Ex officiis members: Commissioner of Agriculture, Commissioner of Commerce and Development, Commissioner of Metropolitan District Commission, Commissioner of Natural Resources, Commissioner of Public Health, Commissioner of Public Works. Director and Chief Engineer, Malcolm E. Graf, Lexington. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Public Access Board: Ex officiis members: Commissioner of Natural Resources (Chairman); Director of the Division of Fisheries and Game; Director of the Division of Motorboats; Commissioner of Public Works, and the Commissioner of the Metropolitan District Commission. Secretary, Albert H. Zabriskie, Newburyport. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Conservation of Soil, Water and Related Resources, State Committee Members for, of Natural Resources, Robert L. Yasi, Commissioner (representing Water Resources Commission); Charles H. McNamara, Commissioner of Agriculture; Dr. Arless A. Spielman, Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Massachusetts; Dr. Benjamin Isgur (nonvoting member), State Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, Amherst; James M. Shepard (non-voting member), Director, Division of Fisheries

and Game; Edward Wright (non-voting member), Chairman, State Reclamation Board, Department of Agriculture; Frank Tyrrell, Massachusetts State Grange (Chairman), Danvers, 1968; Linwood B. Lesure, Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation (Secretary), Ashfield, 1969; George S. Hartley, Massachusetts Association of Conservation Districts, Westfield, 1967; Jules H. Sussman, President, Massachusetts Association of Conservation Commissions, Lexington, 1970. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

New England Board of Higher Education.
[Acts of 1954, Chapter 589.]

John W. Lederle, Amherst, 1967; Maurice H. Saval, Boston, 1969; A. George Gilman, Lynnfield, 1971. Acting Director and Executive Secretary, Richard Nelson Jones, 15 Gatrison Ave., Durham, N. H.

New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission. [Acts 1947, 421; 1959, 442.]

Alfred L. Frechette, M.D. (Commissioner of Public Health); Robert L. Yasi (Chairman of the Water Resources Commission); John D. Malgieri, Fall River, 1966; James F. Bowdren, West Newbury, 1966; John D. McDonald, Springfield, 1968; Francis B. Mahoney, Great Barrington, 1969; Joseph R. Valle, Swampscott, 1969. Executive Secretary, Alfred E. Peloquin, 73 Tremont Street, Boston.

NORTHEASTERN FOREST FIRE PROTECTION COMMISSION.
[Acts 1949, Chapter 457.]

Fred I. Lamson, Malden (Senator, designated by Commission on Interstate Co-operation); Bruce S. Gullion, Chelmsford (Director of Forests and Parks); Malcolm C. Stewart, Ashburnham, 1964. Executive Office, Chatham, New York.

NURSING, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 13-15; for reorganization, see Chapter 693 of Acts of 1960.]

Harold A. Callahan, Gardner, 1972; R. Ashton Smith, North Andover, 1967; Clive Hockmeyer, Lowell, 1967; Catherine T. Garrity, Boston, 1968; Mary Shirley Garant, Pittsfield, 1968: Eleanor A. Gaffney (Chairman), Lowell, 1969; Paul Parks, Roxbury, 1969; Clinton N. Koufman, Brookline, 1970; Irene J. Theberge, Fall River, 1970; Mary A. Maher, Amherst, 1971; Nathan E. Silbert, Lynn, 1971; Hazelle L. Ferguson, Newton, 1972. Room 1509, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

OBSCENE LITERATURE CONTROL COMMISSION.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 101.]

William J. McCarthy, Dedham, 1972; William F. Kane, Scituate, 1972; John D. Courtney, Pittsfield, 1968; Rabbi Joseph Klein, Worcester, 1970; Rt. Reverend Thomas J. Riley, Cambridge, 1970; Reverend Pierre Dupont Viulleumier, Barnstable, 1971; Joseph W. Zabriskie (*Chairman*), Newburyport, 1971. Room 373, State House, Boston.

OPTOMETRY, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 16-18.]

John E. Quinn (Secretary), Beverly, 1967; Joseph E. Cauley (Chairman), Holyoke, 1968; Frederick J. Wagner, Boston, 1969; Ernest H. Robert, Chatham, 1970; Leonard M. DiGregorio, Southbridge, 1971. Room 1514, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

\*Outdoor Advertising Board (Outdoor Advertising Division, Department of Public Works).

[General Laws, Chapter 16, §§ 5C-6.]

James T. Bleiler (Chairman), Medford, 1971; Joseph V. Bottari, Jr., Milton, 1969. Ex Officio: Commissioner of Public Works. Executive Director, William F. McCarty, Lowell. Assistant Director, James J. Morrissey, Boston. 80 Boylston Street (Room 546), Boston.

\* PAROLE BOARD (DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION).

[General Laws, Chapter 27, §§ 4-6.]

Cornelius J. Twomey, Andover, 1967: Joseph F. McCormack (Chairman), Boston, 1968; John T. Lane, Boston, 1969; L. Warren DeSaulnier, Chelmsford, 1970; Mary P. Kirkpatrick, Framingham, 1971. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

\* PERSONNEL APPEALS BOARD.

[General Laws, Chapter 30, §§ 53-57.]

Bertram W. Kohl, Boston, 1967; John F. O'Malley, Boston, 1968; Reverend Hubert C. Callaghan (*Chairman*), Worcester, 1971. 413 State House, Boston.

PESTICIDE BOARD, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

[General Laws, Chapter 17, § 9A.]

Ex officis Members: Commissioner of Public Health (Chairman); Commissioner of Natural Resources; Commissioner of Agriculture; Commissioner of Public Works and the Chairman of the State Reclamation Board or their designees.

PHARMACY, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 22-25.]

Romulus DeNicola, Milton, 1972; Joseph O. Garant, Fall River, 1968; John T. Lagowski, Easthampton, 1969; Richard Ray Conlin (Secretary), Methuen, 1970; Louis J. Rossetti, Worcester, 1971. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

#### PILOTS, COMMISSIONERS OF.

[General Laws, Chapter 103, § 2.]

District 1 (Harbor of Boston), Commissioners, Capt. Harry C. Howe, USNR (ret.), Stoneham, 1969; Capt. Benjamin H. Reid, Squantum, 1969.

District 2 (North Shore), Deputy Commissioner, Philip W. Cahill, Marblehead, 1969.

District 3 (South Shore and Islands) Deputy Commissioner, Romeo Mosakowaki, New Bedford, 1969.

District 4 (Mount Hope Bay and Taunton River), Deputy Commissioner, Austin P. Skinner, Fairhaven, 1969.

Secretary, Capt. Edward L. Mitchell, Roslindale, 1967. 88 Broad Street, Boston.

\* Plumbers, Board of State Examiners of (Department of Civil Service and Registration).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 36-38.]

Jackson E. Bailey (*Chairman*), Scituate, 1968; Walter S. Harrington, Somerville, 1969; Roger Chouinard, Southbridge, 1970. *Executive Secretary*, Irving J. Risi. Room 1503, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

POLISH-AMERICAN VETERANS OF MASSACHUSETTS, INC.

Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts, Room 271, State House.

# PROBATION, COMMISSIONER OF. [General Laws, Chapter 276, § 98.]

C. Eliot Sands, Boston, 1971; Deputy Commissioners of Probation, Angelo R. Musto, Boston; Sidney Barr, Newton Centre; Joseph P. Foley, Natick. 206 New Court House, Boston, 02108.

# PROBATION, COMMITTEE ON. [General Laws, Chapter 276, § 99A.]

Chief Justice of the Superior Court (Chairman); Chief Justice of the Municipal Court of the City of Boston; Chief Justice of the District Court; Two persons appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. Hon. Forrest W. Seymour, 1969; Hon. Lawrence Terry, 1969.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND OF LAND SURVEYORS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 45-47.]

Mr. Lynn Wetherill (Secretary), Pittsfield, 1972; Dr. M. Lawrence Price (Vice Chairman), Worcester, 1968; James Donovan, Cambridge, 1969; Samuel Valencia, Lexington, 1970; Professor Charles O. Baird, Jr. (Chairman), Lynn, 1971; Llewellyn T. Schofield, Holliston, 1971. Room 1512, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

#### PUBLIC BEQUEST COMMISSION.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 28A-28E.]

The Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation (Chairman); the Treasurer and Receiver-General; the Commissioner of Veterans Services.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, BUREAU OF (STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATED BY DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY).

[General Laws, Chapter 23, §§ 9L-9M.]

State Employment Offices: (1) Athol, 534 Main Street; Attleboro, 29 Park Street; Boston, 6 Somerset Street (placement), 31 St. James Avenue (placement), 253 Huntington Avenue (placement), 255 Huntington Avenue (placement), 408 South Huntington Avenue (apprenticeship information center) (youth opportunity center), 400 Stuart Street (claims); Brockton, 25 White Avenue; Cambridge, 371 Green Street, 727 Massachusetts Avenue (youth opportunity center); Chelsea, 287 Broadway (claims); Chicopee, 10 Center Street; East Boston, 68 Central Square (youth opportunity center); Fall River, 446 North Main Street; Fitchburg, 356 Broad Street; Framingham, 206-214 Howard Street; Gardner, 175 Connors Street; Gloucester, 18 Washington Street; Greenfield, 31 Federal Street; Haverhill, 38 Kenoza Avenue; Holyoke, 227 South Street; Hyannis, 225 Main Street; Lawrence, 444 Canal Street; Lowell, 291 Summer Street;

Lynn, 52-62 Market Street, 172A Broad Street (youth opportunity center); Malden, 213 Main Street; Marlborough, 186 Main Street; Milford, 65 Congress Street; New Bedford, 618 Acushnet Avenue; Newburyport, 15 Green Street; Newton, 290 Centre Street; North Adams, 85 Main Street; Northampton, 29 Pleasant Street; Nortwood, 17 Central Street; Pittsfield, 184 North Street; Plymouth, 17 Court Street; Quincy, 1433 Hancock Street (placement), 160 Parking Way (claims); Salem, 259 Essex Street; Somerville, 4 Webster Avenue (claims); Springfield, 1592 Main Street (placement), 136 Worthington Street (claims), 501 State Street (youth opportunity center); Taunton, 72 School Street; Waltham, 14 Spring Street; Ware, 18 North Street; Webster, 562 Main Street; Woburn, 25 Montvale Avenue; Worcester, 51 Myrtle Street (placement), 19 Salem Street (claims), 26 Vernon Street (youth opportunity center). (1) Unless otherwise designated, offices handle both placement and claims.

# Public Health, Department of. [General Laws, Chapter 17.]

Commissioner of Public Health, Alfred L. Frechette, Brookline, 1968. Deputy Commissioner and Director of Local Health Services, Leon Sternfeld, Newton Center.

Public Health Council — The Commissioner (Chairman); Francis B. Carroll, Newton, 1967; Bernard B. Berger, Amherst, 1968; Ralph E. Sirianni, Winthrop, 1969; John H. Knowles, Brookline, 1970; Samuel Kovner, Brockton, 1971; John P. Rattigan, Newton, 1972. Secretary, Moira E. Nixon, Boston. Room 546, State House.

Bureau of Administration. Division of Administration — Harry W. Attwood (Director), Foxborough. Room 546G, State House. Robert F. Troy (General Counsel), Milton. Room 543, State House. Division of Health Education — Marie F. Gately (Director), Revere. Room 524A, State House. Division of Public Health Research, Development, and Professional Training — F. Randolf Philbrook (Director), Randolph. Room 519, State House. Section of Health Statistics — Nancy N. Shaughnessy (Statistician), Saugus. Room 505, State House.

Bureau of Chronic Disease Control. Division of Adult Health — Myer Herman (Director), Lexington. 170 Morton Street, Jamaica Plain. Division of Communicable Diseases — Nicholas J. Fiumara (Director), Belmont. 15 Ashburton Place, Boston. Division of Dental Health — William D. Wellock (Director), Newton. Room 508, State House. Division of Alcoholism — Edward Blacker (Director), Belmont. 755 Boylston Street, Boston. Division of Nursing Homes and Related Facilities — Samuel Levey (Director), Brookline. 170 Morton Street, Jamaica Plain.

Bureau of Consumer Products Protection. Division of Food and Drugs — George A. Michael (Director), Marshfield. Room 527, State House.

Furniture and Bedding Inspection Section, (Acts of 1959, 611) Advisory Board: Rube Freedman (Representing the reupholsterers), Fall River, 1970; Max Miller (Representing the mattress manufacturers), Newton, 1970; Warren Gilford (Representing the bedding association), Brookline, 1970; Reverend Robert J. McEwen (Representing the consumer), Newton, 1969; Arthur M. Warshaver (Representing the supply dealers), Newton, 1969; Dean C. Cushing (Representing the retailer), Gloucester, 1968; Bernard A. Reimer (Representing the upholstered furniture manufacturers), Newton, 1968.

Pesticide Board — Lewis F. Wells, Jr., (Pesticide Program Supervisor), Scituate.

Bureau of Environment Sanitation. Division of Sanitary Engineering
— John C. Collins (Director and Chief Engineer), Lawrence. Room 511,
State House. Metropolitan Air Pollution Control District — Frank
Reinhardt (Director), Needham. 41 Tremont Street, Boston.

Bureau of Health Services. Division of Local Health Services — Leon Sternfeld (Director), Newton. Room 545, State House. District Health Officers — Gilbert D. Joly (Acting), Central District, Rutland. Frederick A. Dunham (Regional Health Director), Northeastern District, Tewksbury. Benjamin Sachs (Regional Health Director), Southeastern District, Lakeville. Jerome S. Peterson (Regional Health Director), Western Regional Headquarters, with offices at Amherst and Pittsfield. Section of Nursing — Ann Thomson (Director of Public Health Nursing), Milton. 755 Boylston Street, Boston. Section of Social Work — Isaac Seligson (Director of Public Health Social Work), Brookline. 88 Broad Street, Boston. Section of Nutrition — Dorothea Nicoll (Chief), Arlington. 88 Broad Street, Boston. Division of Maternal and Child Health Services — M. Grace Hussey (Director), Quincy. 88 Broad Street, Boston. Crippled Children Services — Janice Rafuse (Supervisor), Milton. 88 Broad Street, Boston.

Bureau of Hospital Facilities. Division of Hospital Facilities — A. Daniel Rubenstein (Director), Newton. 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston. Bureau of Institute of Laboratories. — Geoffrey Edsall (Superintendent), Cambridge. 375 South Street, Jamaica Plain. Division of Biologic Laboratories — Morton A. Madoff (Director), Lexington. 375 South Street, Jamaica Plain. Division of Diagnostic Laboratories — Robert A. MacCready (Director), Dover. 281 South Street, Jamaica Plain.

Bureau of Tuberculosis and Institutions. Division of Sanatoria and Tuberculosis Control — William P. McHugh (Director), Danvers. Room 542, State House.

### Advisory Council on Hospital Surveys and Construction Planning.

[General Laws, Chapter 111, § 72 B, inserted by Acts of 1960, 482.]

Ex officio members: Chairman, Commissioner of Public Health; Commissioner of Mental Health; Commissioner of Public Welfare, Director of Civil Defense, Appointed; A. Ernest Zangrilli, Somerville, 1971; Augustine C. Dalton, Boston, 1968; Robert W. Buck. Newton, 1968; Felix L. Albano, Winthrop, 1968; Joseph Fisher, Brookline, 1968; Robert D. Goodoak, Reading, 1969; David Bird, Cambridge, 1969; Harold L. Hutchins, Pittsfield, 1970; William A. Riley, Milton, 1970; Marshall B. Kreidberg, Newton, 1970; Nathaniel W. Faxon, Falmouth, 1971; Charles E. Goodhue, Ipswich, 1971.

## Public Safety, Department of. [General Laws, Chapter 22.]

Commissioner of Public Safety, Leo L. Laughlin, Winchester, 1971. Deputy Commissioner, (vacancy). Senior Administrative Analyst, Chester E. Wright, Middleborough. Head Administrative Assistants: Joseph T. Conley, Lawrence; Raymond J. Lord, Lowell: Andrew M. O'Brien, Medford. Administrative Assistant D.P.S., John F. Dempsey, Hyannis. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, 02215.

Division of State Police, under the immediate charge of the Commissioner; S. P. Captain of Detectives, Daniel I. Murphy, Cambridge. Lt. Col. and Executive Officer (Uniformed Branch), Thomas D. Murphy; Major and Adjutant, Robert D. Murgia. Criminal Information Bureau, S. P. Lieutenant James P. Herrick; Identification Agent, John T. Prendergast, Brighton.

Division of Inspection, Chief of Inspection, Joseph E. Duffy, Lexington; Administrative Assistant, John T. Loynd, Waltham; Supervising District Engineering Inspector, Thomas Dickson, Dorchester; Building Inspector and Supervisor of Plans, Joseph Yantosca, Revere; Thomas J. Hughes, East Boston; Supervising Elevator Inspector, James F. Fagan, Ouincy. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 02215.

Division of Fire Prevention, State Fire Marshal, Ralph L. Garrett, Newton, 1968. Fire Prevention Engineer, Anthony D. Mastronardi, Revere. S. P. Captain of Detectives, Timothy A. Murphy, Salem. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 02215.

Division of Subversive Activities, S. P. Captain of Detectives, Joseph E. Ahern of Jamaica Plain. Room 111A, State House, Boston.

Bureau of Identification, Supervising Identification Agent, Robert J. Roth, Watertown; Identification Agent, Edward L. Reardon, Allston. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 02215.

Board of Fire Prevention Regulations, The State Fire Marshal, Ex officio, Frederick W. Johnson, Wakefield, 1972; Edward B. Callahan, Woburn, 1970; Robert M. Malloy, Lincoln, 1965; Samuel Gronich, Milton, 1972; V. Carlisle Smith, Dedham, 1968; Frederick J. Lawson, Milton, 1967; Joseph W. Mannix, Belmont, 1972; Joseph E. Lawler, Jr., Springfield, 1969; William F. Fitzgerald, Jr., (Administrative Secretary), Boston. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Board of Elevator Regulations, The Chief of Inspections, Ex officio; Adam D. Strachan, Westwood, 1969; Richard R. Thuma, Winchester, 1970; William A. Kobs, Dedham, 1968; Marshall M. Sloane, Newton, 1968; William D. Welch, West Springfield, 1967; Lawrence R. Arena, Rockland, 1967; Abraham Van Lenten, Lakeville, 1970; William F. Fitzgerald, Jr., (Administrative Secretary). Boston. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue.

Board of Standards, The Chief of Inspections, Ex officio; George W. Waters, Springfield, 1967; George J. Brennan, Jr., Boston, 1973; Harry P. Hogan, Springfield, 1968; James R. Gilman, Framingham, 1970; (vacancy), 1969; John Lyons, Medford, 1970; Seymour S. Kaplan, Sharon, 1970; William F. Fitzgerald, Jr., (Administrative Secretary), Boston. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Board of Examiners, (Chap. 143, Section 71A), Brandon Powers, Cambridge, Chairman; James F. Fagan, Wollaston, member; Pasquale P. Pizzano, Methuen, member; William F. Fitzgerald, Jr., (Administrative Secretary), Boston. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Board of Schoolhouse Structural Standards (inoperative Nov. 13, 1970). (See G.L. Chap. 143, Sec. 15A) Ruth Morey, Lexington, 1970; Roger C. Fenn, Concord, 1970; Harry J. Korslund, Walpole, 1970; Herbert W. Eisenberg, Lexington, 1967; Edward J. Tedesco, Woburn, 1970; Francis S. Harvey, Worcester, 1970; Arthur Russell Barnes, Plympton, 1970; Joseph Pollingher, Mattapan, 1970; Ex oficio members, Simeon J. Domas, Administrator, School Building Assistance Commission; The Commissioner of Public Safety; The Chief of Inspections, William F. Fitzgerald, Jr., (Administrative Secretary), Boston. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Board of Teletypewriter Regulations, The Commissioner of Public Safety; Charles F. Hart, Lawrence, 1968; (vacancy), 1968; William F. Fitzgerald, Jr., (Administrative Secretary), Boston. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Board of Elevator Appeals, Commissioner of Public Safety, Ex officio; Lawrence J. Salvo, Stoneham, 1972; Donald L. Cummings, Milton, 1965; Donald L. Jacobson, Newton Center, 1972; David F. Nagle, (Chairman), Mattapan, 1968; William F. Fitzgerald, Quincy, 1969; James A. Broyer, West Roxbury, 1970; Raymond J. Lord (Secretary), Lowell. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Also see Boiler Rules, Board of; State Boxing Commission.

# \* Public Utilities, Department of. [General Laws, Chapter 25.]

Commissioners, Andrew L. Benson, Melrose, 1968; Roy C. Papalia, Watertown, 1969; Norman Mason, Taunton, 1970; Joseph F. Cleary, Cambridge, 1971; David M. Brackman, Newton, 1972; Helen P. Ross (Chairman), Melrose, 1973; Robert M. Santaniello, Springfield, 1974. Secretary, Francis J. Hickey, Jr., Framingham. Administrative Secretary, Andrew J. Dell'Olio, Worcester. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Accounting Division, Harold Bertolucci (Acting Chief Accountant), Medford.

Engineering Division, Stanley W. Ellis (Chief Engineer), Lowell.

Railway and Bus Division, William H. Kirley (Director), Hopkinton. Rate and Research Division, John Brosnan (Senior Rate Analyst), Worcester.

Telephone and Telegraph Division, John W. Coughlin (Director), Brockton. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Division of Investigation of Securities, Francis J. Daley (Supervisor of Fraudulent Securities). 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Commercial Motor Vehicle Division, Paul M. Fitzsimmons (Director), Newton; (vacancy) (Assistant Director). 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

# Public Welfare, Department of. [General Laws, Chapter 18.]

Commissioner of Public Welfare, Robert F. Ott, West Roxbury. 1971.

Deputy Commissioners, James M. Brennan, Boston; Robert P. Curran,
Boston.

Advisory Board, Charles I. Schottland, Newton, 1967; Joan F. Snow, Provincetown, 1967; Rt. Reverend Charles F. Dewey, Boston, 1968; Earle A. Tompkins, Easthampton, 1968; Anthony J. Venna, Quincy, 1968; James V. Moriarty, Medford, 1967; Muriel F. Martin, Dorchester, 1967; Solomon Kaplan, Brookline, 1967; Harold P. Hackett, Templeton, 1968; Jacob Kline, Fall River, 1968; Ruth M. Batson, Boston, 1969; Katherine R. Driscoll, Boston, 1969; Ella T. McCarthy, Marblehead, 1969; F. Frank Vorenberg, Cambridge, 1969; Dr. Count C. Gibson, Jr., Boston, 1969.

Division of Public Assistance, Walter A. Kelly (Director), Milton. 600 Washington Street, Boston.

Division of Child Guardianship, John R. McGaughey (Director), Bridgewater. 600 Washington Street, Boston.

# Public Works, Department of. [General Laws, Chapter 16.]

Public Works Commission, 100 Nashua Street, Boston. Commissioner, Edward J. Ribbs, Woburn, 1971. Associate Commissioners. Charles A. Bisbee, Chesterfield, 1968; John D. Warner, Westfield, 1969; Robert S. Foster, Beverly, 1970; Peter E. Donadio, Boston, 1972. Director of Administrative Services, Seth A. Armen, Norfolks Secretary to the Commission, Edward F. Doyle, Medford. Hearing Examiner, Domenico J. Alfano, Winthrop. Chief Counsel, Patrick F. McDonough, Dorchester. Executive Assistant, G. Leo Bessette, Milton.

Chief Engineer, Daniel S. Horgan, Auburn. Deputy Chief Engineer, Highway Construction, Frederick L. Tripp, Taunton. Deputy Chief Engineer, Waterways, John T. Hannon. Brockton. Deputy Chief Engineer, Highway Maintenance, Robert E. Pyne, Lynnfield. Deputy Chief Engineer, Highway Engineering, Charles E. Whitcomb, Somerville. Director of Transportation Planning and Development, George L. Wey, Winthrop. Director of Right of Way, John C. Powers, Sudbury. Director of Public Relations, Francis I. Landry, Scituate.

District Highway Engineers:

District No. 1, R. E. Elliot, Post Office Box 1151, Pittsfield.

District No. 2, F. J. Hoev, North King Street, Northampton.

District No. 3, F. W. Guerin, 403 Belmont Street, Worcester.

District No. 4, C. F. Mistretta, 519 Appleton Street, Arlington.

District No. 5, J. Berkover, 485 Maple Street, Post Office Box 74, Danvers.

District No. 6, J. T. Cronin, 68 Main Street, Taunton.

District No. 7, R. J. Kellher, 151 Pierce Street, Middleborough.

District No. 8, C. K. Brown, 400 D Street, Boston.

Division of Motorboats, Thomas J. Legere (Director), Arlington, 1974. Outdoor Advertising Division, Outdoor Advertising Board, James T. Bleiler (Chairman), Medford, 1971; Joseph V. Bottari, Jr., Milton, 1969; Ex officio: Commissioner of Public Works. 80 Boylston Street, Boston.

## Purgatory Chasm State Reservation Commission. [Acts 1919, Chapter 327.]

Lawrence Keeler, Northbridge, 1968; Margaret R. Dempsey, Mill-

bury, 1969; Terrence B. Windle, Millbury, 1971. Superintendent, E. Wesley Marble, Sutton.

# RADIO AND TELEVISION TECHNICIANS, BOARD OF. [General Laws, Chapter 13, § 61.]

Alfred Krouse, Norwood, 1968; Michael J. Sannella, Arlington, 1968; Philip J. Gibson, Dedham, 1969; Daniel A. Petricca, Everett, 1969; Michael F. Malone, South Hadley, 1970; Sven H. Carlson, Shrewsbury, 1970; Donald R. Nealon, Lenox, 1970. Joseph Cassidy, Millis, Administrator. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

\* REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND SALESMEN, BOARD OF REGISTRATION (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 54-57.]

Benjamin Jacobson, Newton, 1972; William C. Bearce, Brockton, 1968; Arthur J. Welch, Dennisport, 1969; Richard B. Fowler (*Chairman*), Boston, 1970; Charles B. Hageman, West Springfield, 1971; *Executive Secretary*, John W. McIsaac. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

#### RECODIFICATION COUNSEL.

[General Laws, Chapter 3, § 55A.]

Owen F. Brock, Boston, Recodification Counsel; Hugo S. Bagnulo, Medford, Assistant Recodification Counsel; Joseph R. Buttner, Quincy, Legal Assistant; Mary E. Dwyer, Newton, Secretary. Room 127, State House.

RECORDS CONSERVATION BOARD. [General Laws, Chapter 30, § 42.]

Ex officiis Members: State Librarian, I. Albert Matkov (Chairman); Attorney General, Henry Weaver; Assistant Attorney General, (designee); Commissioner of Administration, William Tibbets (designee); Comptroller, John A. Ronan; Deputy Comptroller (designee); Supervisor of Public Records, James F. Kane; Archivist of the Commonwealth, Dr. Richard W. Hale, Jr. (Secretary), Archives Building, State House.

REGISTRY OF MOTOR VEHICLES, DIVISION OF (PUBLIC WORKS, DEPARTMENT OF).

[General Laws, Chapter 16, § 5.]

Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Richard E. McLaughlin, Cambridge, 1969. Deputy Registrar, E. Theodore Gunaris. Administrative Deputy Registrar, Robert C. Capasso, Norwood. 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

### Retirement, State Board of (Department of the state Treasurer).

[General Laws, Chapter 10, §§ 18-20.]

Robert Q. Crane (Treasurer and Receiver-General) (Chairman); William Marcello (elected by members of the Retirement System), Northborough, 1968; J. Joseph Maloney, Jr., Winchester, 1969. Executive Secretary, John J. Manning, Salem. Room 251, State House.

#### \* RETIREMENT LAW COMMISSION.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 102-104; 1958, 623.]

Harold L. Miller, Newton, 1968; Patrick D. Sullivan, Brockton, 1969; John J. Bazzinotti (*Chairman*), Topsfield, 1970; William F. Daigle, Jr., Worcester, 1971; Gerard M. Fritz, South Deerfield, 1972.

Ex officis Members: — Executive Secretary of the State Board of Retirement; the Executive Secretary of the Teachers' Retirement Board.

SALEM AND BEVERLY WATER SUPPLY BOARD.
[Acts 1913, 700; 1914, 632; Special Acts, 1916, 183.]

William A. Calhoun (Chairman), Saugus, 1968; the City Engineer of the City of Salein; the Commissioner of Public Works of the City of Beverly. Clerk and Treasurer, Arthur T. Brennan, City Hall, Salem.

Sanitarians, Board of Registration of (Department of Civil Service and Registration).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 51-53.]

John F. Smith (Secretary), Worcester, 1969; George A. Michael, Marshfield, 1967; Charles J. Hamilton, Boston, 1967; Daniel G. Milano (Vice Chairman), Boston, 1968; Professor Robert C. Perriello (Chairman), Amherst, 1968. Room 33, State House.

#### SERVICE CORPS COMMISSION.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 120-123.]

Max R. Kargman (Chairman), Belmont, 1969; Alexander Ellis, Jr., Concord, 1966; Thomas Coates, Cambridge, 1967; Lawrence H. Fuchs, Weston, 1967; Roy H. Stevens, Sterling, 1967; (vacancy), 1968; Edgar S. Driscoll, Brookline, 1968. Director, John C. Cort, Newton; Associate Directors, Ivan R. Ashley, Dorchester; Daniel M. Fox, Boston; Maureen H. Mahar, Amherst; Daniel Murrow, Newton; Francis D. Smith, Waban; Harold G. Thompson, Cambridge; J. Robert Tickle, Braintree. 15 School Street, Boston.

## SERVICE CORPS ADVISORY COUNCIL. [General Laws, Chapter 6, § 122.]

Josephine Milburn, Brookline, 1966; Campbell Murphy, Hingham, 1966; Merle L. Howes, Amherst, 1966; Louis Varrichione, Framingham, 1966; John E. Powers, Jr., Natick, 1966; Henry Sontag, Boston, 1966; Edward Coughlin, Holyoke, 1966; (3 vacancies). 15 School Street, Boston.

## South Essex Sewerage Board [Acts, 1925, 339; 1935, 384.]

Chairman, Joseph C. Tomasello, Boston, 1967; Ex officiis Members, the City Engineer of Salem; the Commissioner of Public Works of Peabody; the Commissioner of Public Works of Beverly. Appointed by the Town Manager of Danvers, Clitton R. Grinnell. Treasurer and Clerk, Joseph B. O'Keefe, Danvers.

# \*\* STATE BOXING COMMISSION (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY). [General Laws, Chapter 22, § 12.]

Edward J. Urbec (*Chairman*), Worcester, 1968; Emmanuel Aronis, Boston (Hyde Park), 1968; Thomas W. McNeeley, Jr., Medfield, 1969. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

# STATE FORESTRY COMMITTEE. [General Laws, Chapter 132.]

John H. Cashman (representing general public), West Concord, 1967; Frank L. Blair (representing farm woodlot owners), Springfield, 1968; William R. Harrison, (representing industrial woodland owners) Dalton, 1969; Robert H. Lawton, (representing other woodland owners) Athol, 1970. Ex officio, Director, Division of Forests and Parks Department of Natural Resources, 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.

STATE HOUSE PHYSICIAN (COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE).

[General Laws, Chapter 7, § 6B.] Milton Levine, M.D., Room 277, State House.

\*STATE RACING COMMISSION.
[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 48.]

Amos E. Wasgatt, Jr., Worcester, 1967; Paul F. Walsh (*Chairman*,) New Bedford, 1968; Elmer C. Nelson, Mendon, 1969. Secretary, Lawrence J. Lane, Waltham. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. STATE RECLAMATION BOARD (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE).

[General Laws, Chapter 252.]

Edward Wright (Chairman); Harold D. Rose, of the Department of Public Health; John J. McColgan, of the Department of Agriculture; Charles J. Cannon (Executive Secretary), Yarmouth. 100 Cambridge Street. Boston.

SUFFOLK COUNTY COURT HOUSE COMMISSION.

[Acts 1935, 474; 1939, 383.]

Appointed by the Governor. Angus Griffin (Chairman), Boston. 1969. Appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, Henry M. Leen, Boston, 1969. Sherif of Suffolk County, Frederick R. Sullivan. Room 318, Court House, Boston.

TEACHERS' CORPS COMMISSION.

[Acts 1966. Chapter 517.]

Edward L. Butler, Duxbury, 1969; Ernest Coverly, Brookline, 1969; Olindo Dragone, Springfield, 1969; Nathan I. Huggins, Boston 1969; Edna C. Koretsky, Medford, 1969.

THAMES RIVER VALLEY FLOOD CONTROL COMMISSION.

[Acts 1957, 616.]

Samuel T. Sheard, Sturbridge, 1969.

Appointed by the Governor, Ex officits Members: — Director, Division of Waterways. Department of Public Works; Chairman, Water Resources Commission.

UNIFORM STATE LAWS, COMMISSIONERS ON.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 26-28.]

Edward L. Schwartz, Weston, 1969; Robert Braucher, Belmont, 1969, Walter D. Malcolm, Hingham, 1969. 85 Devonshire Street, Boston.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts. Room 158, State House.

VETERANS' SERVICES, COMMISSIONER OF.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 22-25.]

Commissioner, Charles N. Collatos, Lynnfield, 1972. Deputy Commissioner, Joseph P. Mayo, Hingham, 1968; Second Deputy, Raymond C. O'Brien, Stoneham, 1968. Supervisor of Benefits, Helen McClay, Franklin, 1967. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts, Room 71, State House.

VETERINARY MEDICINE, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 26-28.]

Howard A. Smith, Lexington, 1972; Alvin D. Kaplan, Arlington, 1968; Matthew K. Carr (*Chairman*), Scituate, 1969; Winthrop E. Brielman (*Secretary*), Pittsfield, 1970; E. Deane Freitas, Dartmouth 1971. Room 1514, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Approving Authority for Colleges of Veterinary Medicine: Chief Veterinary Officer, Division of Livestock Disease Control; the head of the Department of Veterinary and Animal Sciences in the University of Massachusetts or his designee; and the Commissioner of Education or his designee.

Walden Pond State Reservation Commission.

[Acts 1922, 499.]

The County Commissioners of the County of Middlesex Chairman, John F. Dever, Jr., Court House, Cambridge.

WAR RECORDS, COMMISSIONER ON.
[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 16.]

The Adjutant General. Room 184, State House.

Weather Amendment Board. [General Laws, Chapter 6, § 72]

Commissioner of Agriculture, Commissioner of Public Health and Commissioner of Natural Resources.

Woods Hole, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamship Authority.

[Acts 1960, 701.]

Alexander M. Craig, Nantucket (Chairman) (appointed by the Selectmen of the Town of Nantucket); Captain Isaac C. Norton, Edgartown (Vice Chairman) (appointed by the Commissioners of Dukes County); James H. Smith, Falmouth (Secretary) (appointed by the Selectmen of the Town of Falmouth); Frank B. Look (General Manager and Treasurer). P. O. Box 284, Woods Hole.

Youth Service, Division of. [General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 65–69B.]

Director: John D. Couglan.

YOUTH SERVICE BOARD.

Members of the Board: Joseph W. Zabriskie, Newburyport, 1969; John D. Coughlan (Chairman), Melrose, 1970; Cecelia McGovern Field, Chestnut Hill, 1971. Room 708, 14 Somerset Street, Boston.

Advisory Committee on Service to Youth: John R. Mullen, Wollaston, 1966; Rev. William H. Roche, Boston, 1966; John D. O'Connor, Westfield, 1966; (vacancy), 1968; Frederick F. Fahey, Dalton, 1968; James R. Goonan, Jr., Kingston, 1968; Frank J. Walters, Jr., Watertown, 1968; Francis Carroll, Worcester, 1968; James H. Quirk (Vice Chairman), Varmouth, 1970; Alberta Roosa Turner, Boston, 1970; William W. Francis, Boston, 1970; (vacancy), 1970; (vacancy), 1970; Edgar Grossman (Chairman), Newton, 1972; Paul T. Brucato, North Andover, 1972. 14 Somerset Street, Boston.

Institutions under The Youth Service Board; Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster; Industrial School for Boys, Shirley; Lyman School for Boys, Westborough; Reception-Detention Center for Girls, Boston; Institute for Juvenile Guidance, South Bridgewater; Judge John J. Connelly Youth Center, Boston; Residential Treatment Unit, Oakdale; Westfield Detention Center, Westfield; Worcester Detention Center, Worcester; Stephen L. French Youth Forestry Camp, East Brewster.

#### AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

[General Laws, Chapter 74, §§ 25-27.]

### BRISTOL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, TRUSTEES OF THE.

#### AT DIGHTON.

Marinus VanderPol, Fairhaven, 1969; Clive H. Olson, Taunton, 1968; Harold A. Goff, Rehoboth, 1970; James A. Thompson, Seekonk, 1971; and the County Commissioners. *Director*, John B. Farrar.

## ESSEX AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, TRUSTEES OF THE.

AT DANVERS (HATHORNE P.O.).

Thomas J. Zak, Salem, 1968; William A. Welch, Jr., Peabody, 1969; Gordon W. Roaf, Marblehead, 1970; Arthur V. Cassano, Haverhill, 1971; and the County Commissioners. *Director*, James F. Gallant.

### NORFOLK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, TRUSTEES OF THE.

#### AT WALPOLE.

Russell T. Bates, Quincy, 1969; Isadore L. Kovey, Stoughton, 1970; John F. Murphy, Braintree, 1967; Richard J. Koch, Quincy, 1968; James J. Collins, Milton, 1969; John J. White, Needham, 1969; Louis E. Hoegler, Jr., Walpole, 1971. *Director*, Thomas J. McGarr.

# INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTION.

[General Laws, Chapter 27.]

[The Commissioner has the government of the institutions named below, and appoints the Superintendent in each place.]

MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, WALPOLE.

(SOUTH WALPOLE P.O.).

Superintendent, Palmer C. Scafati. Deputy Superintendent, Fred A. Butterworth.

MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, CONCORD.

(West Concord P.O.).

Superintendent, Samuel L. Freeman. Deputy Superintendent, Edward P. O'Neil.

MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, FRAMINGHAM.

Superintendent, Mrs. Betty Cole Smith. Deputy Superintendent, Pauline I. Orsi.

MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, BRIDGEWATER.

(SOUTH BRIDGEWATER P.O.).

Superintendent, Charles W. Gaughan. Deputy Superintendent, Michael Sullivan.

MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, NORFOLK.

Superintendent, Philip J. Picard. Deputy Superintendent, Charles H. Kuphal. Director of Prison Camps, James F. Mahoney, Jr.

MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, PLYMOUTH.

(Box 207, South Carver P.O.).

Supervisor of Prison Camps, Henry E. Dahl.

MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, MONROE.

(R.F.D. 52, READSBORO, VERMONT P.O.).

Supervisor of Prison Camps, John A. Keizer.

MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, WARWICK.

(R.F.D. 2, ORANGE P.O.).

Supervisor of Prison Camps, Daniel A. O'Brien.

### BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND INSTITU-TIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION BUT AUTONOMOUS.

#### EOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION

[Chapter 15, § 1A, amended c. 572, 1965.]

Winthrop S. Dakin (Chairman), Northampton, 1971; Bernard J. O'Keefe (Vice-Chairman), Natick, 1969; Esther S. Yntema, Cambridge, 1972; Daniel C. Rich, Worcester, 1968; Gene P. Grillo, Bradford, 1970; Frieda S. Ullian, Newton Centre, 1970; Patrick J. King, Brighton, 1971.

Ex officiis members: Joseph P. Healey, Arlington, 1968 (representing the University of Massachusetts); Margaret H. Spengler, 1968 (representing the State Colleges); Roger L. Putnam, 1968 (representing the community colleges); Honorable Sherwood J. Tarlow (representing the technological institutes).

## ADVISORY COMMISSION TO THE BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

[Chapter 15, § 1B, amended c. 572, 1965.]

Ex officiis members; Owen B. Kiernan, Commissioner of Education; William C. Gaige, Director of Research, Advisory Council on Education; President John W. Lederle, University of Massachusetts; President Martin J. Lydon, Lowell Technological Institute; President Joseph L. Driscoll, Southeastern Massachusetts Technological Institute; President William G. Dwyer, Massachusetts Board of Regional Community Colleges.

President Daniel H. O'Leary, State College at Lowell; President William E. Park, Simmons College, 1971.

Richard M. Millard, Chancellor and Secretary to the Board. 182 Tremont Street, Boston.

### TRUSTEES OF STATE COLLEGES.

[General Laws, Chapter 15, § 20A.]

Kenneth R. Fox (Chairman), Lexington, 1968; Howard C. Smith, Becket, 1968; Wilbur J. Bender (Vice Chairman), Cambridge, 1971; William E. Aubuchon, Jr., Fitchburg, 1969; Thomas D. O'Connor, Hingham, 1969; Joseph F. Alibrandi, Lexington, 1970; Mrs. J. Girard (Marion) Chandler, Winchester, 1970; Captain John S. Keating,

Hingham, 1971; Mrs. Kenneth C. (Margaret H.) Spengler, Arlington, 1971; Haskell C. Freedman, Newton, 1972; Mrs. Sol W. (Esther) Weltman, Cambridge, 1972.

### ADVISORY COMMISSION TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF STATE COLLEGES.

President D. Justin McCarthy, State College at Framingham, 1968; President Eugene A. Sullivan, State College at Worcester, 1968; President James J. Hammond, State College at Fitchburg, 1968; Clarence Q. Berger, Newton, 1971; (vacancy) 1971.

#### STATE COLLEGES.

At Boston — Opened as Boston Normal School, 1852; name changed to Boston Teachers' College, 1924; transferred to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1952. President — William F. Looney.

At Framingham — Opened at Lexington, July, 1839; transferred to West Newton, September, 1844; removed to Framingham, 1853. President, D. Justin McCarthy.

At Westfield — Opened at Barre, September, 1839; suspended, 1841; reopened at Westfield, September, 1844. President, Leonard J. Savignano.

At Bridgewater — Opened September, 1840. President, Adrian Rondileau.

At Salem — Opened September, 1854. President, Frederick A. Meier.

At Worcester — Opened September, 1874. President, Eugene A. Sullivan.

At Fitchburg — Opened September, 1895. President, James J. Hammond.

At North Adams — Opened February, 1897. Acting President, Andrew S. Flagg.

At Lowell — Opened October, 1897. President, Daniel H. O'Leary. Massachusetts College of Art, President, Robert L. Bertolli.

At Boston — Opened November, 1873.

Massachusetts Maritime Academy.

At Buzzards Bay — Founded 1891 as Massachusetts Nautical School — Name changed to Massachusetts Maritime Academy, 1942. Transferred to Trustees of State Colleges, 1964. President, Arthur S. Limouze; John Gillespie, Director; Francis X. Guindon, Acting Director. 50 Franklin Street, Boston.

### MASSACHUSETTS STATE COLLEGE BUILDING AUTHORITY.

[Chapter 703, Acts of 1963.]

Joseph F. Alibrandi, Lexington, 1969; Mrs. Marion Chandler, Winchester, 1968; Lewis A. Kyrios, Southbridge, 1971; Frankland W. L. Miles, Jr., Duxbury, 1974; Francis X. Moran, Somerville, 1970; Richard J. Phelps, Boston, 1972; Giles B. Powell, Danvers, 1975; Mrs. Margaret H. Spengler, Arlington, 1967; James T. Thomas, Taunton, 1973. Angelo T. Soter, Worcester, Executive Director.

### LOWELL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF MASSA-CHUSETTS, TRUSTEES OF THE.

[General Laws, Chapter 15, § 24.]

President - Martin J. Lydon.

Trustees - Honorable Edward J. Early, Jr., Mayor (Ex Officio).

Owen B. Kiernan, Commissioner of Education (Ex Officio).

Samuel Pinanski (Chairman), Brookline, 1969; James T. Curtis (Vice Chairman), Lowell, 1969; John J. Delmore, Lowell, 1967; Joseph A. DeMambro, Chestnut Hill, 1967; Joseph P. Donahue, Jr., Lowell, 1967; Lawrence R. Laughlin, Chelmsford, 1967; Anne D. Minahan, Lawrence, 1967; Harold W. Leitch, Andover, 1968; Timothy F. Meehan, Lowell, 1968; Richard H. Olney, Dunstable, 1968; Mrs. Maude Ottey, Lowell, 1968; George Demoulas, Dracut, 1968; Daniel A. Cronin, Concord, 1969; Joseph Pellegrino, Andover, 1969; Martin Silva, Lowell, 1969.

## LOWELL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE BUILDING AUTHORITY.

[Chapter 557, Acts of 1961.]

Homer W. Bourgeois (Chairman), Lowell, 1972; Timothy F. Meehan (Vice Chairman), Lowell, 1975; Harold W. Leitch, Andover, 1967; John P. Ploubides, Lowell, 1968; Dr. Walter J. Hamburger, Dover, 1969; Ralph K. Hubbard, Webster, 1970; Edward B. Bell, Chelmsford, 1971; Samuel Pinanski, Brookline, 1973; Roland E. Derby, Sr. Tyngsborough, 1974.

### SOUTHEASTERN MASSACHUSETTS TECHNOLOGICAL IN-STITUTE, TRUSTEES OF.

#### [NORTH DARTMOUTH.]

[General Laws, Chapter 15, § 21A, inserted by Chapter 543, 1960.] Consolidation of Bradford Durfee College of Technology, Fall River and New Bedford Technical Institute, July 1, 1964.

Trustees — Robert W. Nelson (Chairman), Attleboro, 1967; Philip J. Assiran (Vice-Chairman), Taunton, 1967; Lionel B. LeDuc (Treasurer), New Bedford, 1968; Joseph Dawson, Jr. (Secretary), South Dartmouth, 1968; James Pilkington, Westport, 1967; Sherwood J. Tarlow, Swampscott, 1967; Victor F. Adams, Osterville, 1968; Bernard Baker, South Dartmouth, 1968; John Vertente, Jr., New Bedford, 1968; Albert Goldstein, New Bedford, 1969; Karl P. Goodwin, Fairhaven, 1969; Douglas J. Richardson, Fall River, 1969; Luiz V. Souza, South Dartmouth, 1969; Andrew L. Wheelock, Swansea, 1969; H. Frank Reilly, Fall River, 1970.

President - Joseph L. Driscoll.

### SOUTHEASTERN MASSACHUSETTS TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE BUILDING AUTHORITY.

### [Chapter 703, Acts of 1964.]

Lydia B. Nunes, New Bedford, 1968; Ralph A. Roberts (Chairman), Fall River, 1969; Sarah C. Nagle (Secretary-Treasurer), White Horse Beach, 1970; Ralph D. Lider (Vice-Chairman), New Bedford, 1971; Edward K. Dabrowski, New Bedford, 1972; Benjamin A. Friedman, Taunton, 1973; Arthur C. Guimond, Fall River, 1974; Roland Lafrance, Fall River, 1975; Karl P. Goodwin, Fairhaven, 1976.

#### UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

[AT AMHERST, FOUNDED 1863.] [General Laws, Chapter 15, § 20.]

President - John W. Lederle.

Trustees — Harry Dunlap Brown, North Chatham, 1968; John W. Haigis, Jr., Greenfield, 1968; Most Reverend Christopher J. Weldon, Springfield, 1969; Fred C. Emerson, Worthington, 1969; Edmund J. Croce, Worcester, 1969; Hugh Thompson, Milton, 1969; Calvin H. Plimpton, Amherst, 1969; Joseph P. Healey, Arlington, 1970; Frederick S. Troy, Boston, 1970; Robert D. Gordon, Lincoln, 1971; Louis

M. Lyons, Cambridge, 1971; John J. Maginnis, Worcester, 1972; Carolyn C. Rowland, Wianno, 1972; Dennis M. Crowley, West Roxbury, 1973; Lorenzo, D. Lambson, Southwick, 1973; Frank L. Boyden, Deerfield, 1974; George L. Pumphret, Dorchester, 1974.

Ex officiis members — His Excellency, the Governor, John A. Volpe; Commissioner of Education, Owen B. Kiernan; Commissioner of Agriculture, Charles H. McNamara; Commissioner of Public Health, Alfred L. Frechette; Commissioner of Mental Health, Milton Greenblatt, President of the University, John W. Lederle.

Officers of the Trustees.

Chairman — Frank L. Boyden.

Vice Chairman — Joseph P. Healey.

Secretary — Robert J. McCartney.

### UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS BUILDING AUTHORITY.

#### [Chapter 773, Acts of 1960.]

Edwin M. Podolak, Hadley, 1965; George L. Pumphret (Chairman), Boston, 1976; Victoria Schuck, South Hadley, 1968; Bernard Solomon (Secretary-Treasurer), Boston, 1969; William M. Cashin, Boston, 1970; Edward F. Williams, Newton, 1971; Evan V. Johnston, Easthampton, 1972; Hugh Thompson, Milton, 1973; Harold G. Dickey, West Springfield, 1975; Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, Morris Goldings, 2 Park Square, Boston.

### MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF REGIONAL COMMUNITY COLLEGES.

[General Laws; Chapter 15, Section 27.]

Theodore Chase (Chairman), Dover, 1969; Margaret P. Bainbridge, Watertown, 1967; William J. Dean, Holyoke, 1968; Charles F. Moore, Jr., Orleans, 1968; Richard W. Philbrick, Concord, 1969; Roger L. Putnam, Sr., Petersham, 1970; Henry E. Foley, Jamaica Plain, 1970; Nelson W. Aldrich, Marblehead, 1970; Alice M. Pederson, Alford, 1971; Robert Cataldo, Lexington, 1971; Very Reverend Raymond J. Swords, S. J., Worcester, 1972.

Ex officiis members: Commissioner of Education, Owen B. Kiernan; President of the University of Massachusetts, John W. Lederle; President of the Massachusetts College of Art, Robert L. Bertolli; President of the Southeastern Massachusetts Technological Institute, Joseph L. Driscoll. William G. Dwyer, President, Room 74, State House, Boston.

#### ADVISORY BOARDS FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGES

### [General Laws, Chapter 15, § 33.]

Massachusetts Bay Community College, Watertown: Margaret Saltonstall, Boston, 1967; Margaret C. Scott, Brighton, 1968; Frank Lambiase, Melrose, 1968; Michael Kolligian, Jr., Medford, 1969; Francis E. Lavigne, Brockton, 1969; David Thibault, Boston, 1970; Sidney Greenleaf, Newton, 1970; George K. Coyne, Somerville, 1971; William J. Carey, Boston, 1971; Nancy Butler, Cambridge, 1972. President, John F. McKenzie.

Cape Cod Community College, Hyannis: Harvey H. Broadbent, Centerville, 1972; Charles L. Bardelis, Falmouth, 1972; Paul M. Fye, Woods Hole, 1968; vacancy, 1968; Robert E. O'Neil, Hyannis, 1969; Katherine Bacon, Woods Hole, 1969; Edmund J. Sullivan, Taunton, 1970; Henry L. Murphy, Centerville, 1970; Joseph Ryan, Hyannis, 1971; A. W. Mandelstam, Hyannis, 1971. President, E. Carleton Nickerson.

Holyoke Community College: Alberta Settle, Longmeadow, 1968; Solomon Baidack, Springfield, 1968; Lillian Grimaldi, Springfield, 1969; George F. Murray, Holyoke, 1969; Emma W. Anderson, Springfield, 1970; Mary Phillips, Springfield, 1970; Donald R. Dwight, So. Hadley, 1971; Eugene S. Wilson, Amherst, 1971; George A. Ladeau, Jr., Chicopee, 1972; Donald J. McLain, Holyoke, 1972. President, George E. Frost.

Greenfield Community College: Raymond Kinmouth, Northfield, 1967; Ward Hunting, New Salem, 1967; Douglas E. O'Neil, Greenfield, 1968; Frederick A. Fred Dunn, Greenfield, 1968; Allan W. Roberts, Springfield, 1969; Philip S. DiBenedetto, Charlemont, 1969; Robert F. Currier, Turners Falls, 1970; Grace L. Mayers, Greenfield, 1970; Albert E. Lumley, Pelham, 1971; Morton A. Slavin, Erving, 1971. President, Lewis O. Turner.

Northern Essex Community College, Haverhill: Joseph A. Torrisi-Methuen, 1968; Ralph M. Woodcock, Haverhill, 1968; Dorothy M, Bell, Bradford, 1968; Catherine Mulhare, Lawrence, 1969; William J. Maguire, Haverhill, 1969; Anthony Athanas, Swampscott, 1970; Angello Zappala, Lawrence, 1970; Elizabeth A. Bixby, Bradford, 1971; James J. St. Germain, Andover, 1971; (vacancy), 1972. President, Harold Bentley.

Berkshire Community College, Pittsfield: Lawrence K. Miller, Pittsfield, 1967; Donald G. Butler, Pittsfield, 1967; Millicent McIntosh, Tyringham, 1968; George DiPalazzo, Pittsfield, 1968; Martin Karson, Sheffield, 1968; Norman Rockwell, Stockbridge, 1969; Rosemary K.

LaPointe, Pittsfield, 1969; Robert V. Hamilton, North Adams, 1969; vacancy, 1970; Michael L. Monahan, Williamstown, 1971. President Thomas E. O'Connell.

Quinsigamond Community College, Worcester: Helen Bloom, Worcester, 1968; Corinne V. Hayden, Worcester, 1968; Robert F. Lutz, Shrewsbury, 1969; Stanley J. Jablonski, 1969; David I. Davoren, Milford, 1970; E. Howard Donahue, Worcester, 1970; vacany, 1971; vacancy, 1971; Christine A. Plumley, Worcester, 1972; Andrew B. Holmstrom Worcester, 1972. President, Paul G. Preus.

Mount Wachusett Community College, Gardner: Raymond LaFontaine, Gardner, 1968; Louis Scerra, Gardner, 1968; Frank K. Hirons, Gardner, 1968; Anthony D. Scerra, Templeton, 1968; Aaron Krock, Worcester, 1970; Joseph A. Harasimowicz, Gardner, 1970; Keith W. Lauer, Leominster, 1971; W. Irving Bourn, Baldwinsville, 1971; Robert E. Fitzgerald, Jr., Leominister, 1972; Joseph R. A. Pandiscio, Fitchburg, 1972. President, Arthur F. Haley.

North Shore Community College, Beverly: Garlan Morse, Marblehead, 1968; Louis J. Barrier, Manchester, 1968; Cornelius J. Murray, Beverly Farms, 1969; W. Barry MacDonald, Danvers, 1969; John W. Ward, Salem, 1970; Richard B. O'Keefe, Salem, 1970; David Burns, Middleton, 1971; Alfred J. Chisholm, Gloucester, 1971; George Chansky, Beverly, 1972; C. Henry Glovsky, Beverly, 1972. President, Harold E. Shively.

Massasoit Community College, North Abington: Robert Cotter, Abington, 1967; Ralph C. Paine, Avon, 1967; Robert Werner, Brockton, 1968; James R. Lawton, Brockton, 1968; Herbert H. Wydom, Brockton, 1969; Leslie A. Claff, Randolph, 1969; Lee L. Kane, Brockton, 1970; Carl G. Luciano, North Easton, 1970; Edward J. Carchidi, Brockton, 1971; Alma C. Wheatley, Abington, 1971. President, John W. Musselman.

Bristol Community College, Fall River: Harriet Chase, Fall River, 1968; Lionel A. Dansereau, Fall River, 1968; Raymond A. Kowalski, Somerset, 1969; Francis W. Wing, Assonet, 1969; Umberto Cruz, New Bedford, 1970; Herbert E. Ginsberg, Fall River, 1970; John Thorp, North Attleborough, 1971; William A. Hendricks, New Bedford, 1971; Charles F. Day, North Dighton, 1972; Frank L. Collins, Jr., Fall River, 1972. President, Jack P. Hudnall.

### INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPER-VISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH.

[The board or trustees for each of the following institutions, except the Walter E. Fernald State School, shall consist of seven members; and at least two of such members shall be women. The board of trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School shall consist of six members on the part of the Commonwealth (General Laws, Chapter 19, §§ 5 and 6).]

#### BELCHERTOWN STATE SCHOOL.

Trustees — Thomas S. Sexton, Granby, 1974; Barbara M. Putnam, Wilbraham, 1968; Frank Anzalotti, Longmeadow, 1969; Louise W. Giles, Longmeadow, 1970; Phyllis M. Mason, Feeding Hills, 1971; Muriel R. Klein, West Springfield, 1972; Samuel S. Rodman, Jr., Granby, 1973.

Superintendent -- Lawrence Bowser, M.D.

# MASSACHUSETTS MENTAL HEALTH CENTER (BOSTON PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL).

Trustees — Catherine P. Lally, Swampscott, 1974; Harry Halperin, Boston, 1968; Irene K. Thresher, Newton, 1969; Anne B. Saval, Boston, 1970; Claire Mason, Dorchester, 1971; Morris A. Cohen, Belmont, 1972; Winslow Sears, Boston, 1973.

Superintendent - Jack R. Ewalt, M.D.

#### BOSTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Wilfred Scott, Boston, 1968; Harry Schlesinger, Boston, 1969; Sarah Frances Gordon, Boston, 1970; Peter DiNatale, M.D., Milton, 1971; Marion W. Hoag, Boston, 1972; Vincent DiNunno, Boston, 1973; Eli M. Levantinsky, Boston, 1974.

Superintendent - Milton Greenblatt, M.D.

#### CUSHING HOSPITAL.

Trustees — William E. Blizard, Framingham, 1968; Dr. David R. Corey, Cochituate, 1969; Miriam A. McCourt, Spencer, 1970; John M. Kahn, Framingham, 1971; Anna Shulman, Framingham, 1972; Mario R. Carbone, Framingham, 1973; Frank A. Beckett, Framingham, 1974.

Superintendent - David Banen, M. D.

#### DANVERS STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Pasquale Grillo, Lawrence, 1967; Dorothy Stevens North Andover, 1968; Roy K. Patch, Beverly, 1969; Edward J. Ray, Jr., Lynn, 1970; Elizabeth W. McNulty, Danvers, 1971; James W. O'Donnell, Winchester, 1972; Harold W. Dandreta, Lawrence, 1973. Superintendent — Peter B. Hagopian, M.D.

### WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL. AT WALTHAM.

Trustees — John I. Ahern, Newton, 1967; L. Sheldon Crockett, Wenham, 1968; Margaret M. Breen, Cambridge, 1969; Patricia K. O'Connor, Milton, 1970; Joseph J. Bradley, Belmont, 1971; Dorothea A. Holland. Belmont, 1972.

Superintendent - Malcolm J. Farrell, M.D.

Trustees elected by Corporation — David Crockett, Boston; John E. Rogerson, Boston; Robert Ware, Fitchburg; Paul R. Withington, Milton; Henry B. Mayo, Jr., Lynn; Mary W. Barnes, Cambridge.

#### FOXBOROUGH STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Robert M. Kearney, Franklin, 1974; Ethel Wing Dodd, Wrentham, 1968; Eugene F. Costa, Attleboro, 1969; Vincent M. Igo, Foxborough, 1970; Linwood L. Chaffin, West Mansfield, 1971; Joseph K. Lynch, Foxborough, 1972; Helen J. Fay, Westwood, 1973. Superintendent — John T. Shea, M.D.

#### GARDNER STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Ralph W. Kelley, Gardner, 1974; Magnus A. Carlberg, Gardner, 1968; Albert A. Gammal, Jr., Worcester, 1969; Charles L. Trahan, Southbridge, 1970; Beverly D. Lynch, Lunenburg, 1971; Ida-Mae Bourne, Sterling, 1972; Clarence E. May, Jr., Leominster, 1973.

Superintendent - Warren P. Cordes, M.D.

#### GRAFTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Irene M. Pusateri, Worcester, 1968; Edith F. Johnson, Grafton, 1969; Harry E. Hicks, Jr., Auburn, 1970; Nellie V. Gardner, Worcester, 1971; Alexander LeBeaux, Shrewsbury, 1972; Ralph E. Proctor, Auburn, 1973; Robert E. Vigneault, Oxford, 1974.

Superintendent — Wm. Charles Inman, M.D.

#### MEDFIELD STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Cornelia C. Roberts, Dover, 1968; Andrew B. Goodspeed, Boston, 1969; Margaret M. Vasaturo, Medfield, 1970; Mildred W. Wells, Weston, 1971; Curtis Prout, Dover, 1972; Ralph Hersey, Jr., Norwood, 1973; Barbara L. Moore, Walpole, 1974.

Superintendent - Theodore F. Lindberg, M.D.

#### METROPOLITAN STATE HOSPITAL.

#### AT WALTHAM.

Trustees — John S. Rando, Waltham, 1967; Harry Bronstein, Brookline, 1968; J. Thomas Baldwin, Quincy, 1969; Marie S. Andrews, Watertown, 1970; Gertrude W. Scheft, Newton, 1971; Solomon L. Skvirsky, Brookline, 1972; Susan Murdock Tully, Stoneham, 1973. Superintendent — William F. McLaughlin, M.D.

#### MONSON STATE HOSPITAL.

#### AT PALMER.

Trustees. — Americo A. Calderigi, Springfield, 1968; Beatrice V. M. Buckley, Ware, 1969; Michael J. Cavanaugh, Palmer, 1970; Margaret E. Dale, Wilbraham, 1971; James F. McConchie, Monson, 1972; Nora T. Rondeau, Thorndike, 1973; Bernard Wilson, Ware, 1974.

Superintendent - Roger G. Osterheld, M.D.

#### NORTHAMPTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Henry G. Clarke, Florence, 1973; Victoria F. Krausher, Northampton, 1968; Roger K. Slawson, Northampton, 1969; Edward T. Hassett, Chicopee, 1970; John J. Whalen, Florence, 1971; Wilfred D. Spencer, Northampton, 1972; (vacancy), 1974.

Superintendent - Harry Goodman, M.D.

### PAUL A. DEVER STATE SCHOOL.

#### AT TAUNTON.

Trustees — Abraham Naterman, Newton, 1968; Nicholas Spadea, Brockton, 1969; Thomas P. Fallon, Watertown, 1970; Helen L. Buckley, Abington, 1971; Mae Brooks, North Easton, 1972; John E. Fenton, Lawrence, 1973; Ralph Handren, Taunton, 1974.

Superintendent — John Lewis Smalldon, M.D.

#### TAUNTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Dorothy G. Williams, Taunton, 1968; Kenneth Dorn, Brockton, 1969; William Benevides, Dighton, 1970; Robert J. Phillips Taunton, 1971; Edward C. Ducy, Jr., Swansea, 1972; Amy M. Robinson, Taunton, 1973; Coleman Lipman, New Bedford, 1974.

Superintendent - W. Everett Glass, M.D.

#### WESTBOROUGH STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Norman F. Wellen, Marlborough, 1968; Ellwood N. Hennessy, Westborough, 1969; Grace M. Pendergast, Berlin, 1970; Mary Burke Cronan, Framingham, 1971; Anna Weinstock Schneider, Westborough, 1972; William R. Porter, Westborough, 1973; Mary F. Introini, Milford, 1974.

Superintendent - Morris L. Sharp, M.D.

#### WORCESTER STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Margaret Ford, Worcester, 1968; George Valery, Worcester, 1969; Alfred J. Cotton, Worcester, 1970; Hampton Arakelian, Sutton, 1971; Lyman S. Salmonsen, Worcester, 1972; Elizabeth J. Wardzala, Worcester, 1973; George J. Ratte, Worcester, 1974.

Superintendent - Bardwell H. Flower, M.D.

#### WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL.

Trustees — Inez Pini, North Attleborough, 1968; Corodan S. Fuller, Foxborough, 1969; John F. Sheehan, Wrentham, 1970; Margaret E. Delaney, Newton, 1971; Ruth A. Holman, Walpole, 1972; John E. McCarthy, Jr., Walpole, 1973; Joseph G. Cortes, Bellingham, 1974. Superintendent — Edward Meshorer, M.D.

# INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPER-VISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

[General Laws, Chapter 111.]

#### RUTLAND HEIGHTS HOSPITAL.

Superintendent - Endre K. Brunner, M.D.

#### LAKEVILLE HOSPITAL.

Superintendent - George L. Parker, M.D.

#### LEMUEL SHATTUCK HOSPITAL.

Superintendent - Harry T. Phillips, M.D.

#### MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL.

AT CANTON.

[For the care and education of crippled and deformed children.]

Trustees — Paul L. Norton, M.D. (Chairman), Lincoln, 1971; A. Walter Ciani, M.D., Quincy, 1972; Edward T. Clark, Randolph, 1968; Maurice I. Cowin, O.D., Marblehead, 1969; Nils V. Nelson, Winthrop, 1970.

Superintendent - John J. Carroll, M.D.

#### WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL.

Superintendent - Roland R. Cartier, M.D.

#### PONDVILLE HOSPITAL (FOR CANCER PATIENTS).

Superintendent - Henry W. Kolbe, M.D.

# TEWKSBURY HOSPITAL.

[General Laws, Chapter 122.]

Trustees — Ernest C. Sullivan, Attorney (Chairman), Lowell, 1968; Joseph M. Curley, Wakefield, 1967; George A. McDermott, Tewksbury, 1967; Walter J. Riley, Lowell, 1967; Mrs. Elizabeth M. Bartlett, Woburn, 1968; Roland H. Paquette, Lowell, 1968; Mrs. Ethel T. Wilder, Chelmsford, 1969.

Superintendent - Thomas J. Saunders.

#### VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

### BRISTOL COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

AT ATTLEBORO. [General Laws, Chapter 111, § 87A.]

Trustees — James S. Murray, Raynham, 1969; Rev. Francis McKeon, Taunton, 1970; Clarence D. Roberts, Attleboro, 1968. Superintendent and Secretary - Garnet Smith, M.D.

#### MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

AT BOSTON.

[Acts 1864, Chapter 46,]

Trustees — Sidney R. Rabb, Boston, 1968; Francis O. Schmitt, Weston, 1968; Edward L. Bigelow, Newton, 1968; Joseph L. Tauro, Marblehead,

General Director - John H. Knowles, M.D.

#### PERKINS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

AT WATERTOWN.

[Acts 1864, Chapter 96,]

Trustees — Roland M. Achin, Lowell, 1968; Jack H. Kolligian, Winchester, 1968; Henry F. Allen, Boston, 1968; W. Chester Jostrom, Pembroke, 1968.

Director - Edward I. Waterhouse.

#### MASSACHUSETTS EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

AT BOSTON. [Acts 1873, Chapter 134,]

Managers — John Ryan, Boston, 1967: Fred A. Baumeister, Winthrop, 1967.

Director - Francis S. Hill.

# \*SOLDIERS' HOME IN HOLYOKE, TRUSTEES OF THE.

AT HOLYOKE. [General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 70, 71.]

Trustees - Owen W. Dunphy, South Hadley, 1967; Robert H. Bourasso, Holyoke. 1968; H. Perry Chandler, Westfield, 1969; William F. Casey, Greenfield, 1970; Elizabeth J. O'Leary, Springfield, 1971; George W. Schryver. Williamstown, 1972; Gerald W. Barsalou, Chicopee, 1973. Superintendent — John P. Harrington, Springfield.

### \* SOLDIERS' HOME IN MASSACHUSETTS.

AT CHELSEA. [General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 40, 41.]

Trustees — J. Leo Sullivan, Peabody, 1973; Leonard Florence, Chelsea, 1974; Gustave W. Everberg, Woburn, 1968; Nicholas Scaramella, Boston, 1969; Frederick J. Sullivan, Chelsea, 1970; Salvatore C. Parrotta, Chelsea, 1971; Rt. Rev. Edward J. Carney, Lawrence, 1972.

Commandant - John M. Quigley, Chelsea.

#### UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, INC.

AT BOSTON. [Acts, 1890, Chapter 358.]

Trustees - Charles E. Dockser, Newton, 1968; Louis Mastrangelo, Watertown, 1968; A. Raymond Tye, Newton, 1969; John T. Padden, Boston, 1967; Herbert A. Abrahamson, Newton, 1967. Administrator - Philip D. Bonnet, M.D.

#### THE PETER BENT BRIGHAM HOSPITAL CORPORATION. [Acts 1909, Chapter 370.]

Trustees - Dr. Jolane Solomon, Boston, 1972; Paul Parks, Boston, 1969 Director - F. Lloyd Mussells, M.D.

# LIST OF THE

# Executive and Legislative Departments

OF THE

# GOVERNMENT

OF

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

AND OFFICERS IMMEDIATELY CONNECTED THEREWITH
WITH PLACES OF RESIDENCE

1967-1968



# EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

#### GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY, JOHN A. VOLPE (R) of Winchester.

#### LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

HIS HONOR FRANCIS W. SARGENT (R) of Dover.

#### Council.

# District The Lieutenant-Governor.

- I. NICHOLAS W. MITCHELL (D) of Fall River.
- II. JOHN J. CRAVEN, JR. (D) of Boston.
- III. GEORGE F. CRONIN, JR. (D) of Boston.
- IV. PATRICK J. McDonough (D) of Boston.
- V. THOMAS J. LANE (D) of Lawrence.
- VI. G. EDWARD BRADLEY (D) of Somerville.
- VII. WALTER F. KELLY (D) of Worcester.
- VIII. RAYMOND J. FONTANA (R) of Longmeadow.

# Chief Secretary to the Governor.

LESLIE G. AINLEY of Boston.

# Legislative Secretaries to Governor.

ARTHUR WILLIAMS of Andover EDWARD S. MORROW of Haverhill RAYMOND TRUDEL of Montague.

Executive Secretary to Governor and Council.

SAMUEL M. FLAKSMAN

#### Committees of the Council.

Pardons and Prisons. — Lieutenant-Governor Francis W. Sargent (Chairman), Patrick J. McDonough, Thomas J. Lane, George F. Cronin, Jr., Walter F. Kelly, Nicholas W. Mitchell.

Finance, Accounts and Warrants. — Lieutenant-Governor Francis W. Sargent (Chairman), G. Edward Bradley, Nicholas W. Mitchell, Raymond J. Fontana, George F. Cronin, Jr., John J. Craven, Jr., Patrick J. McDonough.

Nominations. — Lieutenant-Governor Francis W. Sargent (Chairman), Patrick J. McDonough, John J. Craven, Jr., G. Edward Bradley, Raymond J. Fontana, Walter F. Kelly, Thomas J. Lane.

#### Committee on Veterans Affairs.

Lieutenant-Governor Francis W. Sargent, Walter F. Kelly, George F. Cronin, Jr., Raymond J. Fontana, Nicholas W. Mitchell, John J. Craven, Jr.

#### Military Establishment.

His Excellency JOHN A. VOLPE, Commander-in-Chief.

Major Gen. Joseph M. Ambrose, The Adjutant General, Danvers.

Brig. Gen. TIMOTHY J. REGAN, Jr., Chief of Aides-de-Camp of the Commander-in-Chief, Jamaica Plain.

#### MILITARY DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Ambrose, The Adjutant General	Danvers Arlington
Brig. Gen. Joseph L. Madigan. Executive Officer.	Arington
Brig. Gen. Walter J. Gleason, Asst. Adjutant General	West Roxbury
Col. Daniel J. Murphy, Jr., Asst. Adjutant General	Natick
Col. Howard V. Elliott. Asst. Adjutant General .	Arlington
Col. Peter Burnett, Asst. Adjutant General for Air	Natick
State Engineer Officer:	
Lt. Col. Francis G. Kelley, Mass ANG	Wollaston
State Judge Advocate:	
Col. Frederick W. Roche, Mass ARNG Ret .	Belmont
State Ordnance Officer:	
Lt. Col. Arthur J. O'Leary, Mass ARNG	Framingham
State Quartermaster:	
Col. Ralph T. Noonan, Mass ARNG	Framingham

Military Support Plans Officer (Civil Defense):	
	West Newton
Head Administrative Assistant: Lt. Col. Paul R. Spinney	South Braintree
Technician Personnel Officer:	
Lt. Col. Walter E. Whitney	Shrewsbury
State Surgeon: Col. Alfred L. Frechette, Mass ARNG	Brookline
U. S. Property and Fiscal Officer:	Diookiine
Col. John F. Kane, Mass ARNG	Natick
Massachusetts Military Academy: Commandant:	
Maj. Gen. Vincent P. Coyne, Mass ARNG Ret	Jamaica Plain
Assistant Commandant:	
Col. Howard V. Elliott, Mass ARNG.	Arlington
Academic Board:	
Maj. Gen. Richard J. Quigley, HHC 26 Inf Div	
Maj. Gen. Vincent P Coyne, Mass ARNG Ret	
Brig. Gen. John J. Stefanik, 102 Tac Ftr Wing	Chicopee
Col. William W. Molla, HHC 26 Inf Div Spt	*** . **
Cond	West Newton
	Melrose
Lt. Col. Renzo Giromini, 1 Sa. 26 Cav.	Winthrop
Lt. Col. William E. Trainor, 1 Bn 101 Arty.	
Lt. Col. George C. Campbell 4 How Bn 211 Arty	
Lt. Col. John J. Hagenbuch, 241 Engr Bn .	
Lt. Col. James H. Higgins, Jr., 1 Bn 182 Inf	Squantum
Lt. Col. Corydon Wyman, 1 Bn 181 Inf	
Lt. Col. Francis L. Kiley, 26 Inf Div Spt Cmd	North Weymouth
Military Service Commission:	
Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Ambrose, The Adjutant	
General	Danvers
Army National Guard:	
Brig. Gen. Timothy J. Regan, Jr., HHD Mass	
ARNG	Jamaica Plain
Brig. Gen. Raymond A. Wilkinson, HHC 26	
Inf Div	Marblehead
Col. William J. King, Jr., Hq 102 Arty Gp .	Fall River

Air National Guard.

Maj. Gen. Joseph P. Gentile, Hq Mass ANG Medford brig. Gen. John J. Stefanik, 102 Tac Fir Wing Chicopee Brig. Gen. Charles W. Sweeney, Hq Mass ANG Milton

COMMANDERS, MASSACHUSETTS NATIONAL GUARD, ARMY AND AIR.

HHD Mass ARNG: Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Am-

102 Tac Hospital: Col. William F. Croskery

Danvers 26th Inf. Div: Maj. Gen. Richard J. Quigley Wollaston 102d Arty Gp: Col. William J. King, Jr. Fall River 109th Sig Bn: Lt. Col. Daniel J. Manning, Jr. Northampton 181st Engr Bn: Lt. Col. Rinaldo M. Del Signore Holden 241st Engr Bn: Lt. Col. John J. Hagenbuch Watertown 164th Trans Bn: Lt. Col. Philip R. McTiernan . West Roxbury 1st Msl Bn 241 Arty: Maj. Paul E. Kincaid, Jr. . Revere Hq Mass ANG: Maj. Gen. Joseph P. Gentile Medford 102d Tac Ftr Wing: Brig. Gen. John J. Stefanik Chicopee Hg 253 Comm Gp: Col. Ernest O. Lindblom Boylston Hq 102 Tac Ftr Gp: Col. Ralph E. Leader Needham Hq 104 Tac Ftr Gp: Col. Edward D. Slasienski . Westfield

Milton

# Secretary of the Commonwealth.

KEVIN H. WHITE (D) of Boston.

- Edward T. Sullivan, Milton, First Deputy, Room 340. State House.
- Joseph J. Twiss, Boston, Second Deputy, Room 235A.
- Lawrence F. Fallon, Quincy (Wollaston), Third Deputy, Room 235A.
- Richard J. Underwood, Boston (West Roxbury), Fourth Deputy, Room 235A.
- James D. Bresnahan, Wellesley, Administrative Assistant, Room 235A. Theodore V. Anzalone, Boston, Director of Corporations, Room 130.
- Theodore V. Anzalone, Boston, Director of Corporations, Room 130. Norman W. Gleason, Beverly, Supervisor of Elections, Room 235.
- Richard W. Hale, Newton, Archivist of the Commonwealth, Room 49.
- Mary A. R. Hines, Lynn. Commissions Clerk, Room 337.
- James F. Kane, Chelsea, Supervisor of Public Records, Room 235.
- Raymond D. Lavallee, Marlboro. Registrar of Vital Statistics, Room 272.
   William A. Sullivan, Marlboro, Census Director, Room 305 Ford Building
- Theresa M. Mustone, Boston, Head Administrative Clerk, Engrossing Division, Room 337A.
- Julius Vexler, Brookline, Supervisor of Public Documents, Room 116.

#### Treasurer and Receiver-General.

ROBERT Q. CRANE (D) of Boston (Brighton).

- George F. Killgoar, Deputy Treasurer and Receiver-
- General . . . . . Belmont
- Patrick D. Sullivan, Second Deputy . . . Brockton
- Donal P. Frary, Third Deputy . . . Boston
- James H. Kelly, Fourth Deputy . . . . Boston
- James II. Keny, Fourth Deputy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . (Jamaica Plain)
- Robert G. Smith, Head Bookkeeper . . . Westwood
- John F. Coffey, Paying Teller . . . Boston (South)
- John P. O'Toole, Supervisor of Tellers. . . Boston
  - (Dorchester)

# Auditor of the Commonwealth.

Thaddeus Buczko (D) of Salem.

- Herbert M. Eveleth, First Deputy Auditor . . Peabody
- John E. Kelleher, Second Deputy Auditor . . Salem

# Attorney-General.

# ELLIOT L. RICHARDSON (R) of Brookline.

First Assis	TANT	AND	DEPU	JTY 4	ATTORN	EY	GENERAL.
Edward T. Martin							Lexington
		A	SSISTA	NTS.			
Richard E. Bachma	n						E. Bridgewater
Aileen H. Belford							Fall River
Oscar S. Burrows							Cambridge
Levin H. Campbell							Cambridge
Alan J. Dimond							Wellesley Hills
Samuel W. Gaffer							Boston
Paul Gollub .							Arlington
Frederick E. Greenn	nan						Watertown
Robert L. Hermann							N. Andover
James J. Kelleher							Boston
William Kendrick, J	r.						Cohasset
Carter Lee .							Wollaston
Martin A. Linsky							Brookline
Richard E. Mastran	gelo						Watertown
Robert L. Meade							Boston
Howard M. Miller					•		Needham
Paul F. X. Powers					•		Waltham
Glendora McIlwaine			•	•	•		Needham Heights
Theodore Regnante,	Sr.		•			•	Lynn
		•	•		•	•	Cambridge
George R. Sprague	•				•		Sherborn
David A. Thomas	•	•	•		•	•	Boston
Herbert E. Travers,					•		Holden
Herbert E. Tucker,	Jr.	•	•	•	•		Wellesley Hills
Henry Weaver	•	•	•	٠	•	•	Cambridge
Assigned to Depart	tment	of Pu	blic V	Vorks	:		
Burton F. Berg							Worcester
Coleman G. Coyne							Dorchester
Frank H. Freedman							Springfield
James N. Gabriel							Cambridge
Edward D. Hicks							S. Dartmouth
Richard A. Hunt							Braintree
Daniel J. Leonard							Lawrence
Harold Putnam							Needham Heights

Rudolph Sacco							Pittsfield
Richard L. Seegel							Lexington
John E. Sheehy							Reading
F. Dale Vincent, J	r.						Ipswich
James G. Walsh							Weymouth
Assigned to Metr Arthur S. Drinkwa John M. Rose.	-	an Di	strict •	Comm • •	ission •	ı:	N. Reading Everett
•					•	·	
Assigned to Divis	sion o	$f Em_1$	bloyme	ent Sec	curity:	•	
Joseph S. Ayoub							W. Roxbury
James J. Twohig							Boston

# LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

# SENATE, ALPHABETICALLY.

Ames, Oliver F		Third Suffolk District.
Barrus, John D		Franklin and Hampshire Dis-
		trict.
Burke, James F		Plymouth District.
Clasky, Harold H. J.		Third Bristol District.
Cohen, Beryl W		Norfolk and Suffolk District.
Conte, John J		Second Worcester District.
Cutler, Leslie B		Norfolk and Middlesex District
Davenport, Stephen C		Fifth Suffolk District.
Della Russo, Harry .		First Suffolk District.
DeNormandie, James .		Fifth Middlesex District.
Donahue, Maurice A., .		Second Hampden District.
[President]		
Fonseca, Mary L		Second Bristol District.
Hammond, George D		Hampden and Berkshire Dis-
Titalian and a series are a series and a ser		trict.
Harmon, Samuel		Sixth Suffolk District.
Harrington, John E., Jr.		First Middlesex District.
Harrington, Kevin B		Second Essex District.
Hogan, Charles V		First Essex District.
Jones, Allan F	•	Cape and Plymouth District.
Kelly, James A., Jr.		Fourth Worcester District.
Kenneally, George V., Jr.		Seventh Suffolk District.
•		Fourth Middlesex District.
Lamson, Fred MacKenzie, Ronald C		Seventh Middlesex District.
Mackenzie, Ronaid C	•	Sevenin middlesex District.

McCann, Francis X.		Second Middlesex District.
McIntyre, James R.		First Norfolk District.
McKenna, Denis L.		Third Middlesex District.
Moakley, John J		Fourth Suffolk District.
Nuciforo, Andrea F.		Berkshire District.
Parker, John F		First Bristol District.
Pellegrini, Philibert L.		Sixth Middlesex District.
Pigaga, Vite J		First Worcester District.
Ouinlan, John M.		Second Norfolk District.
Quinn, Philip A		Worcester, Hampden and
		Hampshire District.
Randall, William I.		Middlesex and Worcester Dis-
		trict.
Rurak, James P		Fourth Essex District.
Ryan, Donald .		First Hampden District.
Saltonstall, William L.		Third Essex District.
Umana, Mario .		Second Suffolk District.
Wall, William X		Fifth Essex District.
Ward, Joseph D		Third Worcester District.
Weeks, William D.		Norfolk and Plymouth Dis-
		•

trict.

# SENATE

HON. MAURICE A. DONAHUE, President.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	Residence.	Address during the Session.
Berkshire	Andrea F. Nuciforo (D)	Pittsfield, 222 Velma Ave. At home.	At home.
First Bristol	John F. Parker (R)	Taunton, 28 Orchard At home.	At home.
Second Bristol .	Mary L. Fonseca (D).	Fall River, 102 Webster   At home.	At home.
Third Bristol .	Harold H. J. Clasky (R)	New Bedford, 23 Ryan At home.	At home.
Cape and Plymouth.	Allan F. Jones (R)	Barnstable, Hyannis Road.	Boston, Sheraton
First Essex	Charles V. Hogan (D)	Lynn, 36 Baltimore Street.	Plaza Hotel. At home.

oad.   At home.	mmer At home.	34 Margin At home.	179 Spruce At home.	At home.	ıritan	Curcle. Holyoke, 251 Beech Street. Boston, Parker	estern At home.	nness At home.	hinson At home.	ospect At home.	treet. At home.	ad. At bome.
.   Saleni, 25 Station Road.	Manchester, 388 Summer		45	Street. Goshen, Stone Road.	Springfield, 15 Puritan	Circle. Holyoke, 251 Beech	Westfield, 96 Western At home.	Lowell, 101 West Jenness At home.	Cambridge, 19 Hutchinson At home.	Somerville, 16 Prospect	Malden, 36 Dodge Street.	Lincoln, Trapelo Road.
Kevin B. Harrington (D) .	William L. Saltonstall (R) .	James P. Rurak (D)	William X. Wall $(D)$ .	John D. Barrus (R)	Donald Ryan $(D)$	Maurice A. Donahue (D) .	George D. Hammond (R) .	John E. Harrington, Jr. (D)	Francis X. McCann (D)	Denis L. McKenna (D)	Fred Lamson (R)	James DeNormandie (R)
Second Essex	Third Essex	Fourth Essex	Fifth Essex	Franklin and Hamp-	First Hampden .	Second Hampden .	Hampden and Berk-	First Middlesex	Second Middlesex .	Third Middlesex .	Fourth Middlesex .	Fifth Middlesex

Address during the Session.	At home.	At home.	At home.	At home.	At home.	At home.	At home.	At home.	At home.	At home.	At home.
Residence.	Arlington. 17 Cheswick At home.	Burlington, 5 Beaver-	Francingham 122 Edgell At home.	Quincy (Wollaston),	Dover, Oakley Road.	Needham, 1010 South At home.	Cohasset, 134 Border	Brockline, 227 Tappan At home.	Brockton, 256 Copeland At home.	Revere, 407 Revere Street. At home.	East Boston, 82 St. Andrew Road.
NAME.	Philibert L. Pellegrini (D)	Ronald C. MacKenzie (R) .	William I. Randall (R)	James R. McIntyre $(D)$	John M. Quinlan (R)	Leslie B. Cutler $(R)$	William D. Weeks (R)	Beryl W. Cohen (D)	James F. Burke $(D)$	Harry Della Russo $(D)$	Mario Umana $(D)$
DISTRICT.	Sixth Middlesex .	Seventh Middlesex .	Middlesex and	worcester. First Norfolk	Second Norfolk .	Norfolk and Middle- Leslie B. Cutler (R)	Sex. Norfolk and Plym-	Norfolk and Suffolk .	Plymouth .	First Suffolk	Second Suffolk.

At home.	At home.	At home.	At home.	At home.	At home.	Marsh At home.	At home.	At home.	Boston, Parker House.
Boston, 279 Marlborough At home.	(South), 1812 Co-	Boston (Jamaica Plain), 835 Centre Street.	Boston (Mattapan), 93 Hazleton Street.	Boston, (Dorchester), 4 Blackwell Street.	Worcester, 15 Fairfax Road.	e. 36	29 Allston	Rochdale, Stafford Street.	Spencer, 101 Main Street.
Oliver F. Ames (R)	John J. Moakley (D) .	Stephen C. Davenport $(D)$ .	Samuel Harmon (D)	George V. Kenneally, Jr. (D)	Vite J. Pigaga (D)	John J. Conte (D)	Joseph D. Ward (D) .	James A. Kelly, Jr. (D)	Philip A. Quinn (D)
Third Suffolk	Fourth Suffolk.	Fifth Suffolk	Sixth Suffolk	Seventh Suffolk .	First Worcester .	Second Worcester .	Third Worcester .	Fourth Worcester .	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.

# SEATING ARRANGEMENT OF THE SENATE.

#### HON. MAURICE A. DONAHUE. President.

#### On President's Right.

- 1. Hon. John E. Harrington, Jr.
- Hon. Beryl W. Cohen. 2.
- Hon. James A. Kelly, Jr. 3.
- Hon, Leslie B. Cutler, 4.
- 5. Hon. William I. Randall.
- Hon. James DeNormandie. 6.
- 7. Hon, William X. Wall.
- Hon. William L. Saltonstall. 8.
- 9. Hon, Harold H. J. Clasky.
- Hon, George D. Hammond. 10.
- Hon. John D. Barrus. 11.
- Hon. Donald Ryan. 12.
- Hon. Charles V. Hogan. 13.
- 14. Hon. James P. Rurak.

15.

17.

- Hon, Ronald C. MacKenzie.
- Hon. Mary L. Fonseca. 16.
- Hon, William D. Weeks,
- 18. Hon. John M. Quinlan.
- 19. Hon, Fred Lamson,
- 20. Hon. Allan F. Jones.

#### On President's Left.

- Hon, Kevin B. Harrington.
- 2. Hon. James F. Burke.
- 3. Hon, John F. Parker.
- 4. Hon, Oliver F. Ames.
- 5. Hon. Mario Umana.
- Hon, Harry Della Russo. 6.
- Hon. Denis L. McKenna. 7.
- 8. Hon. George V. Kenneally, Jr.
- 9. Hon, Vite J. Pigaga.
- 10. Hon. Francis X. McCann.
- Hon, James R. McIntyre. 11.
- 12. ---- (Vacant) -----
- 13. Hon. John J. Moakley.
- 14. Hon. Philip A. Quinn.
- 15. Hon. Andrea F. Nuciforo.
- 16. Hon, Samuel Harmon,
- Hon. John J. Conte. 17.
- 18. Hon. Philibert L. Pellegrini.
  - 19. Hon, Stephen C. Davenport.
  - Hon, Joseph D. Ward. 20.

# OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE SENATE.

President of the Senate.

HON, MAURICE A. DONAHUE, HOLYOKE. Room 334, State House.

Clerk of the Senate.

NORMAN L. PIDGEON, WALPOLE. Room 330. State House.

JOHN F. GIVEN, First Assistant Clerk. ROBERT J. KELLY, Second Assistant Clerk.

Clerical Assistants.

ALICE T. POPKO, Boston. DERWOOD R. ESTEY, HINGHAM. EDWARD B. O'NEILL, BOSTON.

Sergeant-at-Arms.

JOHN J. CAVANAUGH, HINGHAM. Room 200, State House.

Chaplain.

RT. REV. MSGR. CHRISTOPHER P. GRIFFIN. South Boston.

Counsel to the Senate.

(General Laws, Chapter 3, Sections 51-55.) CHARLES I. INNES, Boston.

Room 306, State House, DAVID M. OWENS, BOSTON (JAMAICA PLAIN).

Assistant Counsel.

Assistants to Counsel to the Senate. BEATRICE FARRAR, BOSTON. HYMAN B. SEGAL, BROOKLINE. DAVID H. DOWLING, BOSTON.

PETER A. LUCARELLI, ARLINGTON, Administrative Assistant to President of the Senate.

CHARLES L. POWERS, BOSTON (DORCHESTER), Clerk of Senate Committee on Rules. Room 331. State House.

RICHARD M. HAGERTY, BROOKLINE, Assistant Clerk of Senate Committee on Rules.

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

### (BY COUNTIES.)

In this list the politics of the several members is designated as follows: R, Republican: D, Democrat: I, Independent.]

## COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1 {	Barnstable Dennis Yarmouth	John J. Bowes (R)	Barnstable.
2 {	Brewster . Chatham . Eastham . Harwich . Orleans . Provincetown Truro . Wellfleet .	Stephen Weekes (R)	Harwich.
<b>3</b> {	Bourne . Falmouth . Mashpee . Sandwich .	Harry A. S. Read (R)	Sandwich

#### COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

1	North Adams	Roger A. Sala (D)	North Adams.
2	New Ashford	 Edward S. Zelazo (R) .	Adams.

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE - Concluded.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.	
3	Cheshire Lanesborough . Pittsfield, Wards 1, 2	William Kitterman (D) ,	Pittsfield.	
4 {	Pittsfield, Wards 3, 4, 5	Joel S. Greenberg (D) .	Pittsfield.	
5 {	Hancock . Pittsfield, Wards 6, 7 .	Thomas C. Wojtkowski (D)	Pittsfield.	
6	Becket Dalton Hinsdale Lee Lenox Otis Peru Tyringham Washington Windsor	Warren A. Turner (R)	Lee.	
7	Alford Egremont Great Barrington Monterey Mt. Washington New Marlborough Richmond Sandisfield Sheffield Stockbridge West Stockbridge	Sidney Q. Curtiss (R)	Sheffield.	
COUNTY OF BRISTOL.				
1 {	Attleboro, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Rehoboth	George I. Spatcher (R) .	Attlebo <b>ro.</b>	
2 {	Easton	Walter W. O'Brien (R) .	Raynham.	

# COUNTY OF BRISTOL - Concluded.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residen <b>ce.</b>
3 {	Taunton, Wards 5, 7, 8	} Frank G. Rico (D)	Taunton.
4 {	Taunton, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 6.	$\left. \left. \right. \right\}$ Charles L. Flannery (R) .	Taunton.
5 {	Berkley Dighton Seekonk Swansea	Antone S. Aguiar, Jr. (D) .	Swansea.
6 {	New Bedford, Wards 1, 2	\ Donald R. Gaudette (D) . J. Louis LeBlanc (D) .	New Bedford. New Bedford.
7 {	New Bedford, Wards 3, 4	\ Edward P. Coury (D) George Rogers (D)	New Bedford. New Bedford.
8 {	Dartmouth . New Bedford, Wards 5, 6 .	Raymond S. Peck (D) Joseph D. Saulnier (R)	Dartmouth. New Bedford.
9 {	Acushnet Fairhaven Freetown	William Q. MacLean, Jr. (D)	Fairhaven.
10 {	Fall River, Wards	Matthew J. Kuss (D) . Bernard Paquette (D) .	Fall River. Fall River.
11 {	Fall River, Wards 4, 5, 6, 7	) John J. Long (D) James A. O'Brien, Jr. (D) .	Fall River. Fall River.
12 {	Fall River, Ward 8 Westport	\} Wilfred C. Driscoll (D) .	Fall River.
13 {	Fall River, Ward 9 Somerset	Manuel Raposa, Jr. (D) .	Somerset
14 {	Attleboro, Ward 1 N Attleborough	Donald T. Bliss (R)	N. Attleborough

#### COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

	COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.			
District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.	
1	Chilmark	Benjamin C. Mayhew, Jr. (R)	Chilmark.	
		COUNTY OF ESSEX.		
1 {	Gloucester, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Rockport	David E. Harrison (D)	Gloucester.	
2	Essex Ipswich Gloucester, Wds. 6, 7, 8 Newbury Rowley	John F. Dolan (R)	Ipswich.	
3	Beverly, Wards 4,6 Hamilton Manchester Topsfield Wenham	Francis W. Hatch, Jr. (R) .	Beverly.	
4 {	Beverly, Wards 1, 2, 3, 5	} Thomas Bussone (R).	Beverly.	
5 {	Danvers Peabody	Philip C. O'Donnell (D)   .   Jerome A. Segal (R)	Peabody. Danvers.	
6 {	Salem. Wards 1, 2, 4, 5, 6	Michael J. Harrington (D) . Samuel E. Zoll (D)	Salem. Salem.	
7	Marblehead .	J. Hilary Rockett (R)	Marblehead.	
8 {	Salem. Ward 3 . Swampscott .	} Thomas M. Newth (R) .	Swampscott.	
9 {	Lynn, Wards 2, 3, 4 Nahant	Philip N. Carney (D). Julie Gilligan (D) Andre R. Sigourney (D)	Lynn. Lynn. Nahant.	

# COUNTY OF ESSEX - Concluded.

Distri.t	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
10 {	Lynn, Wards 5, 6	T. Harold Gayron (D) Thomas W. McGee (D)	Lynn. Lynn.
11 {	Boxford Georgetown Lynn, Wards 1, 7 Lynnfield Middleton . Saugus	Belden G. Bly, Jr. (R) . Russell H. Craig (R) .	Saugus. Lynnfield.
12 {	Andover Lawrence, Wd. 1 Methuen, Pcts. 1, 4, 5 North Andover .	James P. Hurrell (D) William Longworth (R) Arthur Williams (R)	No. Andover. Methuen. Andover.
13 {	Lawrence, Wards 2, 6 Methuen, Pct. 3	John C. Bresnahan (D) . Gerard A. Guilmette (D) .	Lawrence. Lawrence.
14 {	Lawrence, Wards 3, 4 Methuen, Pct. 2	Anthony R. DiFruscia (D)	Lawrence.
15	Lawrence, Wd. 5	Lawrence P. Smith (D) .	Lawrence.
16 {	Haverhill, Wards	$\Big\}$ Francis J. Bevilacqua (D) .	Haverhill.
17 {	Haverhill, Wards 2, 6, 7	Aaron M. I. Shinberg (D)	Haverhill.
18	Amesbury . Haverhill, Wd. 4 Groveland . Merrimac . West Newbury .	A. Edward Talbot (R)	Amesbury.
19 {	Newburyport . Salisbury	George E. Twomey (R)	Newburyport.

<sup>\*</sup>Resigned May 1, 1967.

# COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Ashfield Bernardston Buckland Charlemont Colrain Conway Hawley Heath Leyden Monroe Montoel Orange Rowe Shelburne Warwick	Winston Healy (R)	Charlemont.
2	Greenfield .	Allan McGuare (D)	Greenfield.
3	Deerfield Erving		Montague.

# COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

1	Brimfield	Alexander Lolas (D)	Monson.
2 {	Chicopee, Wards 5, 6 Ludlow	Steve T. Chmura (D) .	Ludlow.
<b>s</b> {	Chicopee, Wards 7, 8, 9	Roger L. Bernashe (D)	Chicopee.

# COUNTY OF HAMPDEN - Concluded.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
4 {	Chicopee, Wards	} Mitsie T. Kulig (D)	Chicopee.
5	Springfield, Wd. 2	James J. Bowler (D)	Springfield.
6 {	Springfield, Wds.	James L. Grimaldi (D) . Anthony M. Scibelli (D) .	Springfield. Springfield.
7	Springfield, Wd. 5	Frederick M. Whitney, Jr.	Springfield.
8	Springfield, Wd. 6	Philip K. Kimball (R)	Springfield.
9	Springfield, Wd. 7	John P. O'Brien (D)	Springfield.
10	Springfield, Wd. 1	Arthur J. McKenna (D) .	Springfield
11	Agawam	Walter T. Kerr (D)	Agawam.
12 {	Holyoke, Wards	Stephen T. Chmura (D) .	Holyoke.
13 {	Holyoke, Wards	} David M. Bartley (D) .	Holyoke.
14 {	Holyoke, Wards 5, 7	Emmett J. Cauley (D) .	Holyoke.
15	Westfield	Robert J. McGinn (D) .	Westfield.
16 {	East Longmeadow Longmeadow Wilbraham	Vernon R. Farnsworth, Jr. (R)	Wilbraham.
17	Springfield, Wd. 8	Dave N. Vigneault (D) .	Springfield.
18	West Springfield	John F. Coffey (D)	W. Springfield.

# COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1 {	Northampton, Wds. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	} Louis J. Morini (R)	Northampton.
2 {	Chesterfield Cummington Goshen Hatfield Huntington Middlefield Northampton, Wards 6, 7 Plainfield Southampton Westhampton Westhampton Williamsburg Worthington	Donald W. Madsen (R)	Southampton.
3 {	Easthampton . Hadley South Hadley .	John G. Clark (D)	Easthampton.
4	Amherst Belchertown	James R. Nolen (D)	Ware.

# COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

1 {	Cambridge, Wds. 1, 2, 3 Somerville, Wd. 2	Michael J. Lombardi (D) . John J. Toomey (D)	Cambridge. Cambridge.
2 {	Cambridge, Wds. 4, 5, 6, 8	Thomas H. Doherty, Jr. (D) Mary B. Newman (R)	Cambridge. Cambridge.
3 {	Belmont, Pct. 8 Cambridge, Wds. 7, 9, 10, 11	Charles F. Flaherty, Jr. (D) Timothy W. Hickey (D)	Cambridge. Cambridge.
4 {	Newton, Wds. 1, 2. 3 Waltham, Wd. 6	Joseph G. Bradley (D) Paul F. Malloy (D)	Newton. Newton.

# COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX - Continued.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
Dist			
5 {	Newton, Wds. 5, 6, 7, 8	Irving Fishman (D) Theodore D. Mann (R) .	Newton. Newton.
6	Natick	Walter T. Burke (D).	Natick.
7 {	Waltham, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7	Richard E. Landry (D) . Donald J. Manning (D) .	Waltham. Waltham
8	Ashland Framingham . Holliston Hopkinton . Sherborn	Robert A. Belmonte (R) . Elbert Tuttle (R)	Framingham. Framingham.
9	Marlborough .	John J. Navin (D)	Marlborough.
10 {	Boxborough . Hudson Maynard Stow	Wilfred E. Balthazar (D)	Hudson.
11 {	Ashby	George W. Shattuck (R)	Pepperell.
12 {	Dracut Dunstable	Felix R. Perrault (D)	Westford.
13 {	Acton Concord Littleton Sudbury	John A. S. McGlennon (R)	Concord.
14 {	Lowell, Wards 3, 6, 7, 8	Cornelius F. Kiernan (D) . Paul J. Sheehy (D)	Lowell. Lowell.
15 {	Lowell, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11	John J. Desmond (D) . John Janas (R) Raymond F. Rourke (D) .	Lowell. Lowell. Lowell.
16 {	Malden, Wards 2, 3, 4	} Edward M. Flanagan (D) .	Malden.

# COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX - Continued.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
17 {	Newton, Ward 4 Wayland Weston	Edward M. Dickson (R)	Weston.
18 {	North Reading . Reading	Frank D. Tanner (R).	Reading.
19 {	Billerica Tewksbury .	Stanley J. Bocko (D) .	Billerica.
20 {	Everett, Wards 2, 3, 4, 6	William F. Hogan (D) . George Keverian (D) .	Everett. Everett.
21 {	Malden, Wards 1, 5, 6, 7, 8	George H. O'Farrell (D) . George B. Walsh (D) .	Malden. Malden.
22 {	Melrose Stoneham .	Lloyd E. Conn (R) William G. Robinson (R) .	Melrose. Melrose.
23 {	Arlington, Pcts. 8, 10, 12, 14 . Belmont, Pcts. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	GregoryB.Khachadoorian(R) Janet K. Starr (R)	Arlington. Belmont.
24 {	Everett, Ward 1 Somerville, Wards 1, 3, 4, 5	Marie E. Howe (D)	Somerville. Somerville. Somerville.
25 {	Arlington, Pcts. 1. 3, 5 Somerville, Wards 6, 7	Eleanor M. Campobasso (D) William J. Movan (D)	Arlington. Somerville.
26 {	Medford, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	Michael Catino (D) John J. McGlynn (D) George L. Sacco, Jr. (D) .	Medford. Medford. Medford.
27 {	Everett, Ward 5 Medford, Wards 1, 7	Paul J. Cavanaugh (D) .	Medford.
28 {	Arlington, Pcts. 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13	Edward J. Dever, Jr. (D) .	Arlington.
29	Winchester .	Harrison Chadwick (R)	Winchester.
30	Watertown .	Paul C. Menton (D) Charles Ohanian (D)	Watertown. Watertown.

# COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — Concluded.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
31	Wakefield .	Hugh J. Morgan, Jr. (D)	Wakefield.
32 {	Woburn, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	George T. Contalonis (D) .	Woburn.
33	Lexington .	Lincoln P. Cole, Jr. (R)	Lexington.
34	Burlington . Wilmington . Woburn, Wards 6, 7 .	Fred F. Cain (D)	Wilmington.
35 {	Bedford Carlisle Chelmsford . Lincoln	Chandler H. Stevens, Jr. (I)	Bedford.
	СО	UNTY OF NANTUCKET.	
1	Nantucket .	Arthur L. Desrocher (R) .	Nantucket.
	C	OUNTY OF NORFOLK.	
1	Quincy, Wards 3, 4, 5, 6	Joseph E. Brett (D) . Amelio A. Della Chiesa (R) Walter J. Hannon (R)	Quincy. Quincy. Quincy.
2	Quincy, Ward 1 .	Arthur Tobin (D)	Quincy.
3 {	Braintree Quincy, Ward 2 .	Barry T. Hannon (D) . Herbert B. Hollis (R) .	Braintree. Braintree.
4 {	Holbrook Weymouth .	Robert B. Ambler (D) William A. Connell, Jr. (D)	Weymouth. Weymouth.
5 {	Avon Milton Randolph .	M. Joseph Manning, Jr. (D) Joseph J. Semensi (D)	Milton. Randolph.
6 {	Canton Stoughton .	\Bigg\ Maurice E. Ronayne, Jr. (D)	Canton.

# COUNTY OF NORFOLK — Concluded.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
7	Dedham	Harold E. Rosen (R).	Dedham.
8	Needham	Daniel H. Rider (R)	Needham.
9	Wellesley	David H. Locke (R)	Wellesley.
10	Dover	Charles W. Long (R)	Westwood.
11 {	Foxborough Norwood Sharon Walpole	David C. Ahearn (D) . Alan Paul Danovitch (R)	Norwood. Norwood.
12 {	Bellingham Franklin . Medway . Millis .	John F. St. Cyr (R) .	Millis.
13	Brookline	{ Jack H. Backman (D) { Michael S. Dukakis (D) { Freyda P. Koplow (R)	Brookline. Brookline. Brookline.

# COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

1 {	Cohasset (Norfolk County) . Hull Scituate	George C. Young (R)	Scituate.
2	Hanover Hingham Norwell	Alfred R. Shrigley (R) .	Hingham.
3 {	Abington Rockland	$\}$ John R. Buckley (D)	Abington.
4	Hanson	Charles W. Mann (R)	Hanson.

# COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH - Concluded.

	COUNTY	OF PLYMOUTH — Conclude	ea.
District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
5 {	Duxbury Kingston Plymouth .	} John A. Armstrong (R) .	Plymouth.
6	Carver Lakeville Marion Mattapoisett . Plympton . Rochester . Wareham	Charles A. MacKenzie, Jr. (R)	Wareham.
7 {	Bridgewater . Halifax Middleborough .	David L. Flynn (D)	Bridgewater.
8 {	Brockton, Wd. 3 East Bridgewater W. Bridgewater.	Karl S. Nordin (R)	E. Bridgewater
9 {	Brockton, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5	\ James P. Downey (D) . \( \) Paul Maurice Murphy (D) .	Brockton. Brockton.
10 {	Brockton, Wards 6, 7	Peter George Asiaf (D) .	Brockton.
	C	OUNTY OF SUFFOLK.	
1	Boston, Ward 1	Michael A. D'Avolio (D) . George DiLorenzo (D) .	Boston. Boston.
2	Boston, Ward 2.	Anthony J. Scalli (D) .	Boston.
3	Boston, Wds. 3, 5	Maurice E. Frye, Jr. (R) Katharine D. Kane (D) John W. Sears (R)	Boston. Boston. Boston.
4 {	Boston, Wards 4,	William A. Carey (D) . Joseph S. Loughman (D) . David J. O'Connor (D) .	Boston. Boston. Boston.
5	Boston, Wds. 6, 7	William M. Bulger (D) . `Tichael F. Flaherty (D) . Gerald F. O'Leary (D) .	Boston. Boston. Boston.

# COUNTY OF SUFFOLK - Concluded.

District.	Name of Representative.		Residence.
Boston, Ward 8.	Charles lannello (D) .		Boston.
Boston, Wards 9,	Royal L Bolling (D) .  Michael E. Haynes (D)  Franklin W. Holgate (D)		Boston. Boston. Boston.
Boston, Wds. 11,	James J. Craven, Jr. (D) Arthur J. Lewis, Jr. (D) David S. Tobin (D)		Boston. Boston. Boston.
Boston, Ward 13	Robert H. Quinn (D)		Boston.
Boston, Ward 14	Benjamin Klebanow (D) I. Edward Serlin (D)		Boston. Boston.
Boston, Ward 15	Norton C. C'Brien (D)		Boston.
Boston, Ward 16	{ John J. Finnegan (D) { Paul Murphy (D;	:	Boston. Boston.
Boston, Ward 17	{ Gerald J. Morrissey (D) ∫ Joseph B. Walsh (D).	:	Boston. Boston.
Boston, Ward 18	{ Daniel W. Carney (D) { Michael Paul Feeney (D) { Joseph M. Kearney (D)		Boston. Boston. Boston.
Boston, Ward 20	Robert L. Cawley (D) Charles Robert Doyle (D)		Boston. Boston.
Boston, Ward 21	Arnold I. Epstein (D) Norman S. Weinberg (D)	:	Boston. Boston.
Boston, Ward 22	Michael J. Daly (D) . John F. Melia (D) .	:	Boston. Boston.
Chelsea, Ward 3 Revere	Raymond E. Carey (D) Joseph C. DiCarlo (D)	:	Revere Revere
Chelsea, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5	} John F. Donovan, Jr. (D)		Chelsea
Winthrop	Ralph E. Sirianni, Jr. (D)		Winthrop
	Boston, Ward 8.  Boston, Wards 9, 12  Boston, Wds. 11, 19  Boston, Ward 13  Boston, Ward 14  Boston, Ward 15  Boston, Ward 16  Boston, Ward 17  Boston, Ward 18  Boston, Ward 20  Boston, Ward 21  Boston, Ward 22  Chelsea, Ward 3  Revere  Chelsea, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5	Boston, Ward 8.  Boston, Wards 9, 12	Boston, Ward 8.  Boston, Wards 9, 12.  Boston, Wds. 11.

# COUNTY OF WORCESTER,

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1 {	Athol	H. Thomas Colo (D)	Athol.
2	Ashburnham Barre Fitchburg, Wd. 3 Hubbardston Phillipston Templeton Westminster	Robert D. Wetmore (D) .	Barre.
3	Boylston	Edward <b>D</b> .Harrington, Jr.(R)	Holden
4	Brookfield East Brookfield North Brookfield Spencer Warren West Brookfield	Frederic W. Schlosstein, Jr. (D)	Warren.
5 {	Southbridge . Sturbridge .	Paul J. Corriveau (R) .	Sturbridge.
6 {	Dudley Webster	} John P. Ivascyn (D)	Webster.
7	Auburn	Richard J. Dwinell (D) . Albert L. Nash (D)	Millbury. Leicester.
8	Blackstone Douglas Hopedale Mendon Millville Northbridge Su'ton Uxbridge	Harold D. Gould, Jr. (D) . Frederick Leo Kenney (D)	Blackstone. Uxbridge.

# COUNTY OF WORCESTER - Concluded.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
9 {	Grafton	John F. M. Davoren (D) . Nathan Rosenfeld (R) .	Milford. Milford.
10 {	Berlin	Anthony P. Grosso (R) .	Shrewsbur <b>y</b> .
11 {	Clinton Lancaster Leominster, Wd. 3	Thomas F. Fallon (D) .	Clinton.
12 {	Leominster, Wds.	} J. Robert Mahan (D)* .	Leominster.
13 {	Fitchburg, Wards 4, 5, 6 Lunenburg	Gerald P. Lombard (D) .	Fitchburg.
14 {	Fitchburg, Wards	} Peter J. Levanti (D)	Fitchburg.
15	Gardner	Raymond M. LaFontaine (D)	Gardner.
16	Worcester, Wd. 1	Albert A. Gammal, Jr. (R)	Worcester.
17 {	Worcester, Wards 2, 3	\ Robert J. Bohigian (D) . ∫ Andrew Collaro (D)	Worcester. Worcester.
18	Worcester, Ward 4	Charles J. Buffone (D) .	Worcester.
19 {	Worcester, Wards 5, 6	Anthony J. Burke (D) . C. Vincent Shea (D) .	Worcester. Worcester.
20 {	Worcester, Wards 7, 8	Thomas F. Farrell (D) . Leo J. Reynolds (D)	Worcester. Worcester.
21	Worcester, Wd. 9	Joseph D. Early (D)	Worcester.
22	Worcester, Wd. 10	Duane T. Sargisson (R)	Worcester.

<sup>\*</sup>Died June 5, 1967.

WITH DISTRICTS REPRESENTED, POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES AND RESIDENCES DURING THE SESSION. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ALPHABETICALLY,

HON. JOHN F. X. DAVOREN, Speaker.

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Aguiar, Antone S., Jr.	5, Bristol	2 Hetherington Dr.,	At home	140
Ahearn, David C	11, Norfolk	Swansea. 87 Walpole St., Norwood	At home	123
Ambler, Robert B	4, Norfolk	51 Longwood Rd., Wey-	At home	151
Armstrong, John A	5, Plymouth	mouth. 14 Nelson St., Plymouth At home	At home	∞
Asiaf, Peter George	10, Plymouth	29 Cherry St., Brockton At home	At home	132
Backman, Jack H	13, Norfolk	27 Conant Rd., Brook- At home	At home	42
Balthazar, Wilfred E.	10, Middlesex	41 Grove St., Hudson	At home	154
Bartley, David M.	13, Hampden	25 Hillcrest Rd., Holyoke At home	At home	06
Belmonte, Robert A.	8, Middlesex	27 Linda Ave., Framing- At home ham.	At home	111
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J 16, Essex 15 Day St., Haverhill . 14, Bristol Attleborough. St., North Attleborough. 11, Essex 22 Mount Pleasant St., Billeries St., Worcester 17 Corverse St., Worcester 17 Corverse St., Worcester 17 Corverse St., Worcester 17 Suffolk 18 Schuyler St., Roxbury France St., Hampden 69 Clautoy St., Springfeld St., Hampden 69 Clautoy St., Springfeld St., Middlesex 33 Maple Ave., Newton Frence 13, Essex 144 Berkeley St., Law-17, Norfolk 254 Fenno St., Quincy Att., Norfolk 18, Worcester 61 Harold St., Worcester 61 Harold St., Worcester 75, Suffolk Boston.	Bernashe, Roger L	3, Hampden	344 Prospect St., Chicopee.	21 Beacon St., Boston.	216
14, Bristol Attleborough.  19, Middlesex 32 Mount Pleasant St., At home  19, Middlesex 17 Converse St., Worcester 17 Converse St., Worcester 17 Converse St., Worcester 18 Schuyler St., Roxbury At home  1. Barnstable 105 Parker Rd., Barn- At home  5. Hampden 69 Clautoy St., Spring- Hotel Madison field.  4, Middlesex 33 Maple Ave., Newton At home  13, Essex 144 Berkeley St., Law- At home  15. Suffolk 254 Fenno St., Quincy . At home  16, Worcester 61 Harold St., Abing- At home  5, Suffolk 826 East Third St., South At home  5, Suffolk Boston.	s J.	16, Essex	15 Day St., Haverhill	At home	139
11, Essex 46 Auburn St., Saugus . At home	Bliss, Donald T	14, Bristol	9 Hunting St., North	At home	75
19, Middlesex Billerica.  17, Worcester I Converse St., Worces- ter.  18, Suffolk 18 Schuyler St., Roxbury At home  19, Andelesex 18 Schuyler St., Roxbury At home  10, Barnstable 105 Parker Rd., Barnstable stable. (Osterville) At home  10, Hampden 69 Clantoy St., Spring- Hotel Madison  11, Essex 144 Berkeley St., Law- At home  11, Norfolk 254 Fenno St., Quincy . At home  12, Plymouth 754 Plymouth St., Abing- At home  18, Worcester 61 Harold St., Worcester At home  5, Suffolk 826 East Third St., South At home  5, Suffolk Boston.	Bly, Belden G., Jr.	11, Essex	46 Auburn St., Saugus	At home	71
17, Worcester 1 Energy St., Worcester 17, Suffolk 18 Schuyler St., Roxbury At home		19, Middlesex	32 Mount Pleasant St.,	At home	85
7, Suffolk 18 Schuyler St., Roxbury At home stable. (Osterville) At home	Bohigian, Robert J	17, Worcester	17 Converse St., Worces-	At home	4
1. Barmstable 105 Parker Rd., Barnstable stable. (Osterville) 5. Hampden 69 Clautoy St., Spring-Hotel Madison 6feld. 14. Middlesex 33 Maple Ave., Newton At home	•	7, Suffolk	18 Schuyler St., Roxbury	At home	31
5. Hampden stable. (Osterwing) 69 Clantoy St., Spring-field. 13. Essex 144 Berkeley St., Law-rence. 1, Norfolk 254 Fenno St., Quincy At home 3, Plymouth 754 Plymouth St., Abing-ton. 18, Worcester 61 Harold St., Worcester At home 5, Suffolk 826 East Third St., South At home		1. Barnstable		At home	83
4, Middlesex 33 Maple Ave., Newton At home	Bowler, James J	5, Hampden	69 Clantoy St., Spring-	Hotel Madison .	131
13, Essex renee. 1, Norfolk 254 Fenno St., Quincy At home	Bradley, Joseph G.	4, Middlesex	33 Maple Ave., Newton	At home	15
1, Norfolk 254 Fenno St., Quincy . At home 3, Plymouth 754 Plymouth St., Abing- At home 18, Worcester 61 Harold St., Worcester At home 5, Suffolk Boston.	Bresnahan, John C	13, Essex	144 Berkeley St., Law-	At home	ß
3, Plymouth 754 Plymouth St., Abing- At home	•	1, Norfolk	254 Fenno St., Quincy .	At home	18
18, Worcester 61 Harold St., Worcester 5, Suffolk 826 East Third St., South At home Boston.		3, Plymouth	754 Plymouth St., Abing-	At home	225
5, Suffolk 826 East Third St., South At home Boston.	Buffone, Charles J	18, Worcester	61 Harold St., Worcester	At home	44
	Bulger, William M.	5, Suffolk		At home	153

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NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Burke, Anthony J	19, Worcester	14 Suffield St., Worcester	Hilton Hotel, Park	35
Burke, Walter T.	6, Middlesex	55 Walnut St., Natick .	At home	23
Bussone, Thomas	4, Essex	39 Federal St., Beverly	At home	142
Cain, Fred Fr	34, Middlesex	19 Clark St., Wilmington	At home	20
Campobasso, Eleanor M.	25, Middlesex	15 University Rd., Ar-	At home	129
Carey, Raymond E	18, Suffolk	Ington. 86 Lynnway, Revere	At home	215
Carey, William A	4, Suffolk	20 Castleton St., Jamaica At home	At home	33
Carney, Daniel W	14, Suffolk	Flam. 18 Farwell Ave., Hyde At home	At home	30
Carney, Philip N	9, Essex	Fark. 12 Ward St., Lynn	At home	49
Catino, Michael	26, Middlesex	109 Traincroft, Medford	At home	99
Cauley, Emmett J	14, Hampden	140 Allyn St., Holyoke .	At home	61
Cavanaugh, Paul J	27, Middlesex	14 Spring St., Medford .	At home	32
Cawley, Robert L	15, Suffolk	53 Chesbrough Rd., West At home Roxbury.	At home	40

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36	135	196	53	1.2	121	175	27	86	156	80	174	115	87	14	7
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24 ]	4 Elm St., Holyoke .	460 West St., Ludlow	79 Holyoke St., East-	20 Day St., West Spring-	neld 16 Hill St., Lexington	31 Granby Rd., Worces-	ter. 61 Mountainview Rd.,	Athol. 71 Orient Ave., Melrose	54 Torrey St., Wey-	32 Conn St., Woburn	Main St., Sturbridge	22	55 Munroe St., Lynnfield	9 St. John St., Jamaica	Guilder Hollow Rd., At home Sheffield.
29, Middlesex   24 Everett Avc., Win-   At home													• •		
lese	12, Hampden	2, Hampden	3, Hampshire	18, Hampden	33, Middlesex	17, Worcester	1, Worcester	22, Middlesex	共	32, Middlesex	5, Woreester	ol		¥	7, Berkshire
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Chadwick, Harrison .	Chmura, Stephen T.	Chmura, Steve T.	Clark, John G.	Coffey, John F.	Cole, Lincoln P., Jr.	Collaro, Andrew	Colo, H. Thomas	Conn, Lloyd E.	Connell, William A., Jr.	Contalonis, George T.	Corriveau, Paul J.	Coury, Edward P.	Craig, Russell H.	Craven, James J., Jr.	Curtiss, Sidney Q.
S	S	$\circ$	Ü	$\mathcal{O}$	$\mathcal{O}$	$\circ$	S	S	C	Ö	O	S	Ö	$\circ$	S

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Daly, Michael J	17, Suffolk	8 Eric Rd., Boston	At home	92
Danovitch, Alan Paul .	11, Norfolk	700 Lansdowne Way,	At home	213
D'Avolio, Michael A.	1, Suffolk	160 Bayswater St., East	At home	194
Davoren, John F. X.	9, Worcester	boston. 180 Purchase St., Milford	At home	Spk.
Della Chiesa, Amclio A.	1, Norfolk	11 Hughes St., Quincy .	At home	25
Desmond, John J	15, Middlesex	3 Waverly Ave., Lowell .	At home	20
Desrocher, Arthur L.	1, Nantucket	20 Milk St., Nantucket.	Hotel Bradford .	157
Dever, Edward J., Jr.	28, Middlesex	10 Moccasin Path, Ar-	At home	16
DiCarlo, Joseph C	18, Suffolk	Ington. 81 Pearl Ave., Revere .	At home	134
Dickson, Edward M.	17, Middlesex	125 Highland St., Weston	At home	218
DiFruscia, Anthony R	14, Essex	83 White St., Lawrence	At home	54
DiLorenzo, George	1, Suffolk	190 Princeton St., East Boston.	At home	41

Doherty, Thomas H., Jr.	2, Middlesex	2, Middlesex   2 Westacott Ct., Cam-   At home	At home	116
Dolan, John F	2, Essex	39 East St., Ipswich	At home	183
Donovan, John F., Jr.	19, Suffolk	284 Washington Ave.,	At home	Desk
Downey, James P	9, Plymouth	357 Spring St., Brockton	At home	3
Doyle, Charles Robert .	15, Suffolk	12 Danville St., West .	At home	190
Driscoll, Wilfred C	12, Bristol	710 Prospect St., Fall	At home	236
Dukakis, Michael S	13, Norfolk	93 Perry St., Brookline.	At home	150
Dwinell, Richard J	7, Worcester	6 Gould St., Millbury .	At home	227
Early, Joseph D	21, Worcester	4 Longfellow Rd.,	At home	222
Epstein, Arnold I	16, Suffolk	7 Cummings Rd.,	At home	72
Fallon, Thomas F	11, Worcester	330 Main St., Clinton .	At home	50
Farnsworth, Vernon R. Jr.	16, Hampden	30 Ripley St., Wilbraham	At home	76
Farrell, Thomas F	20, Worcester	5 Norwood St., Worcester	At home	43
Feeney, Michael Paul .	14, Suffolk	934 Metropolitan Ave.,	At home	158
Finnegan, John J.	12, Suffolk	nyue Fair. 169 Train St., Dorchester	At home	220

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Fishman, Irving	5, Middlesex	1457 Beacon St., Newton	At home	55
Flaherty, Charles F., Jr.	3, Middlesex	15 Harrison Ave., Cam-	At home	178
Flaherty, Michael F.	5, Suffolk	182 O'Callaghan Way,	At home	57
Flanagan, Edward M.	16, Middlesex	South Boston. 14 Presley St., Malden	At home	Desk
Flannery, Charles L.	4, Bristol	55 Hart St., Taunton .	At home	231
Flynn, David L	7. Plymouth	317 Water St., Bridge-	At home	192
Frye, Maurice E., Jr.	3, Suffolk	water. 79 Mt. Vernon St., Boston At home	At home	77
Gammal, Albert A., Jr	16, Worcester	73 Sagamore Rd., Worces-	Hotel Madison .	232
Gaudette, Donald R	6, Bristol	1125 Pequot St., New	At home	64
Gayron, T. Harold	10, Essex	19 Hood St., Lynn	At home	124
Gilligan, Julie	9, Essex	96 Lafayette Park, Lynn	At home	82
Gould, Harold D., Jr.	8, Worcester	10 Howard St., Black-stone.	At home	188
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173	78	62	45	238	226	73	217	39	63	189	94	89	170
1455 Common- wealth Ave.,	Hotel Bradford .	Parker House .	At home	At home	At home	872 Beacon St.,	At home	At home	At home	At home	Hotel Bradford .	At home	At home
24 Waverly St., Pittsfield	102 Florence St., Spring-	26 Worthington Ave.,	15 Foxcroft St., Lawrence	305 West St., Braintree	45 Forbes Hill Rd.,	170 South Rd., Holden .	7 Beach Ave., Salem .	2 Haskell Court, Glouces-	Preston Place, Beverly .	26 Clifford St., Roxbury	Mohawk Trail, Charle-	74 Reservoir St., Cam-	191 Hancock St., Everett At home
4, Berkshire	6, Hampden	10, Worcester	13, Essex	3, Norfolk	1, Norfolk	3, Worcester	6, Essex	1, Essex	3, Essex	7, Suffolk	1, Franklin	3, Middlesex	20, Middlesex
Greenberg, Joel S	Grimaldi, James L	Grosso, Anthony P	Guilmette, Gerard A.	Hannon, Barry T	Hannon, Walter J.	Harrington, Edward D.,	Jr. Harrington, Michael J.	Harrison, David E	Hatch, Francis W., Jr.	Haynes, Michael E	Healy, Winston	Hickey, Timothy W.	Hogan, William F

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Holgate, Franklin	7, Suffolk	39 Hutchings St., Rox-	At home	184
Hollis, Herbert B	3, Norfolk	607 Washington St.,	At home	141
Howe, Marie E	24, Middlesex	Braintree. 19 Pembroke St., Somer-	At home	193
Hurrell, James P.	12, Essex	82 Saunders St., No.	At home	212
Iannello, Charles	6, Suffolk	Andover. 887 Harrison Ave., Rox-	At home	197
Ivascyn, John P.	6, Worcester	bury. 17 Lincoln St., Webster	At home	120
Janas, John	15, Middlesex	4 Viles Ave., Lowell	At home	102
Kane, Katharine D	3, Suffolk	10 Chestnut St., Boston	At home	166
Kearney, Joseph M	14, Suffolk	40 Austin St., Hyde Park At home	At home	38
Kenney, F. Leo	8, Worcester	8 Susan Parkway, Ux-	At home	224
Kerr, Walter T	11, Hampden	bridge. 825 No. West St., Agawam	At home	149
Keverian, George	20, Middlesex	116 Irving St., Everett	At home	169
Khachadoorian, Gregory B. 23, Middlesex	23, Middlesex	8 Newport St., Arlington At home	At home	93

Kiernan, Cornelius F.	14, Middlesex	14, Middlesex   22 Phillips St., Lowell .   At home .	•	191
Kimball, Philip K	8, Hampden	770 Dickinson St., Spring-	Hotel Madison .	137
Kitterman, William	3, Berkshire	404 Dalton Ave., Pitts-	Hotel Madison .	112
Klebanow, Benjamin .	10, Suffolk	815 Morton St., Dor-	At home	2
Koplow, Freyda P	13, Norfolk	84 Alberta Rd., Brook-	At home	53
Kostanski, Walter T.	3, Franklin	8 Davis St., Montague	At home	10
Kulig, Mitsie T	4, Hampden	26 Sachem St., Chicopee	At home	187
Kuss, Matthew J.	10, Bristol	40 Bowers St., Fall River	At home	234
LaFontaine, Raymond M.	15, Worcester	20 Sunset Rd., Gardner	At home	152
Landry, Richard E	7, Middlesex	52 Dix St., Waltham .	At home	91
LeBlanc, J. Louis	6, Bristol	119 Tallman St., New	At home	84
Levanti, Peter J.	14, Worcester	223 Heywood St., Fitch-	At home	68
Lewis, Arthur J., Jr.	8, Suffolk	63 Orchard Hill Rd., At home	At home	186
Locke, David H	9, Norfolk	Jamaica Fiain. 8 Swarthmore Rd., Wellesley.	Rd., At home	179
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NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Seat.	No. of Seat.
Lolas, Alexander	1, Hampden	Upper Palmer Rd., Mon-	Hotel Bradford .	199
Lombard, Gerald P.	13, Worcester	son. 42 Summer St., Fitch-	Parker House	127
Lombardi, Michael J.	1, Middlesex	burg. 145 Otis St., Cambridge	At home	96
Long, Charles W.	10, Norfolk	106 Pond St., Westwood At home	At home	237
Long, John J.	11, Bristol	109 Barre St., Fall River	Hotel Madison .	233
Longworth, William	12, Essex	25 Stevens St., Methuen	At home	128
Loughman, Joseph S.	4, Suffolk	5 Oswald St., Roxbury	At home	66
MacKenzie, Charles A., Jr.	6, Plymouth	Hathaway St., Wareham	At home	182
MacLean, William Q., Jr.	9, Bristol	6) Lafayette St., Fair-	At home	206
Madsen, Donald W.	2, Hampshire	naven. College Highway, South-	At home	105
Mahan, J. Robert	12, Worcester	ampton. 62 Boutelle St., Leom-	At home	57
Malloy, Paul F	4, Middlesex	66 Wildwood Ave., New-	At home	29
Mann, Charles W.	4, Plymouth	ton. 576 Indian Head St., Hanson.	At home	146

104	At home	92 Ridgewood Terrace, Northampton.	1, Hampshire	Morini, Louis J
118	At home	22 Lake St., Wakefield .	31, Middlesex	Morgan, Hugh J., Jr.
126	At home	35 Curtis Ave., Somer-ville.	25, Middlesex	Moran, William J.
103	At home	100 Robbins Rd., Water-town.	30, Middlesex	Menton, Paul C.
133	At home	14 William Jackson Ave., Brighton.	17, Suffolk	Melia, John F
198	At home	652 Chestnut St., Spring-field.	10, Hampden	McKenna, Arthur J.
202	At home	8 Lillian St., Greenfield.	2, Franklin	McGuane, Allan
230	At home	20 Cushing St., Medford	26, Middlesex	McGlynn, John J.
101	At home	Lowell Rd., Concord	13, Middlesex	McGlennon, John A. S
34	Hotel Bradford	46 Coolidge Ave., West-	15, Hampden	McGinn, Robert J
221	At home	9 Pine Rd., Lynn	10, Essex	McGee, Thomas W.
162	Hotel Bradford	State Road, Chilmark .	1, Dukes	Mayhew, Benjamin C., Jr.
113	At home	583 Adams St., Milton .	5, Norfolk	Manning, M. Joseph .
47	At home	45 Wellington St., Wal-	7, Middlesex	Manning, Donald J
136	At home	5, Middlesex   21 Littlefield Rd., Newton   At home	5, Middlesex	Mann, Theodore D

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Seat.	No. of Seat.
Morrissey, Gerald J.	13, Suffolk	37 Tremlett St., Dor-	At home	52
Murphy, Paul	12, Suffolk	chester. 47 Samoset St., Dor-	At home	204
Murphy, Paul Maurice .	9, Plymouth	chester. 447 West Elm St., Brock-	At home	98
Nash, Albert L	7, Worcester	ton. 468 Pleasant St., Leicester	7	143
Navin, John J	9, Middlesex	15 Preston St., Marl-	At home	-
Newman, Mary B	2, Middlesex	borougn. 5 Willard St., Cambridge	At home	107
Newth, Thomas M	8, Essex	4 Parsons Dr., Swamp-	At home	6
Nolen, James R.	4, Hampshire	scott. 25 Homecrest Ave., Ware	Hotel Bradford .	09
Nordin, Karl S	8, Plymouth	122 Washington St., East	At home	122
O'Brien, James A., Jr.	11, Bristol	37 Forest St., Fall River	Hotel Madison .	207
O'Brien, John P.	9, Hampden	127 South Branch Park-	Hotel Madison .	148
O'Brien, Norton C	11, Suffolk	6 Bentham Rd., Dor-	At home	114
O'Brien, Walter W	2, Bristol	438 Center St., Raynham At home	At home	176

37	At home	10 Sunset Rd., Melrose .	22, Middlesex	Robinson, William G.
69	At home	177 Fair Oaks Park,	8, Norfolk	Rider, Daniel H
208	At home	75 Floral St., Taunton .	3, Bristol	Rico, Frank G
119	At home	2 Thayer St., Worcester	20, Worcester	Reynolds, Leo J
130	19 Chestnut St., Boston	Grove St., Sandwich	3, Barnstable	Read, Harry A. S.
235	Hotel Madison .	555 Main St., Somerset.	13, Bristol	Raposa, Manuel, Jr
9	At home	32 Auckland St., Dor-	9, Suffolk	Quinn, Robert H.
51	At home	38 Pleasant St., Westford	12, Middlesex	Perrault, Felix R.
209	79 Myrtle St., Boston	36 Summit Ave., Dart-	8, Bristol	Peck, Raymond S
205	Hotel Madison .	491 Whipple St., Fall	10, Bristol	Paquette, Bernard
28	At home	1720 Columbia Rd., South Boston	5, Suffolk	O'Leary, Gerald F
195	At home	16 Whites Ave., Water-	30, Middlesex	Ohanian, Charles
203	At home	51 Wesmur Rd., Malden	21, Middlesex	O'Farrell, George H.
159	At home	27 Harris St., Peabody .	5, Essex	O'Donnell, Philip C.
117	At home	1558 Tremont St., Rox- At home	4, Suffolk	O'Connor, David J

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Rockett, J. Hilary	7, Essex	59 Bayview Rd., Marble-	At home	214
Rogers, George	7, Bristol	23 Robeson St., New	79 Myrtle St.,	110
Ronayne, Maurice E., Jr.	6, Norfolk	277 Sherman St., Canton	At home	138
Rosen, Harold E	7, Norfolk	47 Greenlodge St., Ded-	At home	70
Rosenfeld, Nathan	9, Worcester	40 Cedar St., Milford .	At home	180
Rourke, Raymond F.	15, Middlesex	36 Hudson St., Lowell .	At home	48
Sacco, George L., Jr.	26, Middlesex	86 Badger Rd., Medford	At home	172
Sala, Roger A	1, Berkshire	1 Pebble St., North	Hotel Madison .	210
Sargisson, Duane T	22, Worcester	Adams. 137 Richmond Ave.,	At home	171
Saulnier, Joseph D	8, Bristol	122 Fern St., New Bed-	At home	65
Scalli, Anthony J	2, Suffolk	60 Chestnut St., Charles-	At home	163
Schlosstein, Frederic W.,	4, Worcester	town. East Rd., Warren	At home	81
Scibelli, Anthony M.	6, Hampden	200 Maple St., Spring-	At home	13
Sears, John W	3, Suffolk	56 Branch St., Boston .	At home	6
Segal, Jerome A	5, Essex	4 Yale St., Danvers	At home	219

201	At home	3 Elm Brook Rd., Bed- ford.	35, Middlesex	Stevens, Chandler H., Jr.
145	At home 1	138 Pleasant St., Millis .	12, Norfolk	St. Cyr, John F
24	At home	1 Tyler Rd., Belmont .	23, Middlesex	Starr, Janet K
29	At home	959 Pleasant St., Attle-	1, Bristol	Spatcher, George I
46	At home	95 Butler St., Lawrence	15, Essex	Smith, Lawrence P
200	At home 2	257 Winthrop St., Win-	20, Suffolk	Sirianni, Ralph E., Jr.
17	At home	7 Kenneson Rd., Somer-	24, Middlesex	Simonelli, Michael J.
147	doin St.,	2 Vernon St., Nahant .	9, Essex	Sigourney, Andre R.
95	At home	10 Cole Rd., Hingham .	2, Plymouth	Shrigley, Alfred R
144	At home 1	102 Lakeview Ave.,	17, Essex	Shinberg, Aaron M. I.
21	At home	182 Sanders Ave., Lowell	14, Middlesex	Sheehy, Paul J
108	rtle St.,	2 Hillside St., Worcester	19, Worcester	Shea, C. Vincent
22	At home	Mt. Lebanon St., Pep-	11, Middlesex	Shattuck, George W.
19	At home	606 Harvard St., Boston	10, Suffolk	Serlin, I. Edward
211	At home   2	22 Tileston Rd., Ran-	5, Norfolk	Semensi, Joseph J

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Talbot, A. Edward	18, Essex	190 Main St., Amesbury	At home	26
Tanner, Frank D	18, Middlesex	24 Federal St., Reading	At home	155
Tobin, Arthur H	2, Norfolk	58 Huntly Rd., Quincy .	At home	59
Tobin, David S	8, Suffolk	18 Pond St., Jamaica	At home	229
Toomey, John J	1, Middlesex	309 Broadway, Cam-	At home	185
Travaline, Joseph T.	24, Middlesex	33 Robinson St., Somer-	At home	100
Turner, Warren A	6, Berkshire	Water St., Lee	Copley Square	11
Tuttle, Elbert	8, Middlesex	6 Myrna Rd., Framing-	At home	125
Twomey, George E	19, Essex	193 High St., Newbury-	At home	168
Vigneault, Dave N	17, Hampden	port. 39 Wilton St., Springfield	At home	164
Walsh, George B.	21, Middlesex	186 Broadway, Malden .	At home	228
Walsh, Joseph B.	13, Suffolk	44 Valley Rd., Dor-chester.	At home	177

Weekes, Stephen	2, Barnstable	2, Barnstable   Crowell Rd., Harwich .	Hotel Bradford .	167
Weinberg, Norman S.	16, Suffolk	33 Wade St., Brighton .	At home	109
Wetmore, Robert D.	2, Worcester	Hubbardston Rd., Barre At home	At home	74
Whitney, Frederick M., Jr.	7, Hampden	600 Alden St., Spring- At home	At home	223
Williams, Arthur	12, Essex	149 Haverhill St., An- At home	At home	165
Wojtkowski, Thomas C	5, Berkshire	85 Ridge Ave., Pittsfield	Hotel Madison .	181
Young, George C.	1, Plymouth	20 Lawson Rd., Scituate	At home	88
Zelazo, Edward S	2, Berkshire	8 Summer St., Adams .	Hotel Bradford .	106
Zoll, Samuel E	6, Essex	6 Oakland St., Salem .	At home	160

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WALLACE C. MILLS, ABINGTON, Assistant Clerk. Room 358. State House.

ROBERT E. MACQUEEN, WEYMOUTH, Second Assistant Clerk. Room 358, State House.

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RIGHT REVEREND MONSIGNOR GEORGE V. KERR, BOSTON. Chaplain.

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ROBERT E. HERRICK			Boston
ROBERT W. ARSENAULT			Quincy
ROBERT J. MURRAY			Malden
BARTLEY J. JOYCE			Boston

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(General Laws, Chapter 3, Sections 51-55).

FREDERICK BANCROFT WILLIS, LYNN. Room 362, State House.

#### Associate Counsel.

HARRY COLTUN, CHELSEA. Room 362, State House.

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JOSEPH J. SCHULER, CAMBRIDGE. Room 362, State House.

BERNICE W. DELORY, BRAINTREE, Secretary to the House Counsel, Clerk of the House Committee on Bills in the Third Reading. Room 362, State House.

MARY A. DONOHUE HELEN M. HARVEY		stants.	· -		Cambri Boston	dge
Assistan	тѕ то	THE	SPEAK	ER.		
HENRY SONTAG, Bro	OOKLI	NE.		R	oom 3.	56, State
ALEXANDER J. CELI House.	LA, M	[EDFO	RD.	R	oom 3.	56, State
EMILIO E. DIOTALE House.	VI, I	MILFO	RD.	Ro	om 35	6, State
MICHAEL D. VASTI, House.	, MILI	FORD.		R	oom 35	66, State
JAMES R. JULIAN, E the House, Clerk of H State House.	ostor Souse (	N, Sed Commi	retary ittee on	to Rul	the Sp es. Ro	eaker o oom 355
	Assis	stants.				
HELEN F. SINATRA				. W	atertov	vn.
MARY FAY				. Bo	ston.	
KATHLEEN A. RAFTERY				. M	ilton.	
BETTY SILCOTT .				. Во	ston.	
DONNA E. RATTI .				. Вс	ston.	
VERA R. HARVILLA				. В	ston.	

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Fourth Division	Rep. Mahan . Saulnier .		of Leominster. of New Bedford.

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JOHN J. CAVANAUGH, Hingham

Sergeant-at-Arms

Room 200, State House

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Administrative Assistant to the Sergeant-at-Arms — James J. Long.

Secretary - Ida C. McDonough.

Assistant Secretary - Lincoln G. Pope, Jr.

2nd Administrative Assistant to the Sergeant-at-Arms - James DiPerri.

2nd Assistant Secretary — Louise G. Camiel.

Chief Administrative Clerk — Francis B. Donnelly.

Clerk - James G. Walsh.

Clerk - Donald M. McNeil.

Clerk - Carmello S. Zangla.

Messenger and Porter - Richard S. McGah.

Porter - Joseph Strickland.

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Assistant Document Clerk - Franklin E. Cornelius.

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Assistant Doorkeepers — Francis R. Burke, George Danielson, Jr., Joseph V. King, John LoPresti, Richard J. Powers.

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# ON PUBLIC WELFARE.

Sen. Cohen . . . . of Norfolk and Suffolk

Ward . . . . of Worcester.

CUTLER . . . of Norfolk and Middlesex.

MacKenzie . . . of Middlesex.

Rep. Cavanaugh . . . of Medford.

CAIN . . . . of Wilmington.

KANE\* . . . . of Boston.

ROGERS . . . . of New Bedford.

GUILMETTE . . . of Lawrence.

Lewis . . . . of Boston.

HARRISON . . . of Gloucester.

SARGISSON . . . of Worcester.
Belmonte . . . of Framingham.

SEARS . . . . . of Boston.

Danovitch . . . of Norwood.

## ON STATE ADMINISTRATION.

Sen. Kelly . . . . . of Worcester.

COHEN . . . . of Norfolk and Suffolk.

WARD . . . . of Worcester.

MACKENZIE . . . of Middlesex.

Rep. Nolen . . . . of Ware.

Lolas . . . . . of Monson.

CAVANAUGH . . . of Medford.

MELIA . . . . . of Boston.

DESMOND . . . of Lowell.

FINNEGAN . . . . of Boston.

KEVERIAN . . . of Everett.

BOWLER\* . . . of Springfield.

HOLLIS . . . . of Braintree.

DESROCHER . . . of Nantucket. Shattuck . . . of Pepperell.

# ON TAXATION.

Sen. Kenneally . . . of Suffolk.

Kelly . . . . of Worcester.

DAVENPORT . . . of Suffolk. SALTONSTALL . . . of Essex.

Rep. CATINO . . . . of Medford.

O'BRIEN . . . . of Fall River.

SCHLOSSTEIN . . . of Warren.

IANNELLO . . . . of Boston.

McGinn\* . . . of Westfield.

COFFEY . . . . of West Springfield.

DEVER . . . . of Arlington. O'BRIEN . . . . of Raynham.

WILLIAMS . . . . of Andover.

Grosso . . . of Shrewsbury.

HARRINGTON . . . of Holden.

<sup>\*</sup> Clerk.

## ON TOWNS.

Sen. Ryan . . . . of Hampden.

		-	•	· or armin pacini
	KELLY			. of Worcester.
	DENORMANDIE			. of Middlesex.
	SALTONSTALL .			. of Essex.
Rep	. Nash			. of Leicester.
	AMBLER			. of Weymouth.
	Aguiar*			. of Swansea.
	AHEARN			. of Norwood.
	OHANIAN			. of Watertown.
	Manning			
	LOLAS			. of Monson.
	TUTTLE			. of Framingham.
	MACKENZIE .			. of Wareham.
	McGlennon .			. of Concord.
				. of Southampton.
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	ON	11	CAN	SPORTATION.
Sen	. McIntyre			. of Norfolk.
	MOAKLEY			. of Suffolk.
	DAVENPORT .			. of Suffolk.
				. of Norfolk and Plymouth.
				. of Middlesex.
Rep	O. O'LEARY			. of Boston.
	Moran			. of Somerville.
	CAREY			. of Revere.

ROURKE . . . . of Lowell. Walsh . . . . of Boston Morgan . . . of Wakefield.

BRETT . . . .

. . of Quincy.

Chadwick . . . of Winchester. Cole\* . . . . . of Lexington. HANNON . . . . of Quincy. SHRIGLEY . . . . of Hingham.

<sup>\*</sup> Clerk.

# ON WATER RESOURCES AND WATER SUPPLY.

Sen.	Wall .					of Essex.
	FONSECA					of Bristol.
	McIntyre	:.				of Norfolk.
	DENORMA	NDI	E	•	•	of Essex.
Rep.	BERNASHE					of Chicopee.
	CHMURA					of Ludlow.
	NASH .					of Leicester.
	CONTALON	IS				of Woburn.
	BUCKLEY*					of Abington.
	HURRELL					of North Andover.
	ASIAF .					of Brockton.
	Kane .					of Boston.
	DOLAN					of Ipswich.
	Long .					of Westwood.
	St. Cyr.					of Millis.

<sup>\*</sup> Clerk.

# List of Members of the Senate, with Committees of which Each is a Member.

-	
NAME	COMMITTEES
Ames, Oliver F	Ways and Means, Bills in the Third Reading, Cities, Low Income Housing, Metropolitan Affairs.
Barrus, John D	Aeronautics, Agriculture, Counties, Natural Resources.
Burke, James F	Ways and Means, (Chairman).
Clasky, Harold H. J	Civil Service, Mercantile Affairs, Pensions and Old Age Assistance, Public Safety.
Cohen, Beryl W	Engrossed Bills ( <i>Chairman</i> ), Constitutional Law, Public Health, Public Welfare ( <i>Chairman</i> ), State Administration.
Conte, John J	Rules, Banks and Banking, Constitutional Law, Education, Low Income Housing, Public Safety (Chairman).
Cutler, Leslie B	Aeronautics, Election Laws, Public Welfare.
Davenport, Stephen C.	Federal Financial Assistance, Judiciary, Metropolitan Affairs, Municipal Finance ( <i>Chairman</i> ), Taxation, Transportation.
Della Russo, Harry	Ways and Means, Aeronautics (Chairman), Cities, Harbors and Public Lands (Chairman), Metropolitan Affairs, Pensions and Old Age Assistance (Chairman).
	Agriculture, Towns, Transportation, Water Resources and Water Supply,
Donahue, Maurice A	[President], Rules (Chairman).

Fonseca, Mary L. . . Ways and Means, Cities, Education

COMMITTEES

NAME

10.00000, 12.003	(Chairman), Water Resources and Water Supply.
Hammond, George D	Ways and Means, Public Service.
	Civil Service (Chairman), Local
	Affairs, Low Income Housing
	(Chairman), Military Affairs, Pen-
	sions and Old Age Assistance,
	Public Service (Chairman).
Harrington, John	Rules, Bills in the Third Reading
E., Jr	(Chairman), Banks and Banking
_,, 3	(Chairman), Insurance, Legal
	Affairs.
Harrington, Kevin B	[Democratic Floor Leader], Rules.
	Rules, Ways and Means, Education,
110gam, emailee v	Legal Affairs, (Chairman).
Jones, Allan F	Ways and Means, Engrossed Bills,
Jones, Illian I	Federal Financial Assistance, Har-
	bors and Public Lands.
Kelly, James A., Jr	Agriculture, Election Laws (Chair-
reny, james m., jr.	man), State Administration
	(Chairman), Taxation, Towns.
Kenneally George V Ir	Federal Financial Assistance (Chair-
ixemicany, deorge v., jr.	man), Taxation (Chairman).
Lamson, Fred	Rules, Banks and Banking, Federal
Danison, Fred	Financial Assistance, Local Affairs,
	Municipal Finance.
MacKenzie, Ronald C.	Labor and Industries, Pensions and
Wackenzie, Ronaid C.	Old Age Assistance, Public Wel-
	fare, State Administration.
McCann, Francis X	Counties, Mercantile Affairs, Mili-
McCann, Flancis A	tary Affairs, Municipal Finance,
	Public Safety.
MaIntrus Ismas B	Federal Financial Assistance, Mili-
McIntyre, James R	
	tary Affairs ( <i>Chairman</i> ), Municipal Finance, Transportation
	•
	(Chairman), Water Resources and
	Water Supply.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
McKenna, Denis L.	Ways and Means, Counties ( <i>Chairman</i> ), Insurance, Public Service.
Moakley, John J	Rules, Election Laws, Federal Financial Assistance, Harbors and Public Lands, Metropolitan Affairs (Chairman), Transportation.
Nuciforo, Andrea F.	. Bills in the Third Reading, Constitutional Law (Chairman), Counties, Judiciary, Local Affairs, Low Income Housing, Natural Resources (Chairman).
Parker, John F	. [Republican Floor Leader], Rules.
	. Banks and Banking, Insurance (Chairman), Judiciary, Public Health.
Pigaga, Vite J	Rules, Engrossed Bills, Highways and Motor Vehicles. Local Affairs (Chairman), Mercantile Affairs (Chairman), Power and Light.
Quinlan, John M	. Civil Service, Education, Public Health, Public Service.
Quinn, Philip A	<ul> <li>Agriculture (Chairman), Civil Service, Highways and Motor Vehicles (Chairman), Natural Resources.</li> </ul>
Randall, William I.	<ul> <li>Highways and Motor Vehicles, In- surance, Judiciary, Mercantile Affairs.</li> </ul>
Rurak, James P	<ul> <li>Ways and Means, Harbors and Public Lands, Natural Resources, Power and Light (Chairman).</li> </ul>
Ryan, Donald	<ul> <li>Cities (Chairman), Highways and Motor Vehicles, Labor and In- dustries, Power and Light, Public Safety, Towns (Chairman).</li> </ul>
Saltonstall, William L.	. Military Affairs, Power and Light, Taxation, Towns.

N	Δ	M	F

#### COMMITTEES

Umana, Mario . . . Rules, Ways and Means, Aeronautics, Labor and Industries (*Chairman*).

Wall, William X. . . Ways and Means, Judiciary, Labor and Industries, Legal Affairs, Public Health (Chairman), Water Resources and Water Supply (Chairman).

Ward, Joseph D. . Election Laws, Judiciary (Chairman), Public Welfare, State Administration.

Weeks, William D. . . Rules, Constitutional Law, Legal Affairs, Public Safety, Transportation.

# List of Members of the House of Representatives, with Committees of which Each is a Member.

NAME. COMMITTEES.

A.

Aguiar, Antone S., Jr. . The Judiciary, Military Affairs, Towns. (Clerk)

Ahearn, David C. . . Insurance, Towns.

Ambler, Robert B. . . Public Safety, Towns (Vice-Chairman).

Armstrong, John A. . Rules [Assistant Minority Leader],
Public Health.

Asiaf, Peter George . Rules, Payroll (Chairman), Water Resources and Water Supply.

В.

Backman, Jack H. . . The Judiciary, Pensions and Old Age Assistance.

Balthazar, Wilfred E. . Highways and Motor Vehicles, Municipal Finance.

Bartley, David M. . . Rules, Local Affairs.

Belmonte, Robert A. . Education, Public Welfare.

Bernashe, Roger L. Elections, Legal Affairs, Water Re-

sources (*Chairman*), and Water Supply.

Bevilacqua, Francis J. . Counties (Chairman).

Bliss, Donald T. . . Aeronautics, Constitutional Law, Local Affairs.

Bly, Belden G., Jr. . . Legal Affairs.

Bocko, Stanley J. . . Agriculture (Chairman), Counties (Vice-Chairman).

Bohigian, Robert J. . Rules.

Bolling, Royal L. . . Civil Service (*Chairman*). Bowes, John J. . . . Counties, Public Health.

Bowler, James J. . . Mercantile Affairs (*Clerk*), State Administration (*Clerk*).

Bradley, Joseph G. . Rules.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Bresnahan, John C	Rules [Majority Whip].
Brett, Joseph E	Metropolitan Affairs (Chairman),
	Transportation.
Buckley, John R	Public Service (Clerk), Water Re-
	sources and Water Supply (Clerk).
Buffone, Charles J	Counties, Labor and Industries (Chairman).
Bulger, William M	Rules, Constitutional Law (Chairman), Labor and Industries.
Burke, Anthony J	Insurance (Chairman).
Burke, Walter T	Bills in the Third Reading (Vice-Chairman).
Bussone, Thomas	Cities (Clerk).
	C.
Cain, Fred F	Banks and Banking, Local Affairs (Chairman), Public Welfare (Vice-Chairman).
Campobasso, Eleanor M.	Insurance (Clerk), Mercantile Affairs.
<del>-</del>	Metropolitan Affairs (Vice-Chair-
	man), Transportation [Monitor].
Carey, William A	Banks and Banking, Municipal Finance.
Carney, Daniel W	The Judiciary (Chairman).
Carney, Philip N	Insurance.
Catino, Michael	Taxation (Chairman) [Monitor].
Cauley, Emmett J	Public Safety (Vice-Chairman).
Cavanaugh, Paul J	Insurance, Public Welfare ( <i>Chairman</i> ), State Administration.
Cawley, Robert L	Federal Financial Assistance (Vice-Chairman).
Chadwick, Harrison .	Metropolitan Affairs, Transportation.
Chmura, Stephen T	Ways and Means.
Chmura, Steve T	Harbors and Public Lands, Water

Resources and Water Supply

(Vice-Chairman).

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Clark, John G	Agriculture ( <i>Vice-Chairman</i> ), Insurance ( <i>Vice-Chairman</i> ).
Coffey, John F	Labor and Industries, Natural Resources, Taxation.
Cole, Lincoln P., Jr	Municipal Finance, Transportation (Clerk).
Collaro, Andrew	Elections, Counties, Low Income Housing ( <i>Vice-Chairman</i> ).
Colo, H. Thomas	Agriculture, Cities.
	The Judiciary.
	Banks and Banking (Chairman).
	Banks and Banking, Water Resources and Water Supply.
Corriveau, Paul J	Pensions and Old Age Assistance, Public Safety.
Coury, Edward P	Harbors and Public Lands, Public Health.
Craven, James J., Jr	Banks and Banking, Insurance. Ways and Means, Aeronautics. Rules [Minority Leader], Elections.
	D.
Danovitch, Alan Paul .	Education, Public Service.  Public Health, Public Welfare.  Aeronautics, Banks and Banking  (Vice-Chairman).
Davoren, John F. X.	[Speaker], Rules (Chairman).
Della Chiesa, Amelio A.	Cities, Municipal Finance [Monitor].
Desmond, John J	Natural Resources, State Administration.
Desrocher, Arthur L	Aeronautics, Federal Financial Assistance, Harbors and Public Lands, State Administration.
Dever, Edward J., Jr	Metropolitan Affairs, Taxation.
DiCarlo, Joseph C	Education (Chairman).
Dickson, Edward M	Election Laws (Clerk).
DiFruscia, Anthony R.	Local Affairs, Municipal Finance (Clerk), Power and Light.

#### NAME

#### COMMITTEES

DiLorenzo, George . . Pay Roll (Vice-Chairman), Low Income Housing.

Doherty, Thomas H., Counties, Public Safety.

Jr.

Dolan, John F. . . . Natural Resources, Water Re-

sources and Water Supply.

Donovan, John F., Jr. . Bills in Third Reading (Chairman), Insurance.

Downey, James P. . . Civil Service, Public Safety (Chairman).

Doyle, Charles Robert Constitutional Law, The Judiciary.

Driscoll, Wilfred C. Agriculture, Election Laws (Vice-Chairman), Highways and Motor

Vehicles.

Dukakis, Michael S. . Rules.

Dwinell, Richard J. . Natural Resources (Clerk), Power and Light.

## E.

Early, Joseph D. . . Municipal Finance (Vice-Chairman).

Epstein, Arnold I. . Mercantile Affairs, Public Health
(Chairman).

#### F.

Fallon, Thomas F. . . Rules.

Farnsworth, Vernon R., Legal Affairs, Power and Light.

Jr.

Farrell, Thomas F. . . Ways and Means.

Feeney, Michael Paul. Rules.

Finnegan, John J. . . Pensions and Old Age Assistance,

State Administration.

Fishman, Irving . . . Banks and Banking (Clerk), Public Health.

Flaherty, Charles F., Labor and Industries (*Clerk*), Low Jr. . . . . Income Housing.

Flaherty, Michael F. Cities, Local Affairs, Metropolitan Affairs.

Flanagan, Edward M. . Engrossed Bills (Chairman).

#### NAME COMMITTEES

Flannery, Charles L. . Counties, Low Income Housing, Natural Resources.

Flynn, David L. . . Civil Service, Education.

Frye, Maurice E., Jr. . Constitutional Law, Public Service.

## G.

Gammal, Albert A., Federal Financial Assistance,

Jr. . . . . Public Service.

Gaudette, Donald R. Harbors and Public Lands, Pensions and Old Age Assistance.

Gayron, T. Harold . . Civil Service (Clerk).

Gilligan, Julie . . . Pensions and Old Age Assistance

(Chairman).

Gould, Harold D., Jr. . Constitutional Law (Clerk), Legal Affairs.

Greenberg, Joel S. . . Constitutional Law, Legal Affairs.

Grimaldi, James L. Cities, Highways and Motor Vehicles (Clerk).

Grosso, Anthony P. . Taxation.

Guilmette, Gerard A. . Power and Light (Vice-Chairman),
Public Welfare.

#### H.

Hannon, Barry T. . . Insurance, Low Income Housing.

Hannon, Walter J. . Transportation.

Harrington, Edward D., Rules, Taxation.
Ir.

Harrington, Michael J. Agriculture.

Harrison, David E. . Election Laws, Harbors and Public Lands (Chairman), Public Welfare.

Hatch, Francis W., Jr. Civil Service.

Haynes, Michael E. Low Income Housing, Public Service (Vice-Chairman), Public Welfare.

Healy, Winston . . Agriculture, Pensions and Old Age
Assistance.

Hickey, Timothy W. . Federal Financial Assistance.

Hogan, William F. . . Election Laws, Military Affairs (Chairman).

#### NAME

#### COMMITTEES

Holgate, Franklin W. . Federal Financial Assistance.

Hollis, Herbert B. . . Military Affairs, State Adminis-

tration.

Howe, Marie E.. . Cities, Education.

Hurrell, James P. . . Education, Water Resources and

Water Supply.

## I.

Iannello, Charles . . Municipal Finance, Taxation.

Ivascyn, John P. . . Natural Resources (Vice-Chairman).

## I.

Janas, John . . . . Pay Roll, Banks and Banking, Power and Light [Monitor].

## K.

Kane, Katharine D. . Public Welfare (Clerk), Water Resources and Water Supply.

Kearney, Joseph M. . Federal Financial Assistance.

Kenney, F. Leo . . Counties, Public Service.

Kerr, Walter T. . . Agriculture (Clerk), Natural Re-

sources.

Keverian, George . . Cities, State Administration.

Khachadoorian, Election Laws, The Judiciary.

Gregory B.

Kiernan, Cornelius F. . Ways and Means.

Kimball, Philip K. . . Insurance.

Kitterman, William . Civil Service, Public Service.

Klebanow, Benjamin . Metropolitan Affairs, Municipal Finance (Chairman).

Koplow, Freyda P. . Ways and Means.

Kostanski, Walter T. . Rules, Natural Resources.

Kulig, Mitsie T. . . Cities, Election Laws, Public Service

(Chairman).

Kuss, Matthew J. . . Education, Natural Resources (Chairman).

#### COMMITTEES NAME

L.

LaFontaine, Raymond Highways and Motor Vehicles,

Military Affairs. M. .

Landry, Richard E. . Labor and Industries (Vice-Chairman). Low Income Housing

(Chairman), Power and Light. . Legal Affairs, Municipal Finance, LeBlanc, J. Louis .

Public Health. . Cities (Vice-Chairman).

Levanti, Peter J.

. Metropolitan Affairs, Public Welfare. Lewis, Arthur J., Jr.

. Mercantile Affairs. Locke, David H. .

. State Administration (Vice-Chair-Lolas, Alexander . man). Towns.

. Ways and Means (Vice-Chairman). Lombard, Gerald P. Lombardi, Michael J. . Legal Affairs (Clerk), Military

Affairs.

. Pensions and Old Age Assistance, Long, Charles W. . Water Resources and Water

Supply.

. Ways and Means. Long, John J.. .

Longworth, William . Highways and Motor Vehicles.

Loughman, Joseph S. . Local Affairs, Metropolitan Affairs, Public Health.

M.

MacKenzie, Charles . Mercantile Affairs, Towns.

A., Jr.

MacLean, William Q., . Ways and Means.

. Agriculture, Local Affairs, Towns. Madsen, Donald W.

. Highways and Motor Vehicles Mahan, J. Robert .

(Chairman) [Monitor].

Malloy, Paul F. . . Aeronautics (Vice-Chairman), Banks and Banking.

Mann, Charles W. . . Agriculture, Education.

Mann, Theodore D. . Insurance, Low Income Housing.

NAME	COMMITTEES
Manning, Donald J	Metropolitan Affairs, Pensions and Old Age Assistance (Vice-Chair-
	man).
Manning, M. Joseph .	Public Safety (Clerk), Towns.
Mayhew, Benjamin	Harbors and Public Lands, Natural
C., Jr	Resources.
=	Legal Affairs (Chairman).
McGinn, Robert J	Mercantile Affairs (Vice-Chairman),
•	Taxation (Clerk).
McGlennon, John A. S.	Election Laws, Towns.
McGlynn, John J	
McGuane, Allan	Federal Financial Assistance.
McKenna, Arthur J	Civil Service (Vice-Chairman), High-
	ways and Motor Vehicles.
Melia, John F	Aeronautics, State Administration.
Menton, Paul C	Banks and Banking.
Moran, William J	Transportation (Vice-Chairman).
Morgan, Hugh J., Jr	Constitutional Law, Transportation.
Morini, Louis J	Cities.
Morrissey, Gerald J	Rules.
Murphy, Paul	Rules.
Murphy, Paul Maurice	Rules.
	N.
Nash, Albert L	Towns (Chairman), Water Resources
	and Water Supply.
	Ways and Means.
-	Labor and Industries, Local Affairs.
	The Judiciary [Minority Whip].
Nolen, James R	Public Safety, State Administration (Chairman).
Norden, Karl S	Aeronautics, Mercantile Affairs, Highways and Motor Vehicles.
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0.

O'Brien, James A., Jr. . Taxation (Vice-Chairman).
O'Brien, John P. . . Elections (Chairman), Mercantile
Affairs, Public Safety.

NAME	COMMITTEES
O'Brien, Norton C.	Elections, Mercantile Affairs, Power and Light.
	Natural Resources, Taxation.
O'Connor, David J. O'Donnell, Philip C.	Harbors and Public Lands, Local Affairs, Municipal Finance.
	Mercantile Affairs ( <i>Chairman</i> ). Public Health, Towns.
	Transportation (Chairman).
	P.
Pacquette, Bernard.	. Highways and Motor Vehicles, Pensions and Old Age Assistance.
Peck, Raymond S	Federal Financial Assistance.
	Election Laws, Public Health (Vice-Chairman) (Clerk).
	Q.
Quinn, Robert H	Rules [Majority Leader].
	R.
	. Counties, Labor and Industries.
Read, Harry A. S	. Aeronautics, Harbors and Public Lands.
,,	Rules.
Rico, Frank G	
	. Constitutional Law.
Robinson, William G	Metropolitan Affairs ( <i>Clerk</i> ), Public Safety.
Rockett, J. Hiliary .	Federal Financial Assistance, Low Income Housing.
Rogers, George	Education, Harbors and Public Lands (Vice-Chairman), Public Welfare.
Ronayne, Maurice	Civil Service, Counties.
E., Jr.	

Rosen, Harold E. . . Local Affairs, Metropolitan Affairs, Public Safety.

## NAME COMMITTEES

Rosenfeld, Nathan . . . Insurance, The Judiciary, Labor and Industries.

Rourke, Raymond F. . Power and Light (Chairman), Transportation.

S.

Sacco, George L., Jr. . Federal Financial Assistance (*Chairman*).

Sala, Roger A. . . . Ways and Means [Monitor].

Sargisson, Duane T. . Banks and Banking, Public Welfare.

Saulnier, Joseph D... Counties, [Monitor].

Scalli, Anthony J. . . Cities (Chairman), Harbors and Public Lands.

Schlosstein, Frederic W., Agriculture, Taxation.

Jr.

Scibelli, Anthony M. . Ways and Means (Chairman).

Sears, John W. . . . Labor and Industries, Public Welfare.

Segal, Jerome A. . . Legal Affairs.

Semensi, Joseph J. . . Military Affairs, Power and Light. Serlin, I. Edward . . The Judiciary, Low Income Housing.

Shattuck George W. . Elections, Agriculture, State Ad-

ministration [Monitor].

Shea, C. Vincent . . Labor and Industries, Local Affairs (Vice-Chairman), Public Service.

Sheehy, Paul J. . . Education (Vice-Chairman) (Clerk).

Shinberg, Aaron M. I. . Elections (*Vice-Chairman*), Federal Financial Assistance.

Shrigley, Alfred R. . . Municipal Finance, Transportation.

Sigourney, Andre R. . Constitutional Law, The Judiciary (Vice-Chairman).

Simonelli, Michael J. . Ways and Means.

Sirianni, Ralph E., Jr. . Aeronautics (Chairman), Public Service.

Smith, Lawrence P. . Civil Service, Highways and Motor Vehicles (Vice-Chairman).

Spatcher, George I.. . Ways and Means.

M., Jr..

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NAME	COMMITTEES
Starr, Janet K	. Mercantile Affairs, Pensions and Old Age Assistance.
St. Cyr, John F	<ul> <li>Constitutional Law, Public Service.         Water Resources and Water Supply.     </li> </ul>
Stevens, Chandler . H., Jr.	. Election Laws.
, •	T.
Talbot, A. Edward .	. Civil Service, Federal Financial Assistance, Labor and Industries.
Tanner, Frank D	. Military Affairs, Power and Light.
Tobin, Arthur H	. Military Affairs, Pensions and Old Age Assistance.
Tobin, David S	. Federal Financial Assistance.
Toomey, John J	. Ways and Means.
Travaline, Joseph T.	. Engrossed Bills (Vice-Chairman), The Judiciary.
Turner, Warren A	. Ways and Means.
Tuttle, Elbert	. Towns.
Twomey, George E.	. Harbors and Public Lands, Public Health.
	v.
Vigneault, Dave N.	. Aeronautics, Constitutional Law (Vice-Chairman).
	W.
	. Election Laws (Chairman).
	. Military Affairs (Vice-Chairman), Transportation.
Weekes, Stephen .	. Aeronautics, Power and Light.
Weinberg, Norman S	. Insurance (Vice-Chairman), Legal Affairs (Vice-Chairman), Low Income Housing.
Wetmore, Robert D.	. Highways and Motor Vehicles, Natural Resources.
Whitney, Frederick.	. Election Laws, Public Safety.
	· ·

NAME

COMMITTEES

Williams, Arthur . . Engrossed Bills, The Judiciary, Military Affairs, Taxation.

Wojtkowski, Thomas C. Ways and Means.

Y.

Young, George C. . . Education, Military Affairs.

z.

Zelazo, Edward S. . . Bills in the Third Reading, Legal Affairs.

Zoll, Samuel E. . . The Judiciary.







## RULES OF THE SENATE.

[As finally adopted on June 20, 1967]

[The dates under each rule indicate when the rule and its amendments were adopted.

The date 1817 denotes the time when the several rules against which it is placed were first preserved. Previously to that year these rules are not to be found, although from the Senate Journal it appears that they were printed.

Numbers enclosed in parentheses following each rule indicate the corresponding House rule.]

# THE PRESIDENT.

1. The President shall take the chair at the hour to which the Senate stands adjourned, shall call the members to order, and, on the appearance of a quorum, shall proceed to business. (1.)

[1831; 1888.]

2. The President shall preserve order and decorum, may speak to points of order in preference to other members, and shall decide all questions of order subject to an appeal to the Senate. (2.) He shall rise to put a question, or to address the Senate, but may read sitting. (5.)

[1817; between 1821 and 1826; 1831; 1888.]

- The President may vote on all questions. (4.) [1826.]
- 4. The President may appoint a member to perform the duties of the chair for a period not exceeding three days at any one time. (7.)

[1831; 1862; 1865; 1888.]

5. In case of a vacancy in the office of President, or in case the President, or the member appointed by

him to perform the duties of the chair, is absent at the hour to which the Senate stands adjourned, the eldest senior member present shall call the Senate to order, and shall preside until a President, or a President *pro tempore*, is elected by ballot, and such election shall be the first business in order. (8.)

[1831; 1885; 1888.]

## CLERK.

6. The Clerk shall keep a journal of the proceedings of the Senate, and shall cause the same to be printed daily. (11.) He shall, in the journal, make note of all questions of order, and enter at length the decisions thereon. He shall insert in an appendix to the journal the rules of the Senate and the joint rules of the two branches. (12.)

[1882; 1888.]

7. The Clerk shall prepare and cause to be printed each day a calendar of matters in order for consideration; and shall include on Mondays and on such other days as he shall deem necessary a list of matters lying on the table; and such other memoranda as he may deem necessary, and as the Senate or the President may direct. (13.)

[1882; 1888; 1945.]

8. The Clerk shall retain bills and other papers, in reference to which any member has a right to move a reconsideration (except petitions, bills and resolves introduced on leave, orders, reports of committees asking to be discharged from the further consideration of a subject, matters which have been recommitted under joint rule 5 and engrossed bills and resolves) until the right of reconsideration has expired;

provided, that the operation of this rule shall be suspended during the last week of the session. (15, 57.) [1855; 1856; 1875; 1882; 1885; 1888; 1891; 1919; 1921; 1943; 1946.]

9. When a bill or resolve coming from the other branch does not appear in print in the form in which it was passed in that branch, the Clerk shall either indicate the amendments on the Orders of the Day, or shall have the bill or resolve reprinted, at his discretion.

[1882.]

# MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

10. No member shall be permitted to act on a committee or to vote upon a question in which his private right, distinct from the public interest, is immediately concerned. (24, 63.)

[1855; 1888; 1889.]

11. No member shall absent himself from the Senate without leave, unless there is a quorum without his presence. (17.)

[1817.]

# COMMITTEES.

12. The following standing committees shall be appointed at the beginning of the political year, to wit:—

A committee on Rules:

To consist of the President and ten other members.

A committee on Ways and Means;

To consist of eleven members.

A committee on Bills in the Third Reading;

A committee on Engrossed Bills;

Each to consist of three members. (20.)

[1831; 1836; 1840; 1844; 1847; 1863; 1864; 1870; 1876; 1882; 1885; 1886; 1888; 1891;

1896: 1897; 1920; 1937; 1939; 1941; 1945;

1946; 1957; 1960; 1963; 1965.]

13. Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless the Senate shall otherwise specially order, and the member first named upon a committee shall be its chairman. (21.) In case of the election of a committee by ballot, the member having the highest number of votes shall act as chairman. (22.)

[1817; between 1821 and 1826; 1831; 1888.]

13A. All motions or orders authorizing committees of the Senate to travel or to employ stenographers, all propositions involving special investigations by committees of the Senate and all motions or orders providing that information be transmitted to the Senate shall be referred without debate to the committee on Rules, who shall report thereon, recommending what action should be taken. All other motions that create main questions, except those that relate to privilege, to procedure and kindred matters, or to the subjects referred to in joint rules 29 and 30, shall also be referred without debate to the committee on Rules and be treated in like manner. (104.)

[1904; 1913; 1921; 1953.]

14. No committee shall be allowed to occupy the Senate Chamber without a vote of the Senate. (100.) [1836; 1863; 1888.]

15. No legislation affecting the rights of individuals or the rights of a private or municipal corporation, otherwise than as it affects generally the people of the whole Commonwealth or the people of the city or town to which it specifically applies, shall be proposed or introduced except by a petition, nor shall any bill or resolve embodying such legislation be reported by a committee, except upon a petition duly referred, nor shall such a bill or resolve be reported by a committee, whether on an original reference or on a recommittal with instructions to hear the parties, until it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the committee that proper notice of the proposed legislation has been given by public advertisement or otherwise to all parties interested, without expense to the Commonwealth, or until evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. A committee reporting leave to withdraw or reference to the next annual session for want of proper notice or of a waiver thereof shall set forth this fact in its report, and no bill or resolve shall be in order as a substitute for, or amendment of. such report. Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading. (31.)

[1870; 1871; 1885; 1890; 1921; 1939; 1945.]

16. When the object of an application, whether by petition, or bill or resolve introduced on leave, can be secured under existing laws, or, without detriment to the public interests, by a general law, the committee to whom the matter is referred shall report leave to withdraw, ought not to pass, or a general law, as the case may be. The committee may report a special law on matters referred to it upon (1) a petition filed or ap-

proved by the voters of a city or town, or the mayor and city council, or other legislative body, of a city, or the town meeting of a town, with respect to a law relating to that city or town; (2) a recommendation by the Governor; and (3) matters relating to erecting and constituting metropolitan or regional entities, embracing any two or more cities and towns, or established with other than existing city or town boundaries, for any general or special public purpose or purposes. (30.)

[1882; 1885; 1888; 1891; 1893; 1967.]

# FORM OF BILLS AND RESOLVES.

17. Bills and resolves shall be presented in a legible form without material erasures or interlineations, on not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins and spaces between the several sections or resolves. Bills amending existing laws shall not provide for striking words from, or inserting words in, such laws, unless such course is the best calculated to show clearly the subject and nature of the amendment. No repealed law and no law which has expired by limitation, and no part of any such law, shall be re-enacted by reference merely. (42.)

[1844; 1857; 1880; 1882; 1885; 1888; 1889; 1947.]

# Introduction of Business.

18. Every member presenting a petition, memorial, or remonstrance, shall endorse his name thereon, and a brief statement of the nature and object of the instrument: and the reading of the instrument shall be dispensed with, unless specially ordered. (37.)

[1831; 1888.]

19. All motions contemplating legislation shall be founded upon petition or upon bill or resolve proposed to be introduced on leave. Committees to whom messages from the Governor, reports of State officers, boards, commissions, and others authorized to report to the Legislature shall be referred, may report by bill or otherwise such legislation as may be germane to the subject-matter referred to them. (40.)

[1858; 1888; 1891; 1893.]

20. All petitions for legislation accompanied by bills or resolves embodying the subject-matter prayed for, which are intended for presentation or introduction to the Senate, bills and resolves proposed for introduction on leave, reports of State officials, departments, commissions and boards, and reports of special committees and commissions shall be filed with the Clerk, who shall, unless they be subject to other provisions of these rules or of the rules of the two branches, refer them, with the approval of the President, to the appropriate committees, subject to such change of reference as the Senate may make.

Provided, that petitions and other papers so filed, or papers received from the House, which are subject to the provisions of joint rule of 7A or 9, shall be referred by the Clerk to the committee on Rules. Petitions and other papers so filed which are subject to the provisions of the second paragraph of Joint Rule 12, shall be referred by the Clerk to the committee on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently. The reading of all such documents may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference, except as provided in joint rule 13.

All orders and resolutions intended for adoption shall be deposited with the Clerk. If they relate to

questions of privilege or to procedure and kindred matters, they shall be laid before the Senate by the President as soon as may be. If they relate to other subjects, except as provided in rule 13A or in joint rules 29 and 30, they shall be inspected by the committee on Rules and laid before the Senate not later than the fourth legislative day succeeding the day of their deposit with the committee.

Special reports of State officials, departments, commissions and boards, reports of special committees and commissions, bills and resolves introduced on leave or accompanying petitions and reports, and resolutions, shall be printed on order of the President, and under the direction of the Clerk. They shall retain, during all subsequent stages, their original numbers and shall also bear such new numbers as may be necessary.

Matters which have been placed on file, or which have been referred during the preceding year to the next annual session, may be taken from the files by the Clerk upon request of any Senator or Senator-elect: and matters so taken from the files shall be referred or otherwise disposed of as provided for above.

The Senate may at any time by order make any other disposition of petitions and remonstrances in the hands of the Clerk. Petitions and remonstrances relating to matters already sent to committees shall be by the President referred to the appropriate committees. (28.)

[1891; 1893; 1894; 1916; 1921; 1925; 1927; 1933; 1939; 1945; 1953; 1963; 1967.]

- 21. [Omitted in 1943.]
- 22. [Omitted in 1949.]

23. No bill or resolve shall be proposed or introduced unless received from the House of Representatives, reported by a committee, or moved as an amendment to the report of a committee, except that special leave may be granted to a member to introduce a bill or resolve, and such bill or resolve shall thereupon be referred to the proper committee for consideration and report. (47.)

[1881; 1882; 1888.]

24. The consideration of any order proposed for adoption, or of any request for leave to introduce a bill or resolve, or of any motion to suspend Senate Rule 15, or joint rule 8, 9 or 12, shall be postponed without question to the day after that on which the order is proposed or request made, if any member asks such postponement. (41.)

[1885; 1891.]

25. [Omitted in 1929, the provisions thereof being covered by Joint Rule 9.] (32.)

# Course of Proceedings.

26. Bills and resolves from the House, after they are read a first time, shall be referred to a committee of the Senate, unless they have been reported by a joint committee or substituted for the report of a joint committee. (45.) Bills and resolves reported in the Senate, and bills and resolves from the House reported by joint committees or substituted for the reports of joint committees, shall, after they have been read once, be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day for a second reading without a question, except as otherwise provided by rule 27. Bills

introduced by initiative petition, when reported in the Senate or received from the House, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day, the question being "upon the enactment of such law in the form in which it stands in such petition". Resolutions received from the House, or introduced or reported in the Senate, shall be read and, pending the question on their adoption, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day. (56.)

[1825; 1885; 1888; 1890; 1891; 1897; 1945.]

27. Bills and resolves involving public money, or a grant of public property, unless the subject-matter has been acted upon by the joint committee on Ways and Means, shall, after the first reading, be referred in course to the Senate committee on Ways and Means, whose duty it shall be to report on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth. [See Rule 36.]

Orders reported in the Senate or received from the House involving the expenditure of public money for special committees shall, before the question is taken on the adoption thereof, be referred to the Senate committee on Ways and Means, whose duty it shall be to report on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth.

Every such bill involving a capital expenditure for new projects, or an appropriation for repairs, when reported into the Senate by the committee on Ways and Means, shall be accompanied by a fiscal note indicating the amount of public money which will be required to be expended to carry out the provisions of the proposed legislation, together with an estimate of the cost of operation and maintenance for the first year if a new project is involved.

Bills and resolves involving an expenditure of county money shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Counties on the part of the Senate, for report on their relation to the finances of the county affected, unless the subject-matter thereof has been previously acted upon by the joint committee on Counties.

Bills and resolves involving a substantial expenditure of city or town money shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Municipal Finance on the part of the Senate for report on their relation to the finances of the city or town affected, unless the subject-matter thereof has been previously acted upon by the joint committee on Municipal Finance. (44.)

[1871; 1882; 1887; 1888; 1889; 1896; 1921; 1941; 1946; 1947; 1953; 1963; 1967.]

28. No bill or resolve shall pass to be engrossed without three readings on three several days. (51.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885.]

29. Bills and resolves, in their several readings, and resolutions, shall be read by their titles, unless objection is made. (48.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885; 1890.]

30. If a committee to whom a bill or resolve is referred report that the same ought not to pass, the question shall be "Shall this bill (or resolve) be rejected?" and if such committee report recommending that the same be referred to the next annual session, the question shall be "Shall this bill (or resolve) be referred to the next annual session?". If the rejection or the recommendation of reference to the next annual session is negatived, the bill or resolve, if it has been read but once, shall go to its second reading without

a question; and if it has been read more than once it shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day, pending the question on ordering to a third reading, or engrossment, as the case may be. (43.) [1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881, 1882;

1885: 1897: 1921: 1939: 1945.]

31. If an amendment is made at the second or third reading of a bill or resolve, substantially changing the greater part thereof, the question shall not be put forthwith on ordering the bill or resolve to a third reading or to be engrossed, as the case may be, but the bill or resolve, as amended, shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which the amendment is made, and shall then be open to further amendment before such question is put. In like manner, when an amendment is made in any proposition of such a nature as to change its character, as from a bill to an order, or the like, the proposition as amended shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which the amendment was made. (62.)

[1882: 1888.]

32. Bills or resolves ordered to a third reading shall be placed in the Orders for the next day for such reading. (58.)

[1817: 1836: 1841: 1859: 1878: 1881: 1882: 1885.1

33. Bills and resolves when ordered to a third reading, and bills and resolves amended subsequently to their third reading unless the amendment was reported by the committee on Bills in the Third Reading, shall be referred forthwith to that committee, which shall examine and correct them, for the purpose of avoiding repetitions and unconstitutional provisions, and insuring accuracy in the text and references, and consistency with the language of existing statutes, and of giving effect to the provisions of section fifty-two of chapter three of the General Laws; but any change in the sense or legal effect, or any material change in construction, shall be reported to the Senate as an amendment. The committee may consolidate into one bill any two or more related bills referred to it, whenever legislation may be simplified thereby. Resolutions received from and adopted by the House or introduced or reported into the Senate. after they are read and before they are adopted, and amendments of bills, resolves and resolutions adopted by the House and sent to the Senate for concurrence. shall also be referred, in like manner, to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading. When a bill, resolve or resolution has been so referred, no further action shall be taken until report thereon has been made by the committee. If a bill or resolve referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading contains an emergency preamble, or if it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, or provides for the giving, loaning or pledging of the credit of the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of section 1 of Article LXII (as amended by Article LXXXIV) of the Amendments to the Constitution, or provides, upon recommendation of the Governor, for a special law relating to an individual city or town and comes within the provisions of clause (2) of Section 8 of Article LXXXIX of the Amendments to the Constitution, the committee shall plainly indicate the fact on the outside of the bill or resolve, or on a wrapper or label attached thereto. (26.50.)

[1817; 1836; 1882; 1888; 1890; 1891; 1914; 1919; 1925; 1927; 1929; 1945; 1965; 1967.]

34. Engrossed bills and resolves shall be referred to the committee on Engrossed Bills, whose duty it shall be carefully to compare the same with the bills or resolves as passed to be engrossed; and, if found by them to be rightly and truly engrossed, they shall so endorse on the envelope thereof; and the question of enactment or final passage or of adopting an emergency preamble shall be taken thereon without further reading, unless specially ordered. When an engrossed bill or resolve contains an emergency preamble or when it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, or provides for the giving, loaning or pledging of the credit of the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of section 1 of Article LXII (as amended by Article LXXXIV) of the Amendments to the Constitution, or provides, upon recommendation of the Governor, for a special law relating to an individual city or town and comes within the provisions of clause (2) of Section 8 of Article LXXXIX of the Amendments to the Constitution, the committee on Engrossed Bills shall plainly indicate the fact on the envelope thereof. (27, 52, 54.)

[1817; 1831; 1882; 1888; 1914; 1919; 1965; 1967.]

### ORDERS OF THE DAY.

35. The unfinished business in which the Senate was engaged at the time of the last adjournment shall

have the preference in the Orders of the Day next after motions to reconsider. (60.)

[1830; 1870.]

36. Reports of committees not by bill or resolve shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which they are made to the Senate or received from the House, as the case may be; except that the report of a committee asking to be discharged from the further consideration of a subject, and recommending that it be referred to another committee, shall be immediately considered. Amendments to a measure. which have been made by the House and sent back to the Senate for concurrence, shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which they are received; provided, that amendments involving state money shall be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, amendments involving the expenditure of county money shall be referred to the committee on Counties on the part of the Senate, and amendments involving a substantial expenditure of city or town money shall be referred to the committee on Municipal Finance on the part of the Senate.

Reports of committees on proposals for amendment of the Constitution shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Joint Rule No. 23. (46, 57.)

[1845; 1853; 1888; 1891; 1919; 1947; 1953; 1965.]

37. After entering upon the consideration of the Orders of the Day, the Senate shall proceed with them in regular course, as follows: Matters not giving rise to a motion or debate shall first be disposed of in the order in which they stand in the calendar; then the

matters that were passed over shall be considered and disposed of in like order. (59.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1882; 1885.]

**38.** No matter which has been duly placed in the Orders of the Day shall be discharged therefrom or considered out of its regular course. (61.)

[1885.]

### RULES OF DEBATE.

39. Every member, when he speaks, shall stand in his place and address the President. (73.)

[1817; 1831; 1871.]

**40.** When two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the President shall designate the member who is entitled to the floor. (74.)

[1831; 1888.]

41. No member shall speak more than once to the prevention of any other member who has not spoken and desires to speak on the same question. (76.)

[1817; 1886.]

**42.** No member shall interrupt another while speaking, except by rising to call to order. (75.)

[1817; 1831.]

**43.** After a question is put to vote no member shall speak to it.

[1817.]

### Motions.

**44.** Any motion shall be reduced to writing, if the President so directs. (77.) A motion need not be seconded and may be withdrawn by the mover if no objection is made. (78.)

[1817; 1844; 1871; 1888.]

45. A question containing two or more propositions, capable of division, shall be divided whenever desired by any member. When a motion to strike out and insert is thus divided, the failure of the motion to strike out shall not preclude amendment; or, if the motion to strike out prevails, the matter proposed to be inserted shall be open to amendment before the question is taken on inserting it. (91.)

[1817; 1841; 1888.]

- 46. When a question is under debate the President shall receive no motion that does not relate to the same, except a motion to adjourn or some other motion which has precedence by express rule of the Senate, or because it is privileged in its nature; and he shall receive no motion relating to the same except:—
  - (1) To lay on the table;
  - (2) To close debate at a specified time;
  - (3) To postpone to a day certain;
  - (4) To commit (or recommit);
  - (5) To amend;
  - (6) To refer to the next annual session; or
  - (7) To postpone indefinitely.

These motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand. (80.)

[Between 1821 and 1826; 1831; 1844; 1870; 1882; 1885; 1888; 1921; 1939; 1945.]

47. Debate may be closed at any time not less than one hour from the adoption of a motion to that effect. On this motion not more than ten minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (85.)

[1882.]

- **48.** When motions are made to refer a subject to different committees, the committees proposed shall be considered in the following order:—
  - (1) A standing committee of the Senate;
  - (2) A special committee of the Senate;
  - (3) A joint standing committee of the two branches;
- (4) A joint special committee of the two branches. (88.)

[1884; 1888.]

49. No engrossed bill or resolve shall be amended; but this rule shall not apply to a bill or resolve returned by the Governor with a recommendation of amendment in accordance with the provisions of Article LVI of the Amendments of the Constitution; nor shall it apply to amendments of engrossed bills proposed by the House and sent to the Senate for concurrence. (53.)

[1837; 1919; 1931.]

**50.** No motion or proposition of a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under the color of an amendment. (90.)

[1882.]

**51.** In filling blanks the largest sum and longest time shall be put first. (87, 92.)

[1882.]

52. The motion to adjourn, and the call for yeas and nays, shall be decided without debate. On the motions to lay on the table and take from the table, to postpone to a time certain, to commit or recommit (except with instructions), not exceeding ten minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (69, 79.)

On a motion to reconsider not exceeding thirty minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than five minutes; but on a motion to reconsider a vote upon any subsidiary, incidental or dependent question debate shall be limited to ten minutes, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (72.)

On a motion to suspend any of the joint rules or Senate rules debate shall be limited to fifteen minutes, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (102.) [1817: 1859; 1870: 1874: 1882; 1885: 1937:

1941.]

### RECONSIDERATION.

53. No motion to reconsider a vote shall be entertained unless it is made on the same day on which the vote has passed, or on the next day thereafter on which a quorum is present and before the Orders of the Day for that day have been taken up. If reconsideration is moved on the same day, the motion shall (except during the last week of the session) be placed first in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day: but, if it is moved on the succeeding day, the motion shall be considered forthwith: provided, however, that this rule shall not prevent the reconsideration of a vote on a subsidiary, incidental or dependent question at any time when the main question to which it relates is under consideration: and provided, further, that a motion to reconsider a vote on any incidental, subsidiary or dependent question shall not remove the main subject under consideration from before the Senate, but shall be considered at the time when it is made. (70.)

There shall be no reconsideration of the vote on the

question on adjourning, for the yeas and nays, on laying on the table or on taking from the table; and when a motion for reconsideration has been decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered. (71.)

[1817; between 1821 and 1826; 1858; 1885; 1888: 1891: 1902: 1946.]

# REJECTED MEASURES.

54. When any measure has been finally rejected, no measure substantially the same shall be introduced by any committee or member during the session. (49.)

[1817; dispensed with in 1831, and revived in 1838; amended in 1841; 1844; 1877; 1882.]

### VOTING.

55. The President shall declare all votes; but if a member doubts a vote, the President shall order a return of the number voting in the affirmative, and in the negative, without further debate. (3, 66.)

[1831; 1888.]

56. When a member moves that a question be taken by yeas and nays, the President shall take the sense of the Senate in that manner, provided one-fifth of the members present so direct. If, before the question is taken, a member states to the Senate that he has paired with another member and how each would vote on the pending question, the fact shall be entered on the journal immediately after the record of the yeas and nays, and such member shall be excused from voting. (68.)

[1817; 1852; 1888.]

57. Whenever a question is taken by yeas and nays, the Clerk shall call the names of all the members, except the President, in alphabetical order, and every member present shall answer to his name, unless excused before the vote is taken; and no member shall be permitted to vote after the decision is announced from the chair. (64, 68.)

[1837; 1844.]

### ELECTIONS BY BALLOT.

**58.** In all elections by ballot a time shall be assigned for such election, at least one day previous thereto, except in case of an election of President or President *pro tempore*, under the provisions of Rule 5. (96.)

[1831; 1891.]

# REPORTERS' GALLERY.

59. Subject to the approval and direction of the committee on Rules during the session and of the President after prorogation, the use of the reporters' gallery of the Senate Chamber shall be under the control of the organization of legislative reporters known as the Massachusetts State House Press Association. Except in the employ of the newspaper or publication which he represents as a legislative reporter, no person who is entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery shall seek to influence the action of the Senate or any member thereof, nor shall such person approach a member to seek to influence him in any place from which legislative agents are excluded by Rule 61. Every legislative reporter desiring admission to the reporters' gallery of the Senate Chamber shall state in writing that he is not the agent or representative of any person or corporation interested in legislation before the General Court, and will not act as representative of any such person or corporation while he retains his place in the gallery; but nothing herein contained shall prevent such legislative reporter from engaging in other employment, provided such other employment is specifically approved by the committee on Rules and reported to the Senate. (100.)

[1847; 1911: 1914; 1925.]

THE SENATE CHAMBER AND ADJOINING ROOMS.

**60.** No person not a member shall be allowed to sit at the Senate table while the Senate is in session. (99.)

[1853; 1888.]

61. No person, except members of the legislative and executive departments of the State government, persons in the exercise of an official duty directly connected with the business of the Senate, and legislative reporters who are entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery, shall, unless invited by the President. be admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber, or to the reception room or to the corridor between the reception room and the Senate Chamber, during the sessions of the Senate, or during the half hour preceding or succeeding said sessions, nor to the Senate reading room, cloak room corridor, cloak room or anterooms on any day when a session of the Senate is held, except upon written invitation bearing the name of the person it is desired to invite and the name of the Senator extending the invitation, which invitation shall be surrendered when the said person enters the apartment.

Publications desiring the privileges of the reporters' gallery of the Senate Chamber for legislative reporters, not members of the State House Press Association, shall make written application to the President stating

the purposes for which the privileges are required, and such privileges shall be granted only upon written approval by the President.

No legislative counsel or agent shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber, nor, on any day when a session of the Senate is held, to the reading room, the cloak room, the reception room or the Senate corridors or anterooms. No person, except members of the legislative and executive departments of the State government, persons in the exercise of an official duty directly connected with the business of the Senate and legislative reporters who are entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery, shall be permitted to loiter in the reading room, the cloak room, the reception room or the Senate corridors or anterooms at any time. Smoking shall not be permitted in the reception room. (99.)

[1870; 1875; 1886; 1891; 1895; 1896; 189**7**; 1898; 1907; 1909; 1914; 1916; 1925.]

# PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

**62.** The rules of parliamentary practice shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules or the joint rules of the two branches. (101.)

[1847; 1858; 1882; 1895; 1963.]

# ALTERATIONS, SUSPENSION OR REPEAL OF RULES.

63. This rule and rules 24, 31, 33, 34 and 53 shall not be suspended if objection is made; and no other rule shall be altered, suspended or repealed, except by vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting thereon. (103.)

[1817; 1841; 1848; 1882; 1888; 1891; 1893; 1899; 1953.]

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# RULES

OF THE

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

[As finally adopted on June 13, 1967.]



# RULES

#### OF THE

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

This schedule of Rules was adopted Jan. 27, 1874. Subsequent amendments are noted under each Rule which has been amended.

### SPEAKER.

- 1. The Speaker shall take the chair at the hour to which the House stands adjourned, call the members to order, and, on the appearance of a quorum, proceed to business. (Senate Rule 1.)
- 2. He shall preserve decorum and order; may speak to points of order in preference to other members; and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House. (2.) [With regard to appeals, see Rules 83 and 94.]
- **3.** He shall declare all votes, subject to verification as hereinafter provided. (55.) [See Rules 65 to 69, inclusive.]
  - **4.** In all cases he may vote. (3.)
- 5. He shall rise to put a question, or to address the House, but may read sitting. (2.)

6. Upon a vacancy in the office of representative, the Speaker shall issue a precept, conformably with Section 141 of Chapter 54 of the General Laws, appointing such time as the House may order for an election to fill such vacancy; provided, that if such vacancy occurs during a recess between the first and second annual sessions of the same General Court, the Speaker may fix the time for an election to fill such vacancy.

[Adopted March 27, 1922. Amended Jan. 9, 1939; Jan. 22, 1945.]

7. He may appoint a member to perform the duties of the Chair for a period not exceeding three days at one time. At the beginning of each session he shall, unless the House otherwise directs, appoint a Chaplain; and he shall promptly fill any vacancy in the office of Chaplain. (4.)

[Amended Jan. 14, 1892; Jan. 11, 1924; Jan. 9, 1939.]

8. In case of a vacancy in the office of Speaker, or in case the Speaker or the member named by him in accordance with the preceding rule is absent at the hour to which the House stands adjourned, the senior member present shall call the House to order, and shall preside until a Speaker pro tempore or a Speaker is elected by ballot, which shall be the first business in order. (5.)

# MONITORS.

- 9. Two monitors shall be appointed by the Speaker for each division of the House, whose duty it shall be to see to the due observance of the rules, and, on request of the Speaker, to return the number of votes and members in their respective divisions.
- 10. If a member transgress any of the rules after being notified thereof by a monitor, it shall be the duty of such monitor to report the case to the House. [See Rule 19.]

### CLERK.

11. The Clerk shall keep the Journal of the House. He shall enter therein a record of each day's proceedings, and submit it to the Speaker before the hour fixed for the next sitting, and shall cause the same to be printed daily. (6.)

[Amended Jan. 16, 1888.]

12. Every question of order with the decision thereon shall be entered at large in the Journal, and shall be noted in an appendix, which shall also contain the rules of the House and of the two branches. (6.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

13. The Clerk shall prepare and cause to be printed each day a Calendar of matters in order for consideration, a list of matters lying on the table, and such other memoranda as the House or the Speaker may direct. (7.)

[Amended Jan. 16, 1888.]

14. Any objection to the Calendar shall be made and disposed of before the House proceeds to the consideration of the Orders of the Day.

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

15. The Clerk shall retain bills and other papers, in reference to which any member has a right to move a reconsideration (except petitions, engrossed bills and resolves, matters which have been recommitted under Joint Rule 5, orders of inquiry and orders of notice), until the right of reconsideration has expired; provided, that the operation of this rule shall be suspended during the last week of the session. (8.) [See Rule 57.]

[Amended Feb. 27, 1919; Mar. 2, 1943.]

### MEMBERS.

16. No member shall stand up, to the inconvenience of others, while a member is speaking; or pass unnecessarily between the Speaker of the House and the member speaking; or stand in the passages, or in the area in front of the Chair; or stand at the Clerk's desk while a roll call is in progress.

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

17. No member shall be absent more than two days, without leave of the House. No member shall absent himself from the House without leave, unless there be a quorum without his presence. When it appears to the presiding officer that the presence of a quorum is endangered, he shall order the doors to be closed until the House takes action thereon. (11.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

- 18. Papers in possession of a member obtaining leave of absence, or at the end of the session, shall be left by him with the Clerk.
- 19. If a member is guilty of a breach of any of the rules, he may be required by the House, on motion, to make satisfaction therefor; and, until he has done so, he shall not be allowed to vote or speak, except by way of excuse. All violations of rules and all questions of conduct shall be referred to a subcommittee of the committee on Rules consisting of the Speaker acting as chairman and four additional members to be appointed by the Speaker no more than two of whom shall be members of the same political party and one of whom shall be the Minority Leader. [See Rule 10.] [Amended June 13, 1967.]

### COMMITTEES.

**20.** At the beginning of the political year, standing committees shall be appointed as follows: (12.)

A committee on Rules;

(to consist of the Speaker, who shall be chairman of the committee, and eighteen other members).

A committee on Ways and Means;

(to consist of seventeen members).

A committee on Elections;

(to consist of seven members).

A committee on Bills in the Third Reading;

A committee on Engrossed Bills;

A committee on Pay Roll;

(to consist of three members each).

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 2, 1896; Jan. 11, 1897; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 7, 1901; Jan. 5, 1921; Jan. 6, 1937; Jan. 4, 1939; Jan. 1, 1941; Jan. 3, 1945; Jan. 2, 1946; Jan. 13, 1958; Jan. 11, 1965; Jan. 11, 1967.

- 21. Unless other provision is made in any case, all committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, and the member first named shall be chairman. (13).
- 22. In case of the election of a committee by ballot, the member having the highest number of votes shall be chairman. (13.)
- 23. No member shall be required to be on more than two committees at the same time, or chairman of more than one.
- 24. No member shall serve on any committee in any question where his private right is immediately concerned, distinct from the public interest. (10.) [See Rule 63.]
- 25. Subject to the provisions of Sections 3 and 4 of Article LXIII of the Amendments of the Constitu-

tion, the committee on Ways and Means shall report in appropriation bills only such items of expenditure as are based on existing law, on the Governor's recommendations or on propositions for legislation duly referred to the committee, or which the committee has been directed by the House to insert; and the committee shall report the total amount appropriated in each bill. [See Rules 40 and 44.]

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 2, 1896; March 27, 1922; Jan. 9, 1939.]

26. The committee on Bills in the Third Reading shall examine and correct the bills which are referred to it, for the purpose of avoiding repetitions and unconstitutional provisions, insuring accuracy in the text and references, and consistency with the language of existing statutes; provided, that any change in the sense or legal effect, or any material change in construction, shall be reported to the House as an amendment. The committee may consolidate into one bill any two or more related bills referred to it, whenever legislation may be simplified thereby. If a bill or resolve referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading contains an emergency preamble, or if it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of Section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, or provides for the giving, loaning or pledging of the credit of the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of Section 1 of Article LXII (as amended by Article LXXXIV) of the Amendments to the Constitution, or provides, upon recommendation of the Governor, for a special law relating to an individual city or town and comes within the provisions of clause (2) of Section 8 of Article LXXXIX of the Amendments to the Constitution, the committee shall plainly

indicate the fact on the outside of the bill or resolve, or on a wrapper or label attached thereto. (33.) [See Rule 50.]

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Feb. 25, 1914; Feb. 27, 1919; March 27, 1922; June 9, 1965; June 13, 1967.]

27. The committee on Engrossed Bills shall carefully examine and compare engrossed bills, and report them rightly and truly engrossed, when found to be so, without delay. When an engrossed bill or resolve contains an emergency preamble, or when it provides for the borrowing of money by the Comcomes within the provisions monwealth and Section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, or provides for the giving, loaning or pledging of the credit of the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of Section 1 of Article LXII (as amended by Article LXXXIV) of the Amendments to the Constitution, or provides, upon recommendation of the Governor, for a special law relating to an individual city or town and comes within the provisions of clause (2) of Section 8 of Article LXXXIX of the Amendments to the Constitution, the committee on Engrossed Bills shall plainly indicate the fact on the envelope thereof. (34.) [See Rules 52 to 55, inclusive.]

[Amended Feb. 25, 1914; Feb. 27, 1919; June 9, 1965; June 13, 1967.]

28. (1) Petitions, memorials and remonstrances, recommendations and reports of state officials, departments, commissions and boards, and reports of special committees and commissions, shall be filed with the Clerk, who shall, unless they be subject to other provisions of these rules or of the rules of the two branches, refer them, with the approval of the Speaker, to the appropriate committees, subject to such change of reference as the House may make. The reading of all such documents may be dispensed

with, but they shall be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference, except as provided in joint rule thirteen. [See Rules 36 and 37.]

- (2) Orders, resolutions and other papers intended for presentation, except those hereinbefore mentioned, and bills and resolves proposed for introduction on leave as provided in rule forty-seven, shall be filed with the Clerk; and, not later than the fifth legislative day thereafter, the Speaker shall present them to the House for reference to appropriate committees or for such other disposition as the rules of the House or of the two branches may require. [See Rules 47 and 104.]
- (3) Provided, that petitions and other papers so filed which are subject to the provisions of joint rule seven A or nine, shall be referred by the Clerk to the committee on Rules. Petitions and other papers so filed which are subject to the provisions of the second paragraph of Joint Rule 12 (as amended), shall be referred by the Clerk to the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently. The reading of all such papers may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference. [See Rule 33.]
- (4) Matters which have been placed on file, or which have been referred during the preceding year to the next annual session, may be taken from the files by the Clerk upon request of any member or memberelect; and matters so taken from the files shall be referred or otherwise disposed of as provided above.
- (5) Recommendations and special reports of state officials, departments, commissions and boards, reports of special committees and commissions, bills and resolves introduced on leave or accompanying

petitions, recommendations and reports, and resolutions, shall be printed under the direction of the Clerk, who also may cause to be printed, with the approval of the Speaker, any other documents filed as herein provided. (20.)

[Adopted Jan. 13, 1893. Amended Jan. 11 and March 30, 1894; March 14, 1899; Jan. 26 and Dec. 20, 1920; May 25, 1923; Jan. 28, 1925; Feb. 27, 1929; Jan. 9, 1939; Jan. 22, 1945; June 13, 1967.]

29. Every petition for legislation shall be accompanied by a bill or resolve embodying the legislation prayed for. Every petition for legislation not so accompanied, unless it relates to a matter previously referred, shall be retained by the Clerk until a bill or resolve is filed to accompany it, when such petition shall be referred as provided in rule twenty-eight, or be subject to any other rule applicable thereto. [See Joint Rule 12.]

[Adopted Jan. 13, 1893; Amended Jan. 11, 1894; Jan. 10, 1898; Feb. 21, 1905; Feb. 1, 1910; Dec. 20, 1920; May 25, 1923; Jan. 9, 1939; Jan. 22, 1945; Jan. 6, 1947; Feb. 3, 1949.]

30. When the object of an application can be secured without a special act under existing laws, or, without detriment to the public interests, by a general law, the committee to which the matter is referred shall report such general law, or leave to withdraw, or ought not to pass, as the case may be. The committee may report a special law on matters referred to it upon (1) a petition filed or approved by the voters of a city or town, or the mayor and city council, or other legislative body, of a city, or the town meeting of a town, with respect to a law relating to that city or town; (2) a recommendation by the Governor; and (3) matters relating to erecting and constituting metropolitan or regional entities, embracing any two or more cities and towns, or established with other than existing city

or town boundaries, for any general or special public purpose or purposes. (16.) [See Joint Rule 7.] [Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Jan. 13, 1893; June 13, 1967.]

- 31. No proposition comtemplating legislation affecting the rights of individuals or the rights of a private or municipal corporation, otherwise than as it affects generally the people of the whole Commonwealth or the people of the city or town to which it specifically applies, shall, except as provided in rule forty, be proposed or introduced except upon a petition; nor shall any bill or resolve embodying such legislation be reported by a committee except upon a petition duly referred; nor shall such a bill or resolve be reported by a committee, whether on an original reference or on a recommittal with instructions to hear the parties, until it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the committee that proper notice of the proposed legislation has been given, by public advertisement or otherwise, to all parties interested, without expense to the Commonwealth, or until evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. A committee reporting leave to withdraw or reference to the next annual session, for want of proper notice or of a waiver thereof, shall set forth this fact in its report, and no bill or resolve shall be in order as a substitute for or amendment of such report. Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading. (15.)
- [Adopted Feb. 11, 1890. Amended Jan. 13, 1893; Dec. 20, 1920; March 27, 1922; Jan. 9, 1939; Jan. 22, 1945.]
- 32. [Adopted Feb. 11, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 18, 1898; Feb. 6, 1902; Dec. 20, 1920. Repealed Feb. 27, 1929, being covered by Joint Rule 9.]

33. With the exception of matters referred to the committee on Rules under the provisions of paragraph (3) of rule twenty-eight, and of rule thirty-eight, committees shall report on all matters referred to them. The committee on Ways and Means shall report the general appropriation bill not later than the second Wednesday of March.

[Amended Feb. 15, 1883; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 25, 1894; Jan. 11, 1924; March 15, 1937; Jan. 1, 1947.]

# Committee of the Whole.

- **34.** When the House determines to go into a committee of the whole, the chairman shall be appointed by the Speaker.
- **35.** The rules of the House shall be observed in a committee of the whole, so far as they may be applicable, except the rules limiting debate. A motion to rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again, shall always be first in order and be decided without debate.

REGULAR COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

Petitions, etc., and Reports of Committees.

**36.** Petitions, memorials, remonstrances and papers of a like nature, and reports of committees, shall be presented before the House proceeds to the consideration of the Orders of the Day.

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

5. 37. The member presenting a petition, memorial or remonstrance shall indorse his name thereon; and the reading thereof shall be dispensed with, unless specially ordered. (18.)

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

# Papers from the Senate.

38. Papers from the Senate shall be laid before the House by the Speaker, and received for action conformably to such of these rules as are applicable thereto; except that petitions and other papers which are subject to the provisions of joint rule seven A, nine or twenty-nine shall be referred by the Clerk to the committee on Rules. The reading of all such papers, and of other papers intended for direct reference, in concurrence, to committees, may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference. (26.) [See Rule 33.]

[Amended Jan. 28, 1925; June 13, 1967.]

# Papers other than Petitions, etc.

**39.** Papers addressed to the House or to the General Court, other than petitions, memorials and remonstrances, or those received from the Senate, may be presented by the Speaker, and shall be read, unless it is specially ordered that the reading be dispensed with.

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

# Motions contemplating Legislation, etc.

**40.** All motions contemplating legislation shall be founded upon petition, or upon bill or resolve proposed to be introduced on leave, except as follows:

The committee on Ways and Means may originate and report appropriation bills as provided in rule twenty-five. Messages from the Governor shall, unless otherwise ordered, be referred to the appropriate committee, which may report by bill or otherwise

thereon. A similar disposition shall, unless otherwise ordered, be made of reports by state officers and committees authorized to report to the Legislature, and similar action may be had thereon. (19.) [See Rules 25, 33 and 44.]

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893; Jan. 2, 1896; Dec. 20, 1920; March 27, 1922; June 13, 1967.]

Postponement to the Next Day on Request of a Member.

41. The consideration of any request for leave to introduce a bill or resolve, or of any motion to suspend joint rules eight or thirteen or House rules thirty-one, forty-five or forty-six, shall be postponed without question to the day after that on which the request or motion is made, if any member asks such postponement. (24.)

[Amended June 13, 1890; Jan. 13, 1893; March 14, 1899; Jan. 26 and Dec. 20, 1920.]

## Bills and Resolves. [See Rule 95.]

42. Bills shall be printed or written in a legible hand, without material erasure or interlineation, on not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins and spaces between the several sections. Bills amending existing laws shall not provide for striking words from, or inserting words in, such laws, unless such course is best calculated to show clearly the subject and nature of the amendment. No repealed law, and no part of any repealed law, shall be reenacted by reference merely. (17.)

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 1, 1947.]

**43.** If a committee to whom a bill is referred reports that the same ought not to pass, the question shall be "Shall this bill be rejected?" If the question

on rejection is negatived, the bill, if it has been read but once, shall go to a second reading without question; otherwise it shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day, pending the question on ordering to a third reading, or to engrossment, as the case may be. Similar procedure shall be followed when a committee to whom a bill is referred recommends reference to the next annual session. (30.)

[Amended Jan. 10, 1883; March 27, 1922; Jan. 9, 1939; Jan. 22 1945.]

44. Bills involving an expenditure of public money or grant of public property, or otherwise affecting the state finances, unless the subject-matter has been acted upon by the joint committee on Ways and Means, shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, for report on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth! New provisions shall not be added to such bills by the committee on Ways and Means, unless directly connected with the financial features thereof.' Orders reported in the House or received from the Senate involving the expenditure of public money for special committees shall, before the question is taken on the adoption thereof, be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, whose duty it shall be to report on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth. Every such bill involving a capital expenditure for new projects, or an appropriation for repairs, when reported into the House by the committee on Ways and Means, shall be accompanied by a fiscal note indicating the amount of public money which will be required to be expended to carry out the provisions of the proposed legislation, together with an estimate of the cost of operation and maintenance for the first year if a new project is involved. Bills involving an expenditure of

county money shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Counties on the part of the House, for report on their relation to the finances of the county affected, unless the subject-matter thereof has been previously acted upon by the joint committee on Counties; and no new provisions shall be added to such bills by the committee on Counties on the part of the House, unless directly connected with the financial features thereof. Every such bill involving a capital expenditure for new projects, or an appropriation for repairs, when reported into the House by the committee on Counties on the part of the House, shall be accompanied by a fiscal note indicating the amount of county money which will be required to be expended to carry out the provisions of the proposed legislation, together with an estimate of the cost of operation and maintenance for the first year if a new project is involved.

Bills and resolves involving a substantial expenditure of city or town money shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Municipal Finance on the part of the House for report on their relation to the finances of the city or town affected, unless the subject-matter thereof has been previously acted upon by the joint committee on Municipal Finance. (27.) [See Rules 25 and 40.]

[Amended Jan. 24, 1887; Feb. 11, 1890; Jan. 25 and 29, 1895; Jan. 2 and 27, 1896; Jan. 10, 1898; Dec. 20, 1920; Jan. 9, 1941; Jan. 2 and 22, 1946; Jan. 1, 1947; May 10, 1966.]

- **45.** Bills from the Senate, after their first reading, shall be referred to a committee of the House, unless they were reported to the Senate by a joint committee. (26.)
- 46. Amendments proposed by the Senate, and sent back to the House for concurrence, shall be re-

ferred to the committee which reported the measure proposed to be amended, unless such committee is composed of members of both branches, in which case such amendments shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day; provided, that amendments affecting the state finances or involving an expenditure of county money shall be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, or Counties on the part of the House, as the case may be. Such amendments involving a substantial expenditure of city or town money shall be referred to the committee on Municipal Finance on the part of the House. (36.) [See Rules 50 and 53.]

[Amended April 9, 1878; March 27, 1922; March 2. 1943; Jan. 2 and 22, 1946.]

- 47. No bill shall be proposed or introduced unless received from the Senate, reported by a committee, or moved as an amendment to the report of a committee; provided, that the House may grant special leave to a member to introduce a bill; but, when leave is asked for the introduction of a bill, it shall be read for information before the question is put on granting leave; and, if leave is granted, it shall be committed before it is ordered to a second reading. (23.) [See Rule 28 (2).]
- 48. Bills, resolves and other papers that have been, or, under the rules or usage of the House, are to be, printed, shall be read by their titles only, unless the full reading is requested. (29.) [But see Rule 54 as to engrossed bills.]

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1883.]

49. When a bill, resolve, order, petition or memorial has been finally rejected or disposed of by the House, no measure substantially the same shall be in-

troduced by any committee or member during the same session. (54.)

[Amended April 26, 1877; Feb. 11, 1890; Dec. 20, 1920.]

50. Bills ordered to a third reading, and bills amended subsequently to their third reading unless the amendment was reported by the committee on Bills in the Third Reading, shall be referred to that committee for examination, correction and report. Resolutions reported in the House or received from and adopted by the Senate, and amendments of bills and resolutions adopted by the Senate and sent to the House for concurrence, shall, subsequently to the procedure required by rule forty-six in respect to amendments, also be referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading. A bill, resolution or amendment so referred shall not be acted upon until report thereon has been made by said committee. (33.) [See Rule 26.]

[Amended Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 11, 1924; March 15, 1937.]

- 51. No bill shall pass to be engrossed without having been read on three several days. (28.)
- 52. Engrossed bills shall be referred to the committee on Engrossed Bills for examination, comparison and report. (34.) [See Rule 27.]
- 53. No engrossed bill shall be amended, except by striking out the enacting clause [see Rule 93]; but this rule shall not apply to a bill or resolve returned by the Governor with a recommendation of amendment in accordance with the provisions of Article LVI of the Amendments of the Constitution; nor shall it apply to amendments of engrossed bills proposed by the Senate and sent to the House for concurrence, which

amendments shall be subject to the provisions of rule forty-six. (49.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 27, 1919; March 27, 1922.]

54. When an engrossed bill or resolve is found by the committee on Engrossed Bills to be rightly and truly engrossed, the committee shall so endorse the envelope thereof; and, when a bill or resolve is so reported, the question shall be on passing the bill to be enacted, on passing the resolve, or on adopting an emergency preamble, as the case may be, without further reading, unless specially ordered. (34.) [See Rule 95.]

[Amended Feb. 27, 1919.]

55. No engrossed bill shall be sent to the Senate without notice thereof being given by the Speaker.

## Orders of the Day.

56. Bills from the Senate, after their first reading, when not referred to a committee of the House, bills favorably reported in the House by committees, and bills the question of the rejection of which is negatived, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day, and, if they have been read but once, shall go to a second reading without question. Resolutions received from and adopted by the Senate, or reported in the House by committees, shall, after they are read, be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day. (26.) [See Rule 50.]

[Amended Jan. 10, 1883; Feb. 5, 1886; Jan. 10, 1898.]

57. Reports of committees not by bill or resolve shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day after that on which they are received from the Senate, or made in the House, as the case may be; provided,

that the report of a committee asking to be discharged from the further consideration of a subject, and recommending that it be referred or recommitted to another committee, shall be immediately considered and shall not be subject to the provisions of rule fifteen. Reports of committees on proposals for amendment of the Constitution shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of joint rule twenty-three. (36.)

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 27, 1919; March 27, 1922.]

**58.** Bills ordered to a third reading shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day for such reading. (32.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 10, 1898.]

- 59. After entering upon the consideration of the Orders of the Day, the House shall proceed with them in regular course as follows: Matters not giving rise to a motion or debate shall first be disposed of in the order in which they stand in the Calendar; after which the matters that were passed over shall be considered in like order and disposed of. (37.) [See Rule 61.]
- 60. When the House does not finish the consideration of the Orders of the Day, those which had not been acted upon shall be the Orders of the Day for the next and each succeeding day until disposed of, and shall be entered in the Calendar, without change in their order, to precede matters added under rules fifty-six, fifty-seven and fifty-eight. The unfinished business in which the House was engaged at the time of adjournment shall have the preference in the Orders of the Day for the next day, after motions to reconsider. (35.)

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893.]

Special Rules affecting the Course of Proceedings.
[For postponements to the next day, on request of a member, see Rule 41.]

61. No matter which has been duly placed in the Orders of the Day shall be discharged therefrom, or considered out of the regular course. This rule shall not be rescinded or revoked or suspended except by a vote of four-fifths of the members present and voting thereon. (38.) [See Rule 59.]

[Amended Jan. 10, 1895.]

62. If, under the operation of the previous question or otherwise, an amendment is made at the second or third reading of a bill substantially changing the greater part of such bill, the question shall not be put forthwith on ordering the bill to a third reading or passing it to be engrossed, as the case may be, but the bill, as amended, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day after that on which the amendment is made, and shall then be open to further amendment before such question is put. In like manner, when, under the operation of the previous question or otherwise, an amendment is made in any proposition of such a nature as to change its character, as from a bill to an order, or the like, the proposition, as amended, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day after that on which the amendment was made. (31.)

## Voting.

- 63. No member shall vote upon any question where his private right is immediately concerned, distinct from the public interest. (10.) [See Rule 24.]
- 64. Members desiring to be excused from voting shall make application to that effect before the divi-

sion of the House or the taking of the yeas and nays is begun. Such application may be accompanied by a brief statement of reasons by the member making it, but shall be decided without debate, and shall not be subject to the provisions of rule sixty-eight. (57.)

[Amended Jan. 8, 1877; Feb. 5, 1886; Jan. 13, 1893.]

65. A quorum call shall be decided by the use of the electric voting machine. Members answering a quorum call shall vote "Yea" on the electric voting machine at their own seats. When a yea and nay vote is taken, the members, with the exception of the Speaker, shall vote only from their own seats. A member who has been appointed by the Speaker to perform the duties of the chair, or a person who has been elected Speaker pro tempore, may designate some other member to cast his vote for him on any vote taken on the electric voting machine while he is presiding. The Speaker shall state the pending question before opening the machine for voting.

If any member is prevented from voting personally on the electric voting machine at his assigned seat because of physical disability, said member shall, if present, be excused from so voting and the Speaker shall, when requested in writing by said member, assign a court officer to cast said member's vote in the member's presence so long as said physical disability

continues.

[Adopted June 9, 1965. Amended Feb. 7, 1966; June 13, 1967.]

66. When a question is put, the sense of the House shall be taken by the voices of the members, and the Speaker shall first announce the vote as it appears to him by the sound. If the Speaker is unable to decide by the sound of the voices, or if his announcement made thereupon is doubted by a member rising in his

place for that purpose, the Speaker shall order a division of the number voting in the affirmative and in the negative, without further debate upon the question. (55.) [For duty of monitors in case of a division, see Rule 9.]

[Amended June 9, 1965.]

67. When a return by division of the members voting in the affirmative and in the negative is ordered, the members for or against the question, when called on by the Speaker, shall rise in their places, and stand until they are counted. If, upon the taking of such a vote, the presence of a quorum is doubted, a count of the House shall be had, and if a quorum is present the vote shall stand. [For duty of monitors in case of a division on the question, see Rule 9.]

[Amended Feb. 11, 1889; June 9, 1965; Feb. 7, 1966.]

68. The sense of the House shall be taken by yeas and nays whenever required by thirty of the members present. The Speaker may wait an interval not exceeding twelve minutes before the yeas and nays are taken, during which time the members shall be summoned to the House Chamber by the court officers at such places in the State House as shall be determined by the committee on Rules. At the end of such interval, the Speaker, after stating the pending question, shall open the electric voting machine and instruct the members to vote for or against the question. After the electric voting machine has remained open for two minutes, the Speaker shall close said machine and cause the totals to be displayed and a record made how each member present voted.

Any member desiring to be recorded as being "present" when a yea and nay vote is taken on the electric

roll call machine shall so notify the Clerk in person after said vote is ordered and before the vote is announced.

If an advance notice of at least sixty minutes is given by the Speaker a yea and nay vote may be taken at any prescribed time without observing the waiting period specified above.

In the event the electric voting machine is not in operating order, the roll of the House shall be called in alphabetical order but however said vote may be taken no member shall be allowed to vote or to answer "present" who was not on the floor before the vote is declared. Once the voting has begun it shall not be interrupted except for the purpose of questioning the validity of a member's vote before the result is announced. Except as heretofore provided, any member who shall vote or attempt to vote for another member or any person not a member who votes or attempts to vote for a member, or any member or other person who wilfully tampers with or attempts to impair or destroy in any manner whatsoever the electrical voting equipment used by the House, or change the records thereon shall be punished in such manner as the House determines. (56.) (57.) [For duty of monitors, see Rules 9 and 10.] [Amended Jan. 4 and April 2, 1878; April 1, 1879; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 10, 1895; Jan. 21, 1909; Jan. 18, 1910; July 23, 1941; June 9, 1965.]

69. The call for yeas and nays shall be decided without debate. If the yeas and nays have been ordered before the question is put, the proceedings under rules sixty-six and sixty-seven relative to verification of the vote by the voices of the members or by a return of divisions shall be omitted; if not, they may be called for in lieu of a return by sections when the Speaker's announcement is doubted by a member rising in his place, and, if then ordered, the proceedings under rules sixty-six and sixty-seven shall be omitted. (52.)

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893; June 9, 1965.]

## Reconsideration.

[For rule requiring the Clerk to retain papers, except, etc., until the right of reconsideration has expired, see Rule 15.]

70. No motion to reconsider a vote shall be entertained unless it is made on the same day on which the vote was passed, or before the Orders of the Day have been taken up on the next day thereafter on which a quorum is present. If reconsideration is moved on the same day, the motion shall (except during the last week of the session) be placed first in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day; but, if it is moved on the succeeding day, the motion shall be considered forthwith: provided, however, that this rule shall not prevent the reconsideration of a vote on a subsidiary, incidental or dependent question at any time when the main question to which it relates is under consideration; and provided, further, that a motion to reconsider a vote on any subsidiary, incidental or dependent question shall not remove the main subject under consideration from before the House, but shall be considered at the time when it is made. (53.)

[Amended June 13, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1902.]

71. When a motion for reconsideration is decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered, and no question shall be twice reconsidered; nor shall any vote be reconsidered upon either of the following motions:

to adjourn, to lay on the table, to take from the table, or, for the previous question. (53.) 72. Debate on motions to reconsider shall be limited to thirty minutes, and no member shall occupy more than five minutes; but on a motion to reconsider a vote upon any subsidiary or incidental question, debate shall be limited to ten minutes, and no member shall occupy more than three minutes.

[Amended Feb. 5, 1886; June 13, 1890.]

## RULES OF DEBATE.

- 73. Every member, when about to speak, shall rise and respectfully address the Speaker; shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personalities; and shall sit down when he has finished. No member shall speak out of his place without leave of the Speaker. (39.)
- 74. When two or more members rise at the same time, the Speaker shall name the member entitled to the floor, preferring one who rises in his place to one who does not. (40.)
- 75. No member shall interrupt another while speaking, except by rising to call to order. (42.)
- **76.** No member shall speak more than once to the prevention of those who have not spoken and desire to speak on the same question. (41.)

## Motions.

- 77. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker so directs. (44.)
- **78.** A motion need not be seconded, and may be withdrawn by the mover if no objection is made. (44.) [See Rule 94.]

## Limit of Debate.

[For questions to be decided without debate, see Rules 64, 69 and 83.]

- 79. A motion to adjourn shall always be first in order, and shall be decided without debate; and on the motions to lay on the table, to take from the table, for the previous question, to close debate at a specified time, to postpone to a time certain, to commit or recommit, not exceeding ten minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (52.) [See Rules 72 and 102.] [Amended Feb. 19, 1878; Jan. 26, 1880; Feb. 2, 1891; March 14, 1899.]
- 80. When a question is before the House, until it is disposed of, the Speaker shall receive no motion that does not relate to the same, except the motion to adjourn, or some other motion that has precedence either by express rule of the House, or because it is privileged in its nature: and he shall receive no motion relating to the same, except, -

to lay on the table. See Rule 79. for the previous question. See Rules 79, 81-86. to close debate at a specified time, See Rules 79, 85, 86. to postpone to a time certain. See Rules 79 and 87. to commit (or recommit), See Rules 79 and 88. to amend. See Rules 89-92.

to refer to the next annual session.

- which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged in this rule. (46.) [Amended Jan. 14, 1892; Dec. 20, 1920; Jan. 9, 1939; Jan. 22, 1945.]

## Previous Ouestion.

81. The previous question shall be put in the following form: "Shall the main question be now put?" - and all debate upon the main question shall be suspended until the previous question is decided.

**82.** On the previous question, debate shall be allowed only to give reasons why the main question should not be put.

[Amended March 14, 1899.]

- 83. All questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question shall be decided without debate, except on appeal; and on such appeal no member shall speak more than once without leave of the House. [See Rules 2 and 94.]
- 84. The adoption of the previous question shall put an end to all debate, except as provided in rule eightysix, and bring the House to a direct vote upon pending amendments, if any, in their regular order, and then upon the main question.

[Amended Jan. 14, 1892; Jan. 13, 1893.]

## Motion to Close Debate at a Specified Time.

85. Debate may be closed at any time not less than thirty minutes from the adoption of a motion to that effect. In case the time is extended by unanimous consent, the same rule shall apply at the end of the extended time as at the time originally fixed. (47.) [See Rule 86.]

[Amended Jan. 8, 1877; Jan. 15, 1880; March 14, 1899.]

## When Debate is Closed, Ten Minutes allowed, etc.

86. When debate is closed by ordering the previous question, or by a vote to close debate at a specified time, the member in charge of the measure under consideration shall be allowed to speak ten minutes, and may grant to any other member any portion of his time. When the measure under consideration has been referred as provided in rule forty-four, the member

originally reporting it shall be considered in charge, except where the report of the committee on Ways and Means, Municipal Finance on the part of the House or Counties on the part of the House is substantially different from that referred to them, in which case the member originally reporting the measure and the member of either of said committees reporting thereon shall each be allowed to speak five minutes, the latter to have the close. When the member entitled to speak under this rule is absent, the member standing first in order upon the committee reporting the measure, who is present and joined in the report, shall have the right to occupy such time.

[Amended March 28, 1877; Feb. 11, 1890; Jan. 13, 1893; Jan. 2, 1896; Dec. 20, 1920; Mar. 2, 1943; Jan. 2 and 22, 1946.]

## Motion to Postpone to a Time Certain.

87. When a motion is made to postpone to a time certain, and different times are proposed, the question shall first be taken on the most remote time; and the time shall be determined before the question is put on postponement, which may then be rejected if the House see fit. (51.) [See Rule 92.]

## Motion to Commit.

- **88.** When a motion is made to commit, and different committees are proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order:
  - a standing committee of the House,
  - a select committee of the House,
  - a joint standing committee,
  - a joint select committee;

and a subject may be recommitted to the same committee or to another committee at the pleasure of the House. (48.)

## Motions to Amend.

- 89. A motion to amend an amendment may be received; but no amendment in the third degree shall be allowed.
- 90. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment. (50.)
- 91. A question containing two or more propositions capable of division shall be divided whenever desired by any member. When a motion to strike out and insert is thus divided, the failure of the motion to strike out shall not preclude amendment; or, if the motion to strike out prevails, the matter proposed to be inserted shall be open to amendment before the question is taken on inserting it. (45.)
- 92. In filling blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be put first. (51.) [See Rule 87.]
- 93. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall only be received when the bill is before the House for enactment. [See Rule 53.]

[Amended June 13, 1890.]

## APPEAL.

94. No appeal from the decision of the Speaker shall be entertained unless it is seconded; and no other business shall be in order until the question on the appeal has been disposed of. [See Rules 2 and 83.]

## RESOLVES.

95. Such of these rules as are applicable to bills, whether of the House or of the Senate, shall apply likewise to such resolves as require the concurrence of

the Senate and approval by the Governor in order to become laws and have force as such. Except in rule fifty-four, the word "bill" shall be equivalent to the word "resolve" in the same place.

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893.]

## ELECTIONS BY BALLOT.

**96.** A time shall be assigned for elections by ballot, at least one day previous thereto, except in the cases provided for in rule eight. (58.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

#### SECRET SESSION.

**97.** All proceedings in secret session, and matters relating thereto, shall be kept secret until the House removes the injunction of secrecy.

## SEATS.

- **98.** (1) The desk on the right of the Speaker shall be assigned to the use of the Clerk and such persons as he may employ to assist him. and that on the left to the use of the chairmen of the committees on Bills in the Third Reading and Engrossed Bills.
- (2) The senior member of the House, and the oldest member of the House who is not the senior member, shall be allowed to select their seats from those not otherwise assigned, before the drawing of seats by the members.

[Amended Jan. 7, 1878.]

(3) The seat numbered 30, in the first division, shall be assigned to the use of the chairman of the committee on the Judiciary; that numbered 13, in the fourth division, to the use of the chairman of the committee on Ways and Means; and the seats numbered 110,

in the first division, 7, 8 and 103, in the second division, 5, 6 and 102, in the third division, and 95, in the fourth division, shall be assigned to the use of members designated by the Speaker.

[Amended Jan. 7, 1878; Jan. 6, 1882; Jan. 7, 1895; Jan. 2, 1896; Jan. 11, 1897; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 4, 1907; Jan. 4, 1939; Jan. 3, 1945.]

(4) The following seats shall be assigned to the use of the monitors:

Those numbered 86 and 78, in the first division;

77 and 72, in the second division; 71 and 66, in the third division; 65 and 57, in the fourth division.

[Amended Jan. 6, 1882; Jan. 7, 1895.]

- (5) The first business in order, after the appointment of the standing committees and monitors is announced by the Speaker, shall be the drawing of the other seats upon the floor of the House.
- (6) The Clerk shall call the roll of the members in alphabetical order, omitting the names of the Speaker, the senior member, the oldest member, those designated in paragraphs (1) and (3) of this rule, and the monitors; and the drawing shall be had in presence of the House, under the supervision of a committee of three selected from the members mentioned in this paragraph.
- (7) The seat assigned to any member, or drawn by him, other than seats assigned under paragraphs (1), (3) and (4) of this rule, shall be his seat for the year and for such additional years as he may elect so long as his service in the House remains continuous, unless an exchange is made and notice thereof given to the Sergeant-at-Arms within five days from the day of the drawing or thereafter an exchange is made with the approval of the Speaker.

[Amended Jan. 4, 1939; Jan. 3, 1945; Jan. 6, 1947; June 13, 1967.]

## PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR.

- 99. The following persons shall be entitled to admission to the floor of the House, during the session thereof, to occupy seats not numbered:
- (1) The Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor, members of the Executive Council, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Treasurer and Receiver-General, Auditor of the Commonwealth, Attorney-General, Librarian and Assistant Librarian.
  - (2) The members of the Senate.
- (3) Persons in the exercise of an official duty directly connected with the business of the House.
- (4) The legislative reporters entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery. (59.)

Contestants for seats in the House, whose papers are in the hands of the committee on Elections, may be admitted, while their cases are pending, to seats to be assigned by the Speaker.

No other person shall be admitted to the floor during the session, except upon the permission of the Speaker. (60.) (61.)

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1890. Amended Jan. 25, 1894; March 14, 1899; Feb. 25, 1914.]

# Representatives' Chamber and Adjoining Rooms.

100. Use of the Representatives' Chamber shall not be granted except by a vote of four-fifths of the members present and voting thereon.

No person shall be admitted to the members' corridor and adjoining rooms, except persons entitled to the privilege of the floor of the House, unless upon written invitation, bearing the name of the person it

is desired to invite and the name of the member extending the invitation, which invitation shall be surrendered upon the person entering the corridor. No legislative agent or counsel shall be admitted to said corridor and adjoining rooms.

No smoking shall be allowed in the writing room of

the House or in the ladies' parlor.

No person shall be admitted to the north gallery of the House except upon a card of the Speaker; and no person shall be so admitted except ladies, or gentlemen accompanied by ladies.

Subject to the approval and direction of the committee on Rules during the session and of the Speaker after prorogation, the use of the reporters' gallery of the House Chamber shall be under the control of the organization of legislative reporters known as the Massachusetts State House Press Association.

Every legislative reporter desiring admission to the reporters' gallery shall state in writing that he is not the agent or representative of any person or corporation interested in legislation before the General Court, and will not act as representative of any such person or corporation while he retains his place in the gallery; but nothing herein contained shall prevent such legislative reporter from engaging in other employment, provided such other employment is specifically approved by the committee on Rules and reported to the House. (59.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 5, 1895; Feb. 6, 1900; Jan. 26, 1911; Jan. 27, 1914; Dec. 20, 1920.]

## PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

101. The rules of parliamentary practice shall govern the House in all cases to which they are applicable. and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules or the joint rules of the two branches. (62.)

DEBATE ON MOTIONS FOR SUSPENSION OF RULES.

102. Debate upon a motion for the suspension of any of the joint rules or House rules shall be limited to fifteen minutes, and no member shall occupy more than three minutes. (52.)

[Amended Feb. 11, 1889; June 13, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891.]

Suspension, Alteration and Repeal of Rules.

103. Nothing in these rules shall be dispensed with, altered or repealed, unless two-thirds of the members present consent thereto; but this rule, and rules forty-one, forty-nine, fifty, sixty-two, seventy, ninety-nine and one hundred, shall not be suspended, unless by unanimous consent of the members present. (63.)

[Amended Jan. 10 and June 13, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 13, 1893.]

## REFERENCES TO COMMITTEE ON RULES.

104. All motions or orders authorizing committees of the House to travel or to employ stenographers, all propositions involving special investigations by committees of the House, all resolutions presented for adoption by the House only, and all motions and orders except those which relate to the procedure of the House or are privileged in their nature or are authorized by rule eighty, shall be referred without debate to the committee on Rules, who shall report thereon, recommending what action should be taken. The committee shall not recommend suspension of joint rule nine, unless evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that the petitioners have previously given notice, by public advertisement or otherwise, equivalent to that required by Chapter 3 of the General Laws. (13A.)

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1898. Amended March 14, 1899; Jan. 22, 1904; Feb. 21, 1905; Jan. 28, 1913; Jan. 14 and 26 and Dec. 20, 1920; March 27, 1922; Jan. 29, 1923; Jan. 28, 1925; Feb. 27, 1929; March 15, 1937.]

## Quorum.

105. One hundred and twenty-one members shall constitute a quorum for the organization of the House and the transaction of business. [See Amendments of the Constitution, Art. XXXIII.]
[Adopted Feb. 8, 1892.]

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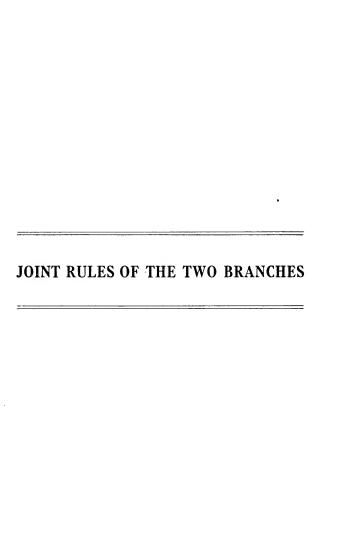
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# JOINT RULES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[As finally adopted by the Senate on June 20 and by the House of Representatives on June 22, 1967.]

## Committees.

1. Joint standing committees shall be appointed at the beginning of the political year as follows:—

A committee on Insurance:

A committee on Natural Resources;

A committee on Public Welfare;

To consist of four members on the part of the Senate, and twelve on the part of the House;

A committee on Federal Financial Assistance;

A committee on the Judiciary;

To consist of six members on the part of the Senate, and thirteen on the part of the House;

A committee on Public Safety;

A committee on Transportation;

To consist of five members on the part of the Senate, and eleven on the part of the House;

A committee on Aeronautics;

A committee on Agriculture;

A committee on Banks and Banking;

A committee on Cities;

A committee on Civil Service;

A committee on Constitutional Law;

A committee on Counties;

A committee on Education;

A committee on Election Laws;

A committee on Harbors and Public Lands;

A committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles;

A committee on Labor and Industries;

A committee on Legal Affairs;

A committee on Mercantile Affairs;

A committee on Metropolitan Affairs;

A committee on Military Affairs;

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A committee on Municipal Finance;

A committee on Pensions and Old Age Assistance;

A committee on Power and Light;

A committee on Public Health;

A committee on Public Service;

A committee on State Administration;

A committee on Taxation;

A committee on Towns;

A committee on Water Resources and Water Supply; Each to consist of four members on the part of the Senate, and eleven on the part of the House.

Matters referred by either the Senate or the House to its committee on Ways and Means shall be considered by the respective committees of the two branches, acting as a joint committee, when, in the judgment of the chairmen of the respective committees of the two branches, the interests of legislation or the expedition of business will be better served by such joint consideration. Matters may also be referred to the committees on Ways and Means, of the two branches, as a joint committee.

The committees on Rules, together with the presiding officers of the two branches, acting concurrently, may consider and suggest such measures as shall, in their judgment, tend to facilitate the business of the session.

[Amended Jan. 6, 1882; Jan. 5, 1883; Jan. 7, 1884; Jan. 8 and 26, 1885; Jan. 8, 1886; Jan. 12, 1887; Jan. 9, 1888; Jan. 28, 1889; Jan. 8, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 11 and Feb. 10, 1892; Feb. 7, 1893; Jan. 8, 1894; Jan. 7, 1895; Jan. 7, 1896; Jan. 11, 1897; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 9, 1899; Jan. 22 and 29, 1901; Jan. 6, 1902; Jan. 9, 1903; Jan. 8, 1904; Jan. 6, 1905; Jan. 4, 1907; Jan. 5, 1910; Jan. 4, 1911; Jan. 1, 1913; Jan. 12, 1914; Jan. 2, 1918; Jan. 1 and 8, and Feb. 21, 1919; Jan. 7, 1920; Jan. 5, 1921; April 17 and 30, 1925; Jan. 5, 1927; Jan. 7, 1931; Jan. 6, 1937; Jan. 4, 1939; Jan. 1, 1941; Jan. 3, 1945; Jan. 2, 1946; Jan. 6, 1947; Feb. 1, 1949; Jan. 7, 1953; Jan. 7, 1959; Jan. 30, 1961; Jan. 7, 1963; Jan. 12, 1965; Feb. 24, 1965; Mar. 10, 1966; Jan. 10, 12 and 30, 1967.]

## To be effective January 3, 1968.

#### Committees.

1. Joint standing committees shall be appointed at the beginning of the political year as follows:—

A committee on Banks and Banking;

A committee on Commerce and Labor;

A committee on Counties;

A committee on Education;

A committee on Election Laws;

A committee on Federal Financial Assistance;

A committee on Government Regulations;

A committee on Insurance;

A committee on the Judiciary;

A committee on Local Affairs;

A committee on Natural Resources and Agriculture:

A committee on Public Safety;

A committee on Public Service;

A committee on Social Welfare;

A committee on State Administration;

A committee on Taxation;

A committee on Transportation;

A committee on Urban Affairs;

Each to consist of six members of the Senate, and fifteen on the part of the House.

Matters referred by either the Senate or the House to its committee on Ways and Means shall be considered by the respective committees of the two branches, acting as a joint committee, when, in the judgment of the chairmen of the respective committees of the two branches, the interests of legislation or the expedition of business will be better served by such joint consideration. Matters may also be referred to the committees on Ways and Means, of the two branches, as a joint committee.

The committees on Rules, together with the presiding officers of the two branches, acting concurrently, may consider and suggest such measures as shall, in their judgment, tend to facilitate the business of the session.

[Amended Jan. 6, 1882; Jan. 5, 1883; Jan. 7, 1884; Jan. 8 and 26, 1885; Jan. 8, 1886; Jan. 12, 1887; Jan. 9, 1888; Jan. 28, 1889; Jan. 8, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 11 and Feb. 10, 1892; Feb. 7, 1893; Jan. 8, 1894; Jan. 7, 1895; Jan. 8, 1894; Jan. 7, 1895; Jan. 8, 1899; Jan. 22 and 29, 1901; Jan. 6, 1902; Jan. 9, 1903; Jan. 8, 1904; Jan. 6, 1905; Jan. 4, 1907; Jan. 5, 1910; Jan. 4, 1911; Jan. 1, 1913; Jan. 12, 1914; Jan. 2, 1918; Jan. 1 and 8, and Feb. 21, 1919; Jan. 7, 1920; Jan. 5, 1921; April 17 and 30, 1925; Jan. 5, 1927; Jan. 7, 1931; Jan. 6, 1937; Jan. 4, 1939; Jan. 1, 1941; Jan. 3, 1945; Jan. 2, 1946; Jan. 6, 1947; Feb. 1, 1949; Jan. 7, 1953; Jan. 7, 1959; Jan. 30, 1961; Jan. 7, 1963; Jan. 12, 1965; Feb. 24, 1965; Mar. 10, 1966; Jan. 30, 1967.]

- 2. No member of either branch shall act as counsel for any party before any committee of the Legislature.
- 2A. No member of either branch shall purchase, directly or indirectly, the stock or other securities of any corporation or association knowing that there is pending before the General Court any measure specially granting to such corporation or association any immunity, exemption, privilege or benefit or any measure providing for the creation of, or directly affecting any, contractual relations between such corporation or association and the Commonwealth. This rule shall not apply to the purchase of securities issued by the Commonwealth or any political subdivision thereof. [See G. L., 268, § 10.]

[Adopted Jan. 16, 1922.]

3. No committee of the Senate or the House shall travel unless authorized by a vote of twothirds of the members of its branch present and voting; provided, however, that the presiding officer of either branch may appoint a special committee to attend the funeral of a deceased member that occurs during a recess or after prorogation of the General Court. No joint committee shall travel unless authorized by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch present and voting. No committee shall travel except at the expense of the Commonwealth. In any case when a committee is authorized to travel, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall provide transportation only for members of the committee and the officer accompanying them, and the reasonable travelling expenses of such members and officers only shall be charged to or paid by the Commonwealth. Neither the Sergeant-at-Arms nor the officer detailed by him shall permit any person to accompany such committee while in the discharge of its official duties unless invited by vote of the committee.

All bills for the travelling expenses of committees shall be submitted by the Sergeant-at-Arms to the committee by whom they have been incurred and shall be approved by a majority of said committee before being presented to the Comptroller for payment.

[Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 20, 1904; April 17, 1925; March 2, 1943; July 27, 1950.]

4. Favorable reports, and adverse reports on subjects of legislation other than petitions, by joint committees may be made to either branch, at the discretion of the committee, having reference to an equal distribution of business between the two branches, except that reports on money bills shall be made to the House.

Adverse reports by joint committees on petitions shall be made to the branch in which the petition was originally introduced, excepting that such adverse reports on petitions accompanied by proposed "money bills" shall be made to the House: and, if accepted by the branch in which they are made, shall be considered as a final rejection: and notice thereof shall be sent, under the signature of the Clerk, to the other branch. When a report is made from any committee to either branch, and the subject-matter thereof is subsequently referred therein to a joint committee, such committee shall report its action to the branch in which the reference originated. [See also next rule.]

[Amended Jan. 3, 1952; April 8, 1959; June 7, 1965.]

5. Matters reported adversely by joint committees and the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, may be recommitted to the same committees at the pleasure of the branch first acting thereon, and bills or resolves may be recommitted in either branch, but no such recommittal shall be made after the second Wednesday in May. If a bill or resolve is laid aside in either branch for the reason that it is declared to be broader in its scope than the subject-matter upon which it is based, the subject-matter shall be recommitted to the committee. A concurrent vote shall, however, be necessary for recommittal, with instructions. After recommitment, report shall, in all cases, be made to the branch originating the recommitment.

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; April 11, 1935; Jan. 6, 1947; May 7, 1953; March 26, 1963; Jan. 30, 1967.]

6. Bills and resolves reported by joint committees shall be printed or fairly written in a legible hand, without material erasure or interlineation, and on

not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins, and with spaces between the several sections.

[Amended Jan. 28, 1889; Jan. 9, 1941; Feb. 8, 1949.]

7. Whenever, upon any application for an act of incorporation or other legislation, the purpose for which such legislation is sought can be secured without detriment to the public interests by a general law or under existing laws, the committee to which the matter is referred shall report such general law, or "leave to withdraw," or "ought not to pass".

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1893.]

7A. A petition for legislation to authorize a county to reinstate in its service a person formerly employed by it, or to retire or pension or grant an annuity to any person, or to increase any retirement allowance, pension or annuity, or to pay any sum of money in the nature of a pension or retirement allowance, or to pay any salary which would have accrued to a deceased official or employee but for his death, or to pay any claim for damages or otherwise, or to alter the benefits or change the restrictions of any county retirement or pension law, shall, subsequently to the procedure required by Senate Rule No. 20 and by House Rule No. 28, be referred to the next annual session, unless, when filed it be the petition of, or be approved by, a majority of the county commissioners.

[Adopted April 29, 1915. Amended Jan. 13, Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; May 24, 1926; April 11, 1935; April 22, 1937; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 15, 1945; Feb. 20, 1951; Jan. 30, 1967.]

7B. A committee to which is referred a petition or other subject of legislation the operation of which is restricted to a particular city or town and which is not in conformity with Section 8 of Article LXXXIX of the Amendments to the Constitution — shall report a

general law which applies alike to all cities, or to all towns, or to all cities and towns, or to a class of not fewer than two; or shall report 'leave to withdraw' or 'ought not to pass', as the case may be, with the further endorsement that it 'would be unconstitutional to enact such special law'.

[Adopted Jan. 13, 1920. Amended Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; May 24, 1926; April 11, 1935; April 22, 1937; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 9, 1941; Jan. 15, 1945; Feb. 20, 1951; Jan. 30, 1967.]

## Notice to Parties Interested.

8. No legislation affecting the rights of individuals or the rights of a private or municipal corporation, otherwise than as it affects generally the people of the whole Commonwealth or the people of the city or town to which it specifically applies, shall be proposed or introduced except by a petition, nor shall any bill or resolve embodying such legislation be reported by a committee except upon a petition duly referred, nor shall such a bill or resolve be reported by a committee, whether on an original reference or on a recommittal with instructions to hear the parties, until it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the committee that proper notice of the proposed legislation has been given by public advertisement or otherwise to all parties interested, without expense to the Commonwealth, or until evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. A committee reporting leave to withdraw or reference to the next annual session for want of proper notice or of a waiver thereof shall set forth this fact in its report, and no bill or resolve shall be in order as a substitute for, or amendment of, such report. Objection to the violation of this rule

may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading.

[Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Dec. 22, 1920; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 15, 1945.]

9. A petition for the incorporation of a city or town, for the annexation of one municipality to another, for the consolidation of two or more municipalities or for the division of an existing municipality, or for the incorporation or revival of a railroad, street railway, elevated railroad, canal, telephone, telegraph, water, gas, electric light, power or other public service corporation, for the amendment, alteration or extension of the charter or corporate powers or privileges. or for the change of name, of any such company, whether specially incorporated or organized under general laws, or for authority to take water for a water supply, or relative to building structures in or over navigable or tide waters, shall be referred to the next annual session, and not to a committee, unless the petitioner has given the notice and followed the procedure required by section 5 of chapter 3 of the General Laws, Tercentenary Edition, as most recently amended by chapter 31 of the acts of 1956. But if, no objection being raised, any such petition is referred to a committee without such required notice or procedure, the committee shall forthwith report reference to the next annual session, setting forth as the reason for such report failure to comply with the provisions of law, unless evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. In case a bill or resolve is reported upon such a petition, after proof of such waiver of notice, this fact shall be set forth in the report of the committee. When a report of reference to the next

annual session is made by a committee, on account of failure to give the required notice, no bill or resolve shall be substituted for such report, nor shall such report be recommitted or referred to another committee.

A petition for the establishment or revival, or for the amendment, alteration or extension of the charter or corporate powers or privileges, or for the change of name, of any corporation, except a petition subject to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, shall be transmitted by the Clerk of the branch in which it is filed to the office of the State Secretary. If such a petition is returned by said Secretary with a statement that the petitioner has failed to comply with the requirements of section 7 of chapter 3 of the General Laws, Tercentenary Edition, as amended by section 3 of chapter 364 of the acts of 1937, section 2A of chapter 549 of the acts of 1943 and section 1 of chapter 750 of the acts of 1962, said petition shall be referred to the next annual session, and not to a committee.

Reference of any petition to the next annual session for want of proper notice or procedure under this rule shall not affect action upon any other measure involving the same subject-matter.

[Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 3, 1898; Jan. 16, 1903; Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; May 24, 1926; Feb. 27, 1929; April 11, 1935; Jan. 6, 1938; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 9, 1941; Jan. 15, 1945; April 8, 1959; Jan. 7, 1963.]

# Limit of Time allowed for Reports of Committees.

10. Joint committees and the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, shall make final report not later than the fourth Wednesday of April on all matters referred to them previously to

the fifteenth day of April, and within ten days on all matters referred to them on and after the fifteenth day of April. When the time within which said committees are required to report has expired, all matters upon which no report has then been made shall forthwith be reported by the chairman of the committee on the part of the branch in which they were respectively introduced, with a recommendation of reference to the next annual session under this rule. If the chairman fails to make such report by the end of the legislative day next following the expiration date, all matters remaining unreported shall be placed in the Orders of the Day by the Clerk of the branch in which the matter was originally filed with a recommendation of reference to the next annual session under this rule. Matters which have been referred under the provisions of Joint Rule 29, upon which the chairmen of the committees on Rules fail to make a report shall be placed by the respective Clerks in the Orders of the Day of the branch in which the subject-matter was referred to said committees. The provisions of this rule shall not apply to petitions referred to the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, under the provisions of the second paragraph of Joint Rule 12. This rule shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a concurrent vote of four-fifths of the members of each branch present and voting thereon.

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 25, 1894; Jan. 16, 1903; Jan. 20, 1904; Dec. 22, 1920; April 17, 1925; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 15, 1945; Jan. 6, 1947; May 7, 1953; Jan. 27, 1955; Jan. 30, 1967.]

# Committees of Conference.

11. Committees of conference shall consist of three members on the part of each branch, representing its vote; and their report, if agreed to by a majority of each committee, shall be made to the branch asking

the conference, and may be either accepted or rejected, but no other action shall be had, except through a new committee of conference.

Committees of conference to whom are referred matters of difference in respect to bills or resolves, shall, before filing their reports, have the same approved by the committee on Bills in the Third Reading of the branch to which the report is to be made.

[Amended April 22, 1937.]

# Limit of Time allowed for New Business.

12. Resolutions intended for adoption by both branches of the General Court, petitions, memorials, bills and resolves introduced on leave, and all other subjects of legislation, shall be deposited with the Clerk of either branch prior to five o'clock in the afternoon on the first Wednesday in December preceding the annual session of the General Court.

All such matters (except messages from the Governor, reports required or authorized to be made to the Legislature and petitions filed or approved by the voters of a city or town, or the mayor and city council, or other legislative body, of a city, or the town meeting of a town for the enactment of a special law in compliance with the requirements of Section 8 of Article LXXXIX of the Amendments to the Constitution) deposited with the respective clerks subsequent to five o'clock on the first Wednesday of December preceding the annual session of the General Court shall be referred by the clerks to the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently. Through the second Wednesday in March, no such matter shall be admitted for consideration except on report of the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, signed by at least a majority of the members

of each committee thereof, and then upon approval of four-fifths of the members of each branch voting thereon. After the second Wednesday in March, no such matter shall be admitted except on report of the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, signed by at least two-thirds of the members of each committee thereof, and then upon approval of four-fifths of the members of both branches voting thereon. This rule shall not apply to petitions in aid of, and remonstrances against, legislation already introduced and pending; nor shall it apply to a petition offered in place of a former one having in view the same object, upon which, before reference to a committee, leave to withdraw was given because the same was not in proper form, provided that such subsequent petition is deposited with the Clerk of either branch within one week from the day on which leave to withdraw was given. At any special session called under Rule 26A, however, matters relating to the facts constituting the necessity for convening such session shall, if otherwise admissible, be admitted as though filed seasonably in accordance with the first sentence of this rule. Any recommendations from the Governor shall be similarly considered. This rule shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a concurrent vote of fourfifths of the members of each branch present and voting thereon: provided, however, that, except by unanimous consent, it shall not be suspended with reference to a petition for legislation when such petition is not accompanied by a bill or a resolve embodying the legislation requested.

[Amended Feb. 7, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1893; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 9, 1899; Feb. 15, 1901; May 4, 1904; Jan. 31, 1910; Feb. 2, 1917; Dec. 22, 1920; March 30, 1921; Jan. 30, 1923; Feb. 15, 1933; Jan. 12 and Aug. 7, 1939; Jan. 15, 1945; Jan. 6, 1947; May 27, 1948; Jan. 30, 1967.]

# Papers to be deposited with the Clerks.

13. Papers intended for presentation to the General Court by any member thereof shall be deposited with the Clerk of the branch to which the member belongs; and all such papers, unless they be subject to other provisions of these rules or of the rules of the Senate or House, shall be referred by the Clerk, with the approval of the President or Speaker, to appropriate committees, subject to such changes as the Senate or House may make. The reading of papers so referred may be dispensed with, but they shall, except as hereinafter provided, be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference.

Papers so deposited previously to the convening of the General Court by any member-elect shall be referred in like manner and shall be printed in advance, conformably to the rules and usages of the Senate or House, and shall be entered in the Journal during the first week of the session.

[Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1893; Jan. 25, 1894; Dec. 22, 1920; May 25, 1923; Feb. 15, 1933; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 9, 1941.]

# Dockets of Legislative Counsel and Agents.

14. The committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, shall have authority to prescribe the manner and form of keeping the dockets of legislative counsel and agents which are required by law.

[Adopted Feb. 2, 1891. Amended Feb. 19, 1920.]

# Duties of the Clerks.

15. If any part of the report of a committee over the signature of the chairman or members of the committee is amended in either branch, the Clerk of that branch shall endorse upon the report such amendment.

16. All papers, while on their passage between the two branches, may be under the signature of the respective Clerks, except as to the adopting of emergency preambles and the final passage of bills and resolves. Messages may be sent by such persons as each branch may direct.

[Amended Feb. 21, 1919.]

17. After bills and resolves have passed both branches to be engrossed, they shall be in the charge of the Clerks of the two branches, who shall deliver the same to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to be engrossed in the manner prescribed by law; and when engrossed the said Clerks shall forthwith deliver the same to the committee of the House of Representatives on Engrossed Bills; and when the bills have been passed to be enacted or the resolves have been passed in that House, they shall, in like manner. be delivered to the committee of the Senate on Engrossed Bills. If an engrossed bill or resolve contains an emergency preamble, it shall be delivered, in like manner, to the latter committee after the preamble has been adopted by the House of Representatives and before the bill or resolve is put upon its final passage in that branch; and, if the Senate concurs in adopting the preamble, the bill or resolve shall be returned to the House to be there first put upon its final passage, in accordance with the requirements of Joint Rule No. 22.

[Amended Feb. 24, 1914; Feb. 21, 1919.]

- 18. If any petition, memorial, bill, resolve or order, presented or originating in one branch, is adversely acted upon in the other, notice thereof shall be given, under the signature of the Clerk, to the branch in which the same originated.
- 19. The Clerk of the branch in which a bill or a resolve originated shall make an endorsement on the envelope of the engrossed copy thereof, certifying in which branch the same originated, which endorsement shall be entered on the journals by the Clerks respectively.

[Amended Jan. 28, 1889; Feb. 24, 1914.]

20. Bills, resolves and other papers requiring the approval of the Governor shall be laid before him for his approbation by the Clerk of the Senate, who shall enter upon the journal of the Senate the day on which the same were so laid before the Governor.

[Amended Jan. 28, 1889.]

# Printing and Distribution of Documents.

21. The committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, may make regulations for the distribution of all documents printed or assigned for the use of the Legislature not otherwise disposed of, and such regulations shall be reported to and be subject to the order of the two branches.

Under the general order to print a bill or other document, the number printed shall be nine hundred, except that such number, not exceeding two thousand, shall be printed as determined by the committee on Rules on the part of the branch in which the report is filed.

Leave to report in print shall not be construed to authorize the printing of extended reports of evidence.

Bills, reports and other documents, printed under the general order of either branch, shall be distributed as follows, to wit: two copies to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives (to be placed on his file under the direction of the Sergeant-at-Arms, if desired by the member); three copies to each Clerk in either branch, and three copies to each reporter in regular attendance, to whom a seat has been assigned in either branch; twenty copies to the Executive; twenty copies to the Secretary's office; six copies to the State Library; one copy to each Public Library in the Commonwealth, which shall make due application therefor to the Sergeant-at-Arms, and shall make proper provision for the transmission and preservation thereof: and, when the document is the report of a committee, ten copies shall be assigned to the committee making the report. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall preserve as many as may be necessary for the permanent files to be placed in the lobbies, and distribute the remainder under such regulations as may be prescribed by said committees, acting concurrently.

[Amended Jan. 8, 1886; Jan. 28, 1889; Jan. 27, 1911; Feb. 19, 1920; Jan. 6, 1947; Apr. 5, 1967.]

# Emergency Measures.

22. The vote on the preamble of an emergency law, which under the requirements of Article XLVIII as amended by Article LXVII of the Amendments of the Constitution must, upon request of two members of the Senate or of five members of

the House of Representatives, be taken by call of the yeas and nays, shall be had after the proposed law has been engrossed: and neither branch shall vote on the enactment of a bill or on the passage of a resolve containing an emergency preamble until it has been determined whether the preamble shall remain or be eliminated. If the two branches concur in adopting the preamble, the bill or resolve shall first be put upon its final passage in the House of Representatives. If either branch fails to adopt the preamble, notice of its action shall be sent to the other branch: and the bill or resolve, duly endorsed. shall be returned to the Secretary of the Commonwealth for re-engrossment without the said preamble and without any provision that the bill or the resolve shall take effect earlier than ninety days after it has become law. Procedure shall be otherwise in accordance with the joint rules and the rules of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

[Adopted Feb. 21, 1919. Amended Jan. 30, 1923.]

# Legislative Amendments to the Constitution.

23. A joint committee to which is referred any proposal for a specific amendment to the Constitution shall, when recommending final action, make in each branch a separate report of its recommendation, and shall then file the said proposal, together with any official papers in its possession that relate thereto, with the Clerk of the Senate. If the committee recommends adverse action on a petition for an amendment to the Constitution, the form of the report shall be that the amendment ought not to pass. In each branch the report shall be read and forthwith placed on file; and no further legislative

action shall be taken on the measure unless consideration in joint session is called for by vote of either branch, in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of Part IV of Article XLVIII (as amended by Article LXXXI) of the Amendments to the Constitution. A joint committee to which is referred any recommendation for an amendment to the Constitution made by the Governor or contained in a report authorized to be made to the General Court may report thereon a proposal for a legislative amendment, which shall be deemed to have been introduced by the member of the Senate who reports for the committee: and the procedure as regards reporting, filing and subsequent action shall be that provided for legislative amendments by this rule. Or it may report that no legislation is necessary or that the recommendation should be referred to the next annual session: and in such cases the usual procedure as regards similar reports by joint committees shall be followed. such an adverse report is amended in the Senate by substituting a proposal for a legislative amendment. notice of the Senate's action shall be sent to the House, and the said proposal, together with the official papers relating to the subject, shall be in the custody of the Clerk of the Senate: and if the said report is so amended in the House, the proposal, duly endorsed, together with the other papers, shall be sent to the Senate for its information and shall be kept in the custody of its Clerk. No further legislative action shall be taken in either branch on a proposal so substituted unless consideration in joint session is called for in accordance with the before-mentioned provisions of the Consti-If either branch calls for the consideration of any proposal in joint session, notice of its action shall be sent to the other branch; and it shall then

be the duty of the Senate and the House of Representatives to arrange for the holding of the joint session not later than the second Wednesday in May. Subject to the requirements of the Constitution, joint sessions or continuances of joint sessions of the two branches to consider proposals for specific amendments to the Constitution, and all rules or provisions concerning procedure therein, shall be determined only by concurrent votes of the two branches. The rules relative to joint conventions shall apply to the joint sessions of the two houses.

[Adopted Feb. 21, 1919. Amended March 30, 1921; April 11, 1935; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 15, 1945; Nov. 9, 1951.]

# Executive Reorganization Plans.

23A. Any reorganization plan (accompanied by a bill) submitted by the Governor under the provisions of Article LXXXVII of the Amendments to the Constitution shall be referred by the Clerks of the Senate and the House to the Senate and House committees on Rules, acting jointly, within five days of the presentation thereof.

Said committee, to which is referred any such reorganization plan, shall, as required by said Article, not later than thirty days after the presentation of such plan by the Governor, hold a public hearing thereon; and shall not later than ten days after such hearing report that it either approves or disapproves such plan.

When recommending action, the committee shall make, in each branch, a separate report of its recommendations, and shall file said report, together with the committee's recommendations and the reasons therefor in writing. Majority and minority reports

shall be signed by the members of said committee. Any official papers in the possession of said committee that relate thereto shall be filed with the Clerk of the Senate.

If the committee recommends favorable action, the report shall be that the reorganization plan "ought to be approved". If the committee recommends adverse action, the report shall be that the reorganization plan "ought NOT to be approved". In each instance, the question shall be "Shall this reorganization plan be approved?".

In each branch, the report shall be read and forthwith recorded in the Journal. On the legislative day next following the Journal record, the report shall be placed in the Orders of the Day of the Senate and the House.

When the time within which a joint committee is required to report on a reorganization plan has expired, a matter upon which no report has been made shall forthwith be placed in the Orders of the Day by the Clerks of each branch and the question shall be "Shall this reorganization plan be approved?".

The sense of each branch shall be taken by the yeas and nays on the question of approving the plan, as reported in each branch, and when such plan is before either branch, no motion relating to said plan shall be allowed except the motions to lay on the table, to postpone to a time certain, or to commit or recommit (at the pleasure of either branch). All of which motions shall be decided by the yeas and nays.

A motion to discharge any committee to which is referred or to which is recommitted a reorganization plan shall not be in order prior to the expiration of forty days after the Governor's presentation of such plan. After the expiration of said forty days, a motion

to discharge a committee shall be decided by a majority vote of the branch in which the motion is made.

Unless disapproved by a majority vote of the members of either of the two branches of the General Court present and voting, the General Court not having prorogued within sixty days from the date of presentation by the Governor, the plan shall be approved and shall take effect as provided by Article LXXXVII of the Amendments to the Constitution.

Within seven days of the expiration of the sixty days from the date of presentation of said plan by the Governor, unless the question has already been decided, the Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives shall place the plan in the Orders of the Day; and no motions except the motions to take a recess, to adjourn, the previous question, or to close debate at a specified time, shall be in order.

No such reorganization plan presented to the General Court shall be subject to change or amendment before expiration of such sixty days.

[Adopted June 13, 1967.]

### Joint Conventions.

- 24. The President of the Senate shall preside in Conventions of the two branches, and such Conventions shall be holden in the Representatives' Chamber; the Clerk of the Senate shall be Clerk of the Convention, and a record of the proceedings of the Convention shall be entered at large on the journals of both branches.
- 25. When an agreement has been made by the two branches to go into Convention, such agreement shall not be altered or annulled, except by concurrent vote.

**26.** No business shall be entered on, in Convention, other than that which may be agreed on before the Convention is formed.

# Special Sessions.

26A. If written statements of twenty-one members of the Senate and one hundred and twenty-one members of the House of Representatives, that in their opinion it is necessary that the General Court assemble on a particular date specified therein during a recess of the General Court, are filed with their respective Clerks at least ten days before the date so specified, such Clerks shall forthwith notify all the members of their respective branches to assemble at the State House in Boston at eleven o'clock in the forenoon on said date. When so assembled, the first business to be taken up shall be the question of the necessity of so assembling, in accordance with Article I of Section I of Chapter I of Part the Second of the Constitution of the Commonwealth. If twenty-one members of the Senate and one hundred and twenty-one members of the House of Representatives judge by vote taken by call of the yeas and navs that such assembling of the General Court is necessary, specifying in such vote the facts constituting such necessity, the General Court shall then complete its organization as a special session and proceed to the consideration of matters properly before it. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the General Court from assembling in any other constitutional manner when it judges necessary.

[Adopted Aug 7, 1939, Amended March 2, 1943.]

## Joint Elections.

27. In all elections by joint ballot a time shall be assigned therefor at least one day previous to such election.

#### Recess Committees.

28. No standing or special committee of the Senate or House of Representatives and no joint committee shall sit during the recess of the General Court unless authorized so to do by concurrent votes of the two branches.

[Adopted Feb. 24, 1914.]

# References to the Committees on Rules.

29. All motions and orders authorizing joint committees to travel or to employ stenographers, or authorizing joint committees or special commissions composed as a whole or in part of members of the General Court to make investigations or to file special reports, all propositions reported by joint committees which authorize investigations or special reports by joint committees or by special commissions composed as a whole or in part of members of the General Court, all motions or orders proposed for joint adoption which provide that information be transmitted to the General Court, and all matters referred under the provisions of the second paragraph of Joint Rule 12, shall be referred without debate to the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, who shall report thereon, in accordance with the provisions of Joint Rule 10.

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1898. Amended Jan. 20, 1904; Jan. 28, 1913; Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; April 11, 1935; April 22, 1937; Jan. 27, 1955; Jan. 30, 1967.]

30. All motions or orders extending the time within which joint committees and the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, are required to report shall be referred without debate to the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, who shall report recommending what action

should be taken thereon. Such extension shall be granted by a concurrent majority vote if recommended by the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently; but no such extension shall be granted, against the recommendation of the said committees, except by a four-fifths vote of the members of each branch present and voting thereon. This rule shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a concurrent vote of four-fifths of the members of each branch present and voting thereon.

[Adopted Jan. 16, 1903. Amended Feb. 6, 1912; Feb. 19, 1920 Jan. 6, 1947; Jan. 27, 1955; June 7, 1965.]

#### Members.

31. A member of either branch who directly or indirectly solicits for himself or others any position or office within the gift or control of a railroad corporation, street railway company, gas or electric light company, telegraph or telephone company, aqueduct or water company, or other public service corporation, shall be subject to suspension therefor, or to such other penalty as the branch of which he is a member may see fit to impose. [See G. L. 271, § 40.]

[Adopted May 22, 1902.]

## Accommodations for Reporters.

32. Subject to the approval and direction of the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, during the session and of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House after prorogation, the use of the rooms and facilities assigned to reporters in the State House shall be under the control of the organization of legislative reporters

known as the Massachusetts State House Press Association. No person shall be permitted to use such rooms or facilities who is not entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery of the Senate or of the House. Within ten days after the General Court convenes the Massachusetts State House Press Association shall transmit to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Sergeant-at-Arms a list of the legislative reporters with the principal publication or news service which each represents.

[Adopted Jan. 27, 1911. Amended Feb. 24, 1914; Feb. 19, 1920; April 17, 1925.]

# Suspension of Rules.

33. Any joint rule except the tenth, twelfth and thirtieth may be altered, suspended or rescinded by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch present and voting thereon.

[Amended Feb. 7, 1893. Adopted in revised form Jan. 9, 1899 Amended Jan. 16, 1903.]

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# NOTES OF RULINGS

OF THE

# PRESIDING OFFICERS

From the Year 1833.

PREPARED BY THE HONORABLE GEORGE G. CROCKER AND CONTINUED BY HIM UNTIL 1913. SUBSEQUENT NOTES HAVE BEEN ADDED BY THE CLERKS OF THE TWO BRANCHES.

MEMORANDA. — S. stands for Senate Journal, H. for House Journal. Citations from Journals which have never been printed refer to the duplicate manuscript copy in the State Library.



# NOTES OF RULINGS

OF THE

# PRESIDING OFFICERS ON THE CONSTITUTION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Power of Presiding Officers to decide Con-STITUTIONAL QUESTIONS. — In a decision on a money bill, in which it was held that it was within the province of the Chair to decide the constitutional question involved, the following statement was made: "It is of course not intended to assume to the Chair anv right of decision as to the constitutionality of matters of legislation in relation to their substance: but where the question relates to form and manner of proceeding in legislation, or, in other words, is one of order, it is the duty of the Chair to rule upon the same, although it may depend upon the provisions of the Constitution for its solution." Cases of a proposition to adjourn for more than two days, of proceedings without a quorum, of a faulty enacting form, and of neglecting to take the veas and navs on a vetoed bill, are cited. PITMAN, S. 1869, p. 341. See also STONE. H. 1866, p. 436; JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 386; BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 648; Meyer, H. 1894, pp. 509, 1399; Dar-LING (acting President), S. 1895, p. 578: TREADWAY. S. 1911, p. 506; Young, H. 1922, p. 683; WILLIS, H. 1947, p. 528; Furbush, S. 1951, p. 1591.

A point of order having been raised that a proposed

amendment was not in order for the reason that it was unconstitutional, it was held that it was not within the province of the Chair to decide as to the constitutionality of the amendment. BATES, H. 1897, p. 979. See also WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1480; BLANCHARD (acting President), S. 1911, p. 1497; COTTON, S. 1939, p. 999; HOLMES, S. 1958, p. 1344.

That it was not within the province of the Chair to rule on the constitutional question that the House was in session on the Lord's Day contrary to the provisions of the Constitution; or whether the passage of a resolve would result in abridging the rights of a contract. Herter, H. 1939, p. 2112; Gibbons, H. 1953, p. 927.

That it was not within the province of the Chair to rule on questions as to legality or form of legislation involving decisions of the courts. Holmes, S. 1958, p. 1429.

That an amendment to the General Appropriation Bill which, if adopted, would delegate the powers of the General Court to change general statutes to a commission and as such was clearly beyond the power of the House, raises a question of law, or of the Constitution, that was beyond the prerogative of the Chair to pass on. See Gibbons, H. 1953, p. 1556.

For further rulings regarding the power of the presiding officer to decide constitutional questions, see MEYER, H. 1896, p. 254; MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1352; SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 315; WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 836; COTTON (acting President), S. 1938, p. 1239; COTTON, S. 1939, p. 784; ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE, S. 1946, p. 1095. See also notes under Declaration of Rights, ART. XXX., CHAP. I., SECT. I., ART. II., CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VII., CHAP. VI., ART. II. and ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT XLVIII, LXII, and LXIII.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS, ART. XXX. — For a case in which it was ruled that it was not within the province of the Chair to decide as to the constitutionality of a bill that delegated legislative power to the Supreme Judicial Court, see Wragg, S. 1938, p. 487. See also note to Chap. II., Sect. I., Art. V.

Chap. I., Sect. I., Art. II. — "No bill or resolve." See Long, H. 1878, p. 58; Noyes, H. 1880, p. 123.

"Laid before the Governor for his revisal." If either branch desires for any reason to revise an enacted bill, concurrent action of the two branches must be had, and the motion should be one providing that a message be sent by the two branches requesting the Governor to return the bill to the Senate. Jewell, H. 1869, p. 645. Notwithstanding this ruling, it is customary for the Senate, when it desires to revise an enacted bill, to request the return of the bill, without asking the concurrent action of the House. See Saltonstall, H. 1934, p. 710.

A motion to request the Governor to return a bill to the Senate having been made on the fifth day after the bill had been laid before the Governor and, during debate on this motion the five days within which executive action was required to be taken having expired at midnight, the motion was then ruled out of order. HOLMES (acting President), S. 1954, p. 1160.

"Who shall enter the objections . . . and proceed to reconsider the same." In a case in which a resolve and the objections thereto were laid on the table, it was held that it was then out of order to introduce a new resolve of a similar nature. Goodwin, H. 1890, p. 613.

"But if, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the said Senate or House of Representatives shall, notwith-

standing the said objections, agree to pass the same, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other branch of the Legislature, where it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, shall have the force of a law." Under this provision it has been held that in the branch first taking action a vote of two-thirds of the members present is sufficient to pass a bill. CLIFFORD, S. 1862, p. 625; BULLOCK, H. 1862, p. 586 (full discussion). See Kay Jewelry Company v. Board of Registration in Optometry, 305 Mass. 581. See also Walker v. State, 12 S. C. 200; Frillsen v. Mahan, 21 La. Ann. 79. Contra, see Co. of Cass v. Johnston, 95 U. S. 360; 2 Op. Att. Gen., 513 (1904, July 11).

In 1862, in a case in which, the President not voting, 33 votes were cast, of which 22 were in favor of the passage of the bill, it was held that the record of the yeas and nays was the only evidence of the number or the names of the members present, and that the necessary two-thirds had been obtained. CLIFFORD, S. 1862, p. 625. Later decisions do not support this position. Sanford, H. 1874, p. 564; PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584; Hartwell, S. 1889, p. 589; Barrett, H. 1889, p. 226. See also House Rule 67. See Brown v. Nash, 1 Wyoming Terr. 85.

It is permissible to reconsider a vote refusing to pass a bill over the Executive veto, notwithstanding the first vote is described in the Constitution as a reconsideration of the bill. Sanford, H. 1874, p. 583; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1905, p. 1098. But see Sank v. Phila., 4 Brewster, 133. Wilson's Digest, 2058, 2151.

"Returned by the Governor within five days." It is not within the province of the Chair to rule on a point of order that a bill is not properly before the House for the reason that it was not returned by the Governor with his objections thereto in writing within the time fixed by the Constitution. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1399.

"Both Sunday and a legal holiday . . . are to be excluded in computing the five-day period." OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1935, p. 838. *Contra*, see Op. Att. Gen., Vol. III, p. 414.

Simply leaving the papers in the clerk's office after it is closed on the fifth day, with no official record whether left before or after midnight, is not such a return. Cushing, H. 1912, p. 1879. [See notes to Articles of Amendment, LVI.]

CHAP. I., SECT. I., ART. IV. — "All manner of wholesome and reasonable orders." An order may not be used as the form for anything "on its way to become law." LONG, H. 1878, p. 60; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 229.

"To set forth the several duties, powers and limits of the several civil and military officers." For certain resolves defining the powers of the Legislature, especially the power to prescribe duties to the Governor and other executive officers, see Phelps, H. 1857, p. 557.

CHAP. I., SECT. II., ART. VI. — See note to CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VIII.

Chap. I., Sect. II., Art. VII. — For opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court relative to the term for which officers of the Senate may be elected, see S. 1922, p. 3. See also Op. Att. Gen., H. 1921, p. 1027.

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VI. — For a case of an arraignment of a State official at the bar of the House, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 149.

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VII. - "All money bills shall originate in the House of Representatives." exclusive constitutional privilege of the House of Representatives to originate money bills is limited to bills that transfer money or property from the people to the State, and does not include bills that appropriate money from the treasury of the Commonwealth to particular uses of the government or bestow it upon individuals or corporations. The Senate can originate a bill or resolve appropriating money from the treasury of the Commonwealth, or directly or indirectly involving expenditures of money from the treasury, or imposing a burden or charge thereon. OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1878, appendix; 126 Mass. 557; PITMAN, S. 1869, p. 340; Cogswell, S. 1878, p. 279; Goodwin, S. 1941, p. 1317; RICHARDSON, S. 1948, pp. 806, 815, 859. Contra, see JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 385; JEWELL, H. 1869, p. 630; Long, H. 1878, pp. 197, 563.

See LORING, S. 1873, p. 409, for opinion that money bills should be allowed to originate in either branch.

It is the duty of the presiding officer of the Senate to observe with punctilious care the constitutional prerogatives of the House of Representatives. Without waiting for a point of order to be raised, he should cause a money bill which originates in the Senate to be laid aside or recommitted. In such case the action on the bill previously taken by the Senate is to be considered as not having been taken. Butler S. 1894, p. 555; Butler, S. 1895, p. 378; Soule, S. 1901, p. 753; McKnight, S. 1920, p. 583; Allen, S. 1924, p. 450; Wellington Wells, S. 1925, pp. 376, 447, and S. 1926, p. 372; Bacon, S. 1932, p. 670; Fish, S. 1933, p. 282, and S. 1934, p. 360.

It was formerly held that bills designating certain property as subject to or exempted from taxation, as

well as bills imposing a tax in terms, were "money bills." BISHOP, S. 1881, p. 419; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 811. See also Sanford, H. 1873, p. 283; Stone, H. 1866, p. 436. Later, an important bill exempting certain kinds of personal property from taxation was held not to be a "money bill." In rendering his decision, President BUTLER called attention to the fact that conditions which led to the adoption of this constitutional provision no longer exist, that the members of the Senate, like the members of the House, are now elected directly by the people, that the property qualifications of senators have been abolished, that representation in both branches alike is based on the number of legal voters, and that there remains no reason or excuse for construing into the Constitution a prohibition which does not clearly appear, that the bill was not in itself a proposition to impose a tax, and that in determining the point of order it was unnecessary to conjecture what results might accrue from its passage. Butler, S. 1895, p. 737.

It has been held that a bill exempting from taxation certain property in a particular town is not a "money bill." PILLSBURY (acting President), S. 1884, p. 259.

A bill abolishing certain existing exemptions from taxation and thereby subjecting to taxation property previously exempted, was held not to be a "money bill." TREADWAY, S. 1911, p. 506.

A bill, known as the bar and bottle bill, was held not to be a "money bill." WALKER, H. 1910, p. 941.

The words "money bill" do not cover bills merely creating a debt, but only bills relating to the taking of money or property from the people for the payment of a debt, or for some other public purpose. Dana, S. 1906, p. 1033.

A bill to provide for changes in the employment se-

curity law was held not to be a "money bill" for the reason that the money in the unemployment compensation fund is used only to pay benefits to certain employees and not for general purposes. Furbush, S. 1951, p. 991.

A bill granting a subsidy to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company to aid in continuing service on a branch thereof was held not to be a "money bill." HOLMES, S. 1958, p. 1181. [See Opinion of Justices, S. 1958, p. 1139.]

A bill which amends an existing tax law is not a "money bill" if it does not increase the tax. Furbush, S. 1951, p. 1091.

A bill is considered as originating in that branch in which it is first acted upon. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 759.

For a case in which the Senate instructed a committee to report a bill to the House, see Pillsbury, S. 1886, p. 702.

A bill providing for the payment of a filing fee for petitions for legislation was held to be a "regulatory measure" and not a "money bill" within the meaning of the Constitution. Wellington Wells, S. 1925, p. 609.

An amendment offered to the General Appropriation Act calling for a surtax of ten per cent on corporations was laid aside. Donahue, S. 1964, p. 952.

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VIII. — "Provided such adjournments shall not exceed two days at a time." Sunday is not to be counted, but Fast Day must be counted. STONE, H. 1867, p. 270; JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 311. See also MEYER, H. 1895, p. 1313. [See also notes to Chap. I., Sect. I., ART. II.]

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. X. — "And settle the rules and orders of proceedings in their own House." See Long, H. 1878, p. 60.

Chap. II., Sect. I., Art. V. — An amendment which would have made a certain bill provide that a special session of the General Court be called by the Governor was held not to be in order for the reason that such a provision would interfere with the prerogative of the latter. Bliss (acting Speaker), H. 1919, p. 1502.

CHAP. III., ART. II. — Opinions of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court may be required only when "such questions of law are necessary to be determined by the body making the inquiry, in the exercise of the legislative or executive power entrusted to it by the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth" and "upon solemn occasions." Opinion of Justices, S. 1935, p. 448.

"Important questions of law" must be explicitly stated. Opinion of Justices, S. 1938, p. 382.

CHAP. VI., ART. II. — "But their being chosen or appointed to, and accepting the same, shall operate as a resignation of their seat in the Senate or House of Representatives." It is not within the province of the Chair to decide whether a member has forfeited his membership by accepting an office incompatible with his seat in the Legislature. HALE, H. 1859, p. 48.

#### ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT.

ART. I. — As to authority of Governor to approve within the five-day period after prorogation of the General Court of measures laid before him before prorogation. See Op. Att. Gen. 168, KNOWLTON, 1894; FINGOLD, 1956. [See also OPINION OF JUSTICES to Governor, Oct. 1956.]

ART. VIII. — See note to Constitution, Chap. VI., Art. II.

ART. IX. (Annulled by Art. XLVIII.) — An amendment to the Constitution may be amended on the second year of its consideration, but such action will necessitate its reference to the next Legislature. BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 321; NOYES, H. 1880, p. 57; DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1890, p. 369.

It has also been held that an amendment to the Constitution cannot be amended on the second year of its consideration. Phelps, H. 1857, p. 906; Phelps, S. 1859, p. 323.

A vote agreeing to an article of amendment to the Constitution can be reconsidered. MARDEN, H. 1883, pp. 377, 422-427; MORAN (in joint session), S. 1935, p. 992, and H. 1935, p. 1289.

As to the method of procedure in acting on an amendment on the second year, and in providing for its submission to the people, see Noyes, H. 1881, p. 466. See also Meyer, H. 1896, pp. 255, 269.

ART. X.—"But nothing herein contained shall prevent the General Court from assembling at such other times as they shall judge necessary." As to methods of providing for such assembling, see Opinion of Justices, H. 1936, p. 1461. See note to Chap. II., Sect. I., ART. V.

ART. XVII. — In a joint convention for the purpose of filling a vacancy in a State office, the calling of the roll, and each member arising and announcing his choice, does not constitute a "ballot" within the meaning of this Amendment. Wellington Wells, S. 1928, p. 689, and H. 1928, p. 960.

A majority vote is necessary to elect a State officer to fill a vacancy, and a plurality vote is not sufficient. Holmes (in joint session), S. 1958, p. 1356, H. 1958, p. 1860.

ARTS. XXI and XXII. - See 157, Mass., 595.

ART. XXV. — The question being raised that the method of voting for a Councillor to fill a vacancy, by call of the roll, could not be considered a ballot, the Chair ruled that this Article did not require the election to be by *ballot*, but by *concurrent vote*. Goodwin, S. 1941, p. 389.

ART. XXXIII. - See note to House Rule 68.

It is immaterial that a quorum does not vote if a quorum is present. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584; HART-WELL, S. 1889, p. 589; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 226. See notes to House Rules 67 and 105, and note to Senate Rules under "Voting." *Contra*, see CLIFFORD, S. 1862, p. 625.

The words "a majority of the members" means a majority of the whole membership established by the Constitution. See Op. Att. Gen., Vol. I (1892), p. 36 (House Doc. No. 38).

In ascertaining the presence of a quorum, senators who are in the chamber but do not answer to their names when the roll is called are to be counted. Soule, S. 1901, p. 1014.

ART. XLVIII. — See notes to Art. of Amend. IX. See also note to House Rule 80, "And he shall receive

no motion relating to the same, except, etc."; and note to Joint Rule 23.

THE INITIATIVE. III. Sect. 2. — It is not necessary to take action on a resolution providing for a legislative substitute before taking final action on an original initiative bill. Wrage, S. 1938, p. 1029.

A proposed legislative substitute for an initiative bill, of the same general subject matter, although not confined to the particular wording or scope of the original petition, may be offered. RICHARDSON, S. 1950, p. 1097.

THE INITIATIVE. IV. Sect. 2.—Action must be taken on a proposed legislative amendment to the Constitution not later than the second Wednesday in June. See McKnight (in joint session), Journals of Extra Session of 1920, S. p. 61, and H. p. 87. [See also Opinion of Justices, S. 1921, p. 329.]

Such provisos or limitations as may seem fit may be added to proposed legislative amendments to the Constitution. Furbush (in joint session), S. 1954, p. 897, and H. 1954, p. 1504.

The Initiative. V. Sect. 1. — Neither house has power to take a vote upon the enactment of a law introduced by initiative petition later than the day preceding the first Wednesday in June. Nicholson (acting President), S. 1945, p. 981, and O'Neil, H. 1950, pp. 1474 and 1475. [These rulings were based on an opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court. See S. 1945, p. 925.]

Affirmative action having been taken on an Initiative Amendment to the Constitution providing for biennial sessions of the General Court and for a biennial budget, it was held (in joint session) that a motion to reconsider such action must be entertained. MORAN (in joint session), S. 1935, p. 992, and H. 1935, p. 1289.

[This ruling was confirmed by the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court. See S. 1935, p. 1084.]

THE REFERENDUM. II. — That nothing would be gained by the adoption of the preamble of a bill, in view of an opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court that the bill is not subject to a referendum petition. HULL, H. 1926, p. 874.

An amendment proposing a state wide referendum on any bill is not in order, for the reason that this Article of Amendment (XLVIII) repealed Article XLII (authorizing reference to the people of acts and resolves) and substituted therefor a new method of referendum by petition. Cahill (acting Speaker), H. 1935, pp. 1080, 1740; Wragg, S. 1938, p. 836. [See also Dolan, S. 1949, p. 717.]

As to the power of the Governor in declaring an emergency law, see 299. Mass, 191.

GENERAL PROVISIONS. II. Limitation on Signatures. As to the validity of an initiative petition containing an excessive number of certified signatures, see Opinion of Justices, S. 1950, p. 1054.

ART. LVI. — As to certain procedure in case of the return of a bill by the Governor with a recommendation of amendment, and for action taken in accordance therewith. See S. 1919, pp. 749, 750; Op. Att. Gen., Vol. V (1919), p. 349.

As to the practice of recalling bills from the Governor by the Senate. Saltonstall, H. 1934, p. 710.

A bill must be returned to the branch in which it originated. Fish, S. 1934, p. 562.

The Governor is restricted to amendments which are germane to the original proposition. Young, H. 1924, pp. 630–632; Saltonstall, H. 1936, p. 1573.

That returning a bill with a recommendation that

it be referred for further consideration and study to a special commission is an evasion of the responsibility of the Governor. Cahill, H. 1938, p. 1622.

That the action of the General Court is limited to "amendment and re-enactment," and a motion to refer to the next annual session not in order. ALLEN, S. 1923, p. 764; HULL, H. 1927, p. 639.

That, after a bill has been returned by the Governor, and action thereon postponed, it is too late to raise the point of order that the message of His Excellency is null and void having lacked a signature when received and read. SLATER WASHBURN (acting Speaker), H. 1927, p. 683.

"Within five days." Simply leaving the papers in the clerk's office after it is closed on the fifth day is not sufficient. Saltonstall, H. 1936, pp. 1191, 1250. [See notes of Rulings on Chap. I., Sect., Art. II.]

As to the danger of substituting a new bill for one returned by the Governor, see Saltonstall, H. 1931, p. 910 and 1932, p. 458.

That, when a bill is returned by His Excellency the Governor with a recommendation of amendment specified by him, a motion to place the message on file is improperly before the House for the reason that the Constitution provides that "Such bill or resolve shall thereupon be before the General Court and subject to amendment and re-enactment." HERTER, H. 1939, p. 895.

ART. LXII. — That it was not within the province of the Chair to rule as to the constitutionality of a bill providing for the loaning of money of the Commonwealth to individuals. ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE, S. 1945, p. 1229.

The requirement of a two-thirds vote on a bill pro-

viding for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth is at the enactment stage. Furbush, S. 1951, p. 1601.

That it is not the prerogative of the Chair to rule on the constitutionality of a pending bill which, if enacted, might result in pledging the credit of the Commonwealth in contravention to the prohibition contained in the Constitution. ARTESANI (acting Speaker), H. 1952, p. 1433.

ART. LXIII. — Special appropriation bills may be enacted, on recommendation of the Governor, before final action on the general appropriation bill. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 852.

After final action on the general appropriation bill, or on recommendation of the Governor, special appropriation bills may be enacted, but such bills shall provide the specific means for defraying the appropriations therein contained. See Young, H. 1922, pp. 683–685.

That an amendment, providing for the appropriation of a sum of money for further continuing the special commission (including members of the General Court) established to investigate the existence and extent of organized crime and gambling and other related matters, was improperly before the House for the reason that it made an appropriation prior to the passage of the General Appropriation Bill. The Speaker stated that the question raised was whether the proposed amendment came within the exceptions provided in Article LXIII of the Amendments to the Constitution. Because of the constitutional nature of the question, he was of the opinion that it was beyond the province of the Chair to rule thereon. Skerry, H. 1955, p. 2020.

That a bill providing a loan through the issuance of

state bonds was not an "appropriation bill." SKERRY, H. 1955, p. 2075.

That a bill which provided for carrying out the provisions of the proposed act only "after an appropriation had been made therefor" is not a special appropriation bill. HERTER, H. 1939, p. 1940.

That a bill providing a twenty per cent increase for certain officers and employees in the service of the Commonwealth is not an appropriation bill. WILLIS. H. 1948, p. 1643. [For ruling of Supreme Judicial Court on definition of an "appropriation bill," see H. 1948, p. 1556.1

That a bill providing for "a distribution of funds" is not an appropriation bill. CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 1217. That a bill authorizing a department to expend money for state functions "without appropriation" is contrary to facts, for the reason that a state department cannot operate without an appropriation. CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 1217.

That there is no law, provision of the Constitution, or legislative rule which would bar the General Court from considering the revenue "Bill to provide for state activities" prior to the passage of the General Appro-

priation Bill, see GIBBONS, H. 1953, p. 855.

On a point of order that appropriations must be made by bill and not by resolve, it was ruled that while it was not within the province of the Chair to rule on a question of interpretation of the Constitution, a precedent had been established for appropriating money by resolve. Cotton (acting President), S. 1938, p. 1239.

That an amendment proposing the insertion in the general for supplementary appropriation bill of an item not included in the budget is out of order, and defining the words "in the budget." HULL, H. 1926, p. 327: CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 581; GIBBONS,

H. 1953, p. 1536 and 1954, p. 1343; Skerry, H. 1955, pp. 2377, 2380, 2381, 2383.

As to competency of amendments which would introduce into appropriation bills subject-matter in the nature of new legislation "not required for reasonable financial control," see Saltonstall, H. 1935, pp. 879, 889; Cahill, H. 1937, p. 775. See also Saltonstall, H. 1934, p. 1273; 1935, p. 1637; 1936, pp. 886, 926.

As to competency of amendments of appropriation bills "reserving specific amounts for certain purposes and otherwise limiting the discretion of the Governor and Council," see Saltonstall, H. 1936, pp. 886, 926.

"The Governor may disapprove or reduce items or parts of items in any bill appropriating money." But the right to disapprove "does not extend to the removal of restrictions imposed upon the use of the items appropriated." "No power is conferred to change the terms of an appropriation except by reducing the amount thereof." Saltonstall, H. 1936, pp. 1323, 1424. [This ruling was based on an opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court (from which the quotations are made),—see H. 1936, p. 1418.]

As to advisability of the House amending its rule so "that budgetary items may not be moved a second time (except under suspension of the rules), on the ground that the Constitution recognizes and provides for separate action on individual items of an appropriation bill, thus giving them a separate entity," see Saltonstall, H. 1936, p. 1599; Cahill, H. 1937, p. 846.

As to reference of budget recommendations to the House committee on Ways and Means only, see Cahill, H. 1938, p. 246.

ART. LXXI. — For opinion relative to the appointment of commissioners to divide the Commonwealth into representative districts, see 157 Mass 595 (SJC 1893); S. 1939, p. 935.

ART. LXXIX. — See Article XVII.

ART. LXXX. — The intent of this provision seems to be to provide for the continued representation in the General Court of the people of a particular district pending action by the House itself in determining the question by seating one of the two individuals or by providing for determining the incumbent by means of a special election. Quinn (acting Speaker), H. 1965, p. 388.

ART. LXXXI. — If the two houses fail to agree upon a time for holding a joint session to consider proposals for specific amendments to the Constitution, which has been called for by either house, the governor shall call the same. For opinion as to whether certain proposals were properly before a joint session so called, see Furbush (in joint session), S. 1955, pp. 861, 929; H. 1955, pp. 1354, 1435. [See Furbush (in joint session), S. 1956, pp. 902, 930; H. 1956, pp. 1404, 1432.] [Statement Powers, S. 1960, p. 939.]

# NOTES OF RULINGS

ON THE

## SENATE RULES.

#### ORGANIZATION.

The election of a presiding officer being the first business necessary for the organization of the Senate, an order providing that the Senate proceed forthwith to the election of a President and determining the method of holding the election is in order even though no rules have been adopted to govern the Senate. HALEY (preliminary Chairman), S. 1949, pp. 4, 13, 14. See also pp. 27, 32.

An order for the appointment of a special committee to appoint committees was ruled out of order prior to the organization of the Senate, as business cannot be transacted by a legislative assembly until it is duly organized, the three essential parts of which are the qualification of the members, and the choice of the presiding and recording officers. MORAN (preliminary Chairman), S. 1935, p. 4.

#### THE PRESIDENT.

For opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court relative to the term for which officers of the Senate may be elected, see S. 1922, p. 3. See also Op. Att. Gen. H. 1921, p. 1027.

The President has no power, either by general parliamentary law or by special authority vested in him by the Senate, to cause any document to be printed or

distributed, or to prevent any document from being printed or distributed; and, upon the simple request of a member of the Senate, he has no authority to issue an order to the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove from the desks and files of the senators a report, portions of which are claimed to be unparliamentary. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 575.

### CLERK.

Rule 8. The suspension of this rule by itself does not take a bill out of the possession of the Clerk, nor does it preclude reconsideration moved in accordance with Senate Rule 53. Jones, S. 1904, p. 802; Cotton, S. 1939, p. 435; Furbush, S. 1951, p. 1349.

This rule does not apply to a bill which is referred to the committee on Ways and Means under the Senate rule relating to bills involving the expenditure of public money. SMITH, S. 1900, p. 885.

See notes to House Rule 70.

"Except petitions, bills and resolves introduced on leave, orders," etc. As to the reason for these exceptions and their effect, see LORING, S. 1873, pp. 295, 299. It would seem that the right to reconsider the enactment of a bill, the reference of a petition or bill, or the adoption of an order, should expire when the bill, petition or order passes out of the hands of the Clerka

#### MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

Rule 10. In the case of a bill relative to the common use of tracks by two or more street railway companies it was held that it was not a matter in which the private right of a senator who was president of a street railway company could be said to be immediately concerned as distinct from the public interest. Chapple, S. 1907, p. 730.

A senator may vote on a measure affecting his private right if the vote is cast against his own pecuniary interest. Fish, S. 1934, p. 716.

In the case of a bill providing for the election by the General Court of the commissioners of the Department of Public Utilities, it was held that the private right of a member of the Senate who was a director of a division under the control of said commissioners was not distinct from the public interest. MORAN, S. 1935, p. 487.

The proper time to raise a point of order questioning the right of a member to vote on account of interest is after the vote has been recorded and before the result

is announced. WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 502.

For a case in which the private right of a member was declared to be immediate and distinct from the public interest, see WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 502.

See also notes to Senate Rule 56 and House Rule 63.

#### COMMITTEES.

Rule 12. For sundry rulings as to committees, see notes on Joint Rules "Committees" and "Sundry Rulings."

"A committee on Ways and Means" (formerly "on the Treasury"). See notes to House Rules 20, 25.

Rule 13A. An order relating to procedure of the Senate is exempt from this rule. MORAN, S. 1935, p. 1181.

Rule 15. A bill relating to the taxation of telegraph companies was held not to come within the provisions of this section, although it appeared that there might be but one such company in existence. HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 732.

A bill to abolish an office in the State service was held not to come within the provisions of this rule. Goodwin, S. 1941, p. 1415.

See also notes to House Rule 31 and Joint Rule 8.

Rule 16. A special act, as distinguished from a general law, is one which directly affects individuals as such differently from the class to which they belong or from the people at large. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, pp. 588, 589. It is not within the province of the chair to rule that the object of an application can be secured under existing laws, or without detriment to the public interests by a general law. This question must be determined by the committee (PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 588; HARWOOD [acting President], S. 1899, p. 249), unless it appears on the face of the papers that the object can be secured under existing laws. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 700. For a case in which it was held not to be allowable to substitute a general law for a special act, see PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 589.

Amendments which, if adopted, would change the character of a general bill to a special bill are not in order, unless the general bill was based on a petition for special legislation. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 505; LAWRENCE, S. 1897, p. 427; HENRY G. Wells, S. 1918, p. 501; McKnight, S. 1919, p. 1139; Wragg, S. 1938, p. 489; Cotton, S. 1939, p. 1235; Powers, S. 1963, p. 1663; Donahue, S. 1966, p. 1609.

A bill applying to only one city or town is special in its application, and cannot be offered as an amendment to an adverse report of a committee on a petition for general legislation applying to the entire Commonwealth. SMITH, S. 1900, p. 873; JONES, S. 1903, p. 491; GOODWIN, S. 1941, p. 1300.

Upon the question whether a proposed amendment

would change a bill from a general to a special law, see Soule, S. 1901, p. 543.

A bill relating to the appointment of certain officers of the city of Boston was held not to be a special bill. Jones, S. 1904, p. 210.

An amendment affecting all permanent positions in a State commission was held to be special in its application. Furbush, S. 1951, p. 1489.

A bill which applied to any and all officials of a specified city was held to be a "special act" and not a "general law" and, therefore, not applicable to, because broader than the scope of, a petition which sought legislation relative to one particular official of that city. Wellington Wells, S. 1926, p. 494.

A new draft offered as a substitute for a bill based on petitions for special legislation was laid aside on a point of order as it was beyond the scope of the petitions and could not be considered a general bill as it did not accomplish the result desired by the petitioners. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 1164.

Amendments to a general bill which, if adopted, would eliminate certain counties, cities or towns from the provisions thereof, or which make the bill applicable to only certain cities and towns, are not in order as they would have the effect of converting said general bill into a special act. See Cotton, S. 1939, pp. 711, 1340; Nicholson, S. 1947, p. 675; Dolan, S. 1949, pp. 437, 452; Furbush, S. 1951, p. 584; Kevin B. Harrington, S. 1966, p. 394.

However, an amendment to a general bill which would eliminate all cities of a specific classification from the provisions thereof, would be in order. Dolan, S. 1949, p. 484.

See notes to Senate Rule 50, House Rules 30 and 31, Joint Rule 7 and Sundry Rulings.

#### FORM OF BILLS AND RESOLVES.

Rule 17. Objection that this rule is violated cannot be sustained in the case of a House bill. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 582.

#### INTRODUCTION OF BUSINESS.

Rule 19. Under this rule a bill based on a resolution was laid aside, for the reason that a resolution differs from a bill or resolve in that it is simply an expression of opinion by the General Court, has but one reading and is not laid before the Governor for his approval. Chapple, S. 1907, p. 900.

A bill reported on a joint order was laid aside. Cogswell, S. 1878, p. 178.

A bill substituted by the House for an order was laid aside. Nicholson, S. 1947, p. 1245.

An order providing for the appointment of members of the General Court to make an investigation cannot be amended to include "persons to be appointed by the Governor". Arthur W. Coolidge, S. 1945, p. 720.

A bill which had been reported in the House and passed to be engrossed by that branch was laid aside by the Senate as the petition upon which it was purported to have been based had not been concurrently referred to the committee. Wellington Wells, S. 1927, p. 530.

A motion to substitute a resolve for an order is in order if the order is based on a petition properly introduced. Wragg, S. 1938, p. 500.

Concurrent reference of the report of a State officer to committees for consideration is sufficient basis for legislation even though the report may not have been made in strict compliance with the General Laws. Arthur W. Coolidge, S. 1945, p. 810.

Rule 20. This rule requires that petitions for legislation be referred to "appropriate committees", but the fact that a petition has not been considered by the proper committee would not invalidate legislation which is reported on a petition regularly referred to any committee. Fish, S. 1933, p. 478.

The committee on Rules is required to report not later than the fourth legislative day succeeding the day of their deposit with the committee on any order or resolution referred to it under this rule. Furbush, S. 1951, p. 1788.

See notes on "Committees" under "Sundry Rulings."

Rule 23. See notes to House Rule 47.

"Unless received from the House of Representatives." A bill coming from the House must be entertained even though it is not germane to the petition upon which it is based. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 470.

See notes on "Courtesy between the Branches" under "Sundry Rulings."

See statement of Donahue on "Introduced on Leave", S. 1967, p. 623.

Rule 24. For cases in which an order has been held to be unparliamentary in form, see Sprague, S. 1890, p. 189; PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 140.

An order fixing the daily hour of meeting is not subject to this rule. Furbush, S. 1955, p. 1398.

## COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

Rule 27. It is the duty of the committee to which bills or resolves have been referred, under this rule, to report only "on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth" and they may not recommend the addition of new subject-matter. NICHOLSON (acting President), S. 1945, p. 1002; NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1176; FURBUSH, S. 1955, p. 521; HOLMES (acting

President), S. 1956, p. 1282. [See Furbush, S. 1951, p. 1554.]

The question being on ordering to a third reading or passing to be engrossed a bill involving the *expenditure* of public money, and a point of order being raised that the bill had not been referred to the committee on Ways and Means, it was so referred. SMITH, S. 1898, p. 759; DANA, S. 1906, p. 517; GREENWOOD, S. 1912, p. 1373; McKnight, S. 1919, p. 356; S. 1920, p. 376; MORAN, S. 1935, p. 644; RICHARDSON, S. 1948, p. 652; DOLAN, S. 1949, p. 1302; FURBUSH, S. 1952, p. 334.

After a bill has been passed to be engrossed, however, it is too late to raise a point of order that it should have been referred, under this rule. FURBUSH, S. 1956, p. 538.

A point of order having been raised that a bill *indirectly* involving the expenditure of public money, having had its third reading, had not been referred to the committee on Ways and Means, it was so referred. BACON, S. 1932, p. 425.

The question being on adopting an order which authorized the expenditure of public money for a special committee, and a point of order being raised that the order should have been referred to the committee on Ways and Means, it was so referred. Evans (acting President), S. 1951, p. 1591; FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1724.

A bill having been referred to the committee on Ways and Means under this rule and having been reported by said committee, it is too late to raise the point of order that the bill does not come under the requirements of the rule. NICHOLSON (acting President), S. 1946, p. 939.

For an opinion relative to the limitations of this rule and to the authority of the committee to report thereunder, see MCKNIGHT, S. 1920, p. 797.

It was held that the rule did not apply to a bill which provided for the *payment of money to the Commonwealth*. See Wellington Wells, S. 1925, p. 609.

A bill to extend the time for filing returns of taxable property by foreign corporations was held not to come within the scope of this rule. Henry G. Wells, S. 1918, p. 487.

Exempting from taxation a certain sort of income does not involve the expenditure of public money or a grant of public property, under this rule. ALLEN, S. 1921, p. 298.

It was held that a provision in a bill requiring the State Secretary to furnish cards at cost to registrars did not come under this rule WRAGG, S. 1937, p. 748.

A bill to establish two districts for the administration of criminal law in place of one was ruled to come within the provisions of this rule and was referred to the committee on Counties on the part of the Senate. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 1178.

General bills involving the expenditure of city or town money do not come under this rule, but only bills affecting a particular city or town. HOLMES, S. 1957, p. 519.

Under this rule, committees may report adversely or may recommend an investigation of the subject-matter referred to them. ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE, S. 1945, pp. 1116, 1144, 1199; NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1201; RICHARDSON, S. 1948, p. 693; HOLMES, S. 1957, p. 1296.

A resolve substituted for a bill which already had been considered by the committee on Ways and Means, was held to be a "different measure from that acted upon by the committee on Ways and Means; that it was a measure 'involving the expenditure of public money'; and that, under this rule, it should be referred to the committee on Ways and Means." Wellington Wells (acting President), S. 1923, p. 785.

A bill may be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, on motion, even though it does not appear to definitely involve the expenditure of public money. RICHARDSON, S. 1948, p. 988; DOLAN, S. 1949, p. 741.

For a case in which the committee on Ways and Means exceeded its authority in recommending certain amendments. Powers, S. 1963, p. 1818.

See also notes on House Rule 44.

Rule 28. The subsequent rejection of a bill substituted for a report of a committee recommending "no legislation" does not revive the question upon the adoption of the recommendation of the report. The requirement that every bill shall be read three times does not render the substitution liable to be nullified by the rejection of the bill at a subsequent stage. BISHOP, S. 1881, p. 212.

Rule 31. For a case in which a bill was held to have been substantially changed, see SMITH, S. 1900, p. 487.

[See Senate document numbered 1053 of 1963 for discussion of this rule.]

Rule 33. Notwithstanding this rule, a motion to instruct the committee to report on a bill forthwith is in order. For sundry other rulings in a case in which, such instructions having been given and not having been complied with, some of the members of the committee were held to be in contempt, see Jones, S. 1903, pp. 769, 771, 778.

It is within the authority of the committee to recommend the adoption of a new emergency preamble in place of the one in the bill. Holmes (acting President), S. 1955, p. 1629.

For a case in which the committee on Bills in the Third Reading exceeded its authority, see ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE, S. 1946, p. 1014.

#### ORDERS OF THE DAY.

See note to House Rule 61.

#### RULES OF DEBATE.

See notes upon this division of the House Rules.

Rule 39. A member by yielding the floor to another member cannot thus transfer to the latter the right to the floor. Such right can only be secured through compliance with the rule. Chapple, S. 1908, p. 696.

In a case in which, pursuant to a standing order, the Senate adjourned while a member was speaking, it was held that such member was not in consequence thereof entitled to the floor when the subject was again taken up. Chapple, S. 1908, p. 1139.

It is not necessary for a member to be in his seat in order to raise objection to a request for unanimous consent. HOLMES (acting President), S. 1956, p. 349.

Although this rule requires a member to address the President, under Senate Rule No. 40, if more than one member rises at the same time, the President has the authority to designate the one who is entitled to the floor, even though he has not verbally addressed the Chair. Holmes (acting President), S. 1956, p. 1656.

Rule 41. The principle of this rule, although exemplifying the principles of general parliamentary procedure, was held not to apply in debate prior to the organization of the Senate and the adoption of its rules for the current year. MORAN (acting President), S. 1935, p. 6.

#### MOTIONS.

See notes upon this division of the House Rules.

A motion in its nature trivial and absurd will not be entertained. Sprague, S. 1890, p. 189; Pillsbury, S. 1886, p. 140. See also Nicholson, S. 1947, p. 1108.

The Senate having passed a general order that the reading of the Journal should be dispensed with unless otherwise ordered, it was held that a senator could not require the reading of the Journal without a vote to that effect, and that a motion that the Journal be read was not a question of privilege. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 290.

APPEALS. When Cushing was by rule the sole authority governing the Senate, it was held, in accordance with Cushing's Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies (Sect. 1467), that a question on an appeal could be laid on the table; and if such action was taken, the matter, whatever it was, which gave rise to the appeal, proceeded as if no appeal had been taken. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 288, 289. In the House it has been held that a motion to lay an appeal on the table is not in order. See MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 582. See also notes to House Rule 94.

It is to be noted that the Senate was required to follow Cushing's statement of Parliamentary Law, while the House, by its Rule 101, was simply required to conform to the rules of parliamentary practice.

In Crocker's Principles of Procedure it is held that an appeal cannot be laid upon the table separately from the proceedings out of which the point of order arose. Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 94.

Rule 44. A motion for a second legislative day does not have to be in writing. Furbush, S. 1956, p. 1227.

Rule 45. For an instance in which it was held that the adoption of an amendment inserting certain words precluded, except through reconsideration, striking out such words in part at the same stage of the bill, see SMITH, S. 1900, p. 530.

See notes to House Rule 91.

Rule 46. "To adjourn." A motion to adjourn is in order at any time. COOLIDGE, S. 1945, p. 1238.

It was held that when, upon a motion to adjourn, the yeas and nays had begun before the time fixed for adjournment and had ended after that time, and the Senate had voted in the negative upon the motion, the refusal to adjourn had the effect of suspending the operation of the order relative to adjournment, and was equivalent to otherwise ordering. Morse (acting President), S. 1896, p. 912.

A motion to adjourn having been lost, a second motion to adjourn was held not to be in order when the only intervening business had been the rejection of a motion to postpone further consideration of the pending bill. Dana, S. 1906, p. 496.

For a case in which it was ruled that a motion to take a recess was in order at any time, see WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 928.

A motion to take a recess having been made and action thereon having been delayed beyond the time proposed, the motion was laid aside. Furbush, S. 1952 (Extra Session), p. 18.

See notes to House Rule 79.

"Or some other motion which has precedence." Where the Senate assigned one matter for 2:30 P.M., and one matter for 3 P.M., it was held to be the duty of the presiding officer to call up the second assignment at 3 P.M., even though the consideration of the first assign-

ment was not finished. PITMAN, S. 1869, p. 316. See notes to House Rule 80.

"To lay on the table." Pending the consideration of one of the Orders of the Day, a motion to lay the Orders of the Day on the table is admissible. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 287.

A motion to postpone laying the orders on the table is inadmissible. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 287.

A motion to lay a bill on the table is in order pending a motion to refer the bill to the next General Court. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 586.

When Cushing was the sole authority governing the Senate. it was held that, if a motion to reconsider is laid upon the table, or is postponed to a specified time, the pending bill does not go with it. See PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 627. Contra, see Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 62, and appendix note thereto. See also Senate Rule 52.

"To close debate at a specified time." See notes to Senate Rule 47 and House Rule 80.

After the time for closing debate has arrived, the taking of the question cannot be postponed by a motion to adjourn or to commit, or that the Journal be read, and these motions cannot then be entertained. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 288, 289.

If a motion to close debate in one hour is reconsidered, the question does not recur upon the original motion, because that motion, owing to the lapse of time, is out of order. The debate will proceed without limitation unless a new motion to close it is made. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 589.

"To postpone to a day certain." A motion to postpone to a certain day having been negatived, the Chair may entertain a motion to postpone to a different day. NICHOLSON (acting President), S. 1945, p. 1018.

"To commit (or recommit)." A motion to recommit, with instructions to report a bill broader in its scope than the measures upon which the bill is based, is out of order. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 266.

"To amend." A substitute which, by Rule 28, must have three several readings on three successive days, can be amended in the second degree. H. H. COOLIDGE, S. 1870, p. 416.

A proposed substitute bill can be amended, and should be perfected, before the question is taken on substitution. NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 232; RICHARDSON, S. 1948, p. 724.

It is not out of order to substitute an entire bill for another entire bill. Brastow, S. 1868, p. 48. See also Senate Rule 28.

The substitution of a question on the rejection of an order for a question on the passage of the order is not a parliamentary substitution, because one is simply the negative of the other. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 575, 578.

If an amendment has been once rejected, the same or substantially the same amendment cannot again be moved at the same stage of the bill, but the rejection of the amendment may be reconsidered. How-LAND (acting President), S. 1886, p. 611; BRADFORD (acting President), S. 1895, p. 715; GREENWOOD, S. 1912, p. 1553; CALVIN COOLIDGE, S. 1914, p. 930; GLOVSKY (acting President), S. 1956, p. 771; FURBUSH, S. 1956, p. 774.

If a new draft is substituted for a bill, it is not in order, at the same reading of the bill, to offer amendments which would convert the bill into a bill substantially the same as the bill for which the new draft was substituted. RICHARDSON, S. 1950, p. 1375; FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1353.

A motion is not in order to insert words previously stricken out by amendment or to strike out words previously inserted by amendment at the same stage of the bill. NICHOLSON, S. 1947, pp. 1159, 1197.

The substitution of a new draft for a bill is in effect striking out the entire text of the bill and inserting a new text. Inasmuch as words which are inserted by amendment cannot be stricken out in whole or in part, a substitute bill cannot be amended by striking out any of the words contained therein, unless the bill has been advanced to another reading. Furbush, S. 1951, pp. 1617, 1722.

An amendment adding a new section cannot be further amended at the same reading. HOLMES (acting President), S. 1955, pp. 944, 954.

So also an amendment embodying a rejected amendment cannot be entertained at the same stage. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 471; Rowe (acting President), S. 1947, p. 1179. As to whether an amendment is similar to one previously acted upon, see Soule, S. 1901, p. 989; NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1198.

An amendment which has been rejected at one stage of a bill can be offered again at a subsequent stage. Jones, S. 1903, p. 941; Chapple, S. 1907, pp. 1004, 1095. So also action on an amendment at one stage of a bill can be reversed at a subsequent stage. Arthur W. Coolidge, S. 1946, p. 744; Holmes (acting President), S. 1946, p. 867; Richardson, S. 1948, p. 900.

It is not within the province of the Chair to rule as to the form or effect of an amendment. RICHARDSON, S. 1950, p. 1563.

[For procedure relating to certain amendments in the Senate, see Senate document numbered 1321 of 1967.] "To refer to the next annual session." A motion to amend has precedence over this motion. NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1198.

This motion may be applied to an order for consideration in joint session of a proposal for an Amendment to the Constitution. Furbush, S. 1952, p. 761.

See notes to Senate Rule 45 and House Rule 90.

Rule 47. A motion to close debate in one hour is in order although a standing order requires adjournment before the expiration of the hour, and, if the Senate adjourns before the time allowed for debate has elapsed, the bill when again considered is open for debate for such portion of the hour as had not elapsed at the time of adjournment. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 286; CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 735.

A motion having been adopted to close debate on the main question in one hour, and that time having expired, debate is not permissible on any subsidiary question. Furbush, S. 1956, p. 1209.

Rule 49. An amendment to an engrossed bill is not in order unless this rule has been suspended. Cotton, S. 1939, p. 433.

Rule 50. According to Cushing's Manual, Sect. 102, amendments proposing subjects different from those under consideration would be in order if they were not excluded by special rule. *Contra*, see Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 44. See also Brastow, S. 1868, p. 51.

For sundry cases in which a point of order has been raised that a proposed amendment is not germane to the subject under consideration, see the indexes to the Senate Journals under "Order, Questions of." A list of the cases which arose prior to 1902 may be found in the Manual of the General Court for that year.

If a committee reports only in part, amendments must be germane to that portion of the subject which is reported on. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 86.

Amendments are admissible if they are germane to any portion of the subject-matter which is the basis of a committee's report. Sprague, S. 1891, p. 715. [See also Soule, S. 1901, p. 1049.]

An amendment may be inadmissible on the ground that it introduces a subject different from that under consideration, although it would operate as a limitation on the terms of the bill. BUTLER, S. 1894, pp. 644, 656–658.

A proposal to ascertain the will of the people with reference to the subject-matter, and provide for a report to the General Court, upon which legislation could be based, must be held to be germane, even though not requested by the petitioners. WRAGG, S. 1937, p. 928.

Inasmuch as a bill coming from the House must be entertained, even though it is not germane to the petition upon which it is based, it seems that in such cases amendments which are germane to the bill are admissible, although they may not be germane to the petition. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 493. See also notes to Senate Rule 23.

An amendment which, if adopted, would render the bill inoperative, may nevertheless be germane. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 556.

Amendments changing a special act into a general law are admissible because, under Senate Rule 16, the committee could have reported a general law. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 707.

That a special act cannot be reported upon, or substituted for an adverse report of a committee upon, a petition for general legislation is a well established principle of legislative procedure, not that the special act is beyond the scope of the petition, which upon the principle that the greater is inclusive of the lesser cannot be said to be true, but that in specializing the legislation prayed for and restricting its operation to particular individuals or corporations a different question is presented from that which extends its operation to individuals or corporations as a class. Jones, S. 1903, p. 491.

After an amendment has been adopted, the objection that the bill in its amended form is broader than the scope of the petition on which it is based, cannot be entertained. Butler, S. 1895, p. 473.

It is too late to raise the objection that an amendment is not germane if the amendment has been considered and voted on at a previous stage of the bill. LAWRENCE, S. 1897, p. 848; ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE (in joint session), S. 1946, p. 995, and H. 1946, p. 1381.

See also notes to Senate Rule 16 and House Rule 90.

Rule 51. Prior to the adoption of this rule it was held that the smallest sum and the longest time must be put first. Cogswell, S. 1897, p. 376.

See notes to House Rule 91.

Rule 52. "Not exceeding ten minutes shall be allowed for debate." Time consumed in taking the question on a motion to adjourn is not to be deducted from the ten minutes allowed for the debate. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 288. See notes to Senate Rule 46 and House Rules 79, 80.

#### RECONSIDERATION.

Rule 53. The right to move a reconsideration is not limited to those who voted with the majority on the motion which is to be reconsidered. Dana, S. 1906, p. 500.

President Loring (S. 1873, p. 299) went so far as to say that there is no reconsideration of votes to commit petitions, etc.; but it would seem that a better position to take would be that there can be no reconsideration after such petition, etc., has actually been handed over by the Clerk to the committee. See SMITH, S. 1900, p. 885.

The same would be true, *mutatis mutandis* with reference to enacted bills. In the case of the latter, a method usually adopted is to request the Governor to return the bill, and then reconsider its enactment. See note to Constitution, Chap. I., Sect. I., Art. II.

The Chair, having asked if there was objection to proceeding to the Orders of the Day, and hearing no objection, had read the first number in the Calendar, and a point of order having been raised that it was too late to move reconsideration of a matter, ruled that no action had been taken on the Orders of the Day and that the motion to reconsider could be entertained. RICHARDSON, S. 1950, p. 1548.

A motion to reconsider a vote recalling a bill from the Governor is not in order after the bill has been taken from the Governor's office. Fish, S. 1934, p. 578. See Senate Rule 8 and notes thereto.

As to the effect of a reconsideration of a vote to close debate at a specified time, see PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 589.

Previous to the change made in 1902, in a case where a bill had been amended and rejected, and when reconsideration of the rejection had been moved within the time allowed, and the motion to reconsider postponed until another day and then carried, it was held that a motion to reconsider the adoption of the amendment was not then in order. Soule, S. 1901, p. 969.

Previous also to the change made in 1902, when the rule provided for a reconsideration only on "the same day or before the Orders of the Day are taken up on the succeeding day," it was held that if on the day following that on which the vote was passed a quorum was not present, such day should not be counted as "the succeeding day." Soule, S. 1901, p. 955.

A motion to reconsider a "subsidiary, incidental or dependent question" may be moved at any time when the main question to which it relates is under consideration. Moran, S. 1935, p. 1206; Goodwin, S. 1941, p. 1264. A motion to amend by substituting an entirely new bill is covered by these words. Chapple, S. 1908, p. 697.

"No reconsideration of the vote on the question of adjourning." Reconsideration of motions to adjourn, to lay on or take from the table and for the yeas and nays was held to be cut off by the rule as it stood in 1883. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 287.

A vote to lay a matter on the table cannot be reconsidered. Furbush (acting President), S. 1950, p. 1272.

"When a motion for reconsideration has been decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered." The fact that the question has been decided once in the affirmative and once in the negative makes no difference. See Dana, S. 1906, p. 500; Moran, S. 1936, p. 1131; Wragg, S. 1937, p. 789.

Although a motion to reconsider the rejection of a bill may have been entertained and carried at one reading of a bill, a motion to reconsider may be entertained at a subsequent stage of the same bill. NICHOLSON (acting President), S. 1945, p. 624.

In a case where the rejection of a bill has been reconsidered and the bill has been substantially amended and passed to be engrossed, a motion to reconsider engrossment may be entertained, as the second motion to reconsider presents a different question from the first. WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 608.

An election vote cannot be reconsidered. Goodwin,

S. 1941, p. 1579; Furbush, S. 1953, p. 499.

See notes to House Rules 70 and 71 and note to Constitution, ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT XLVIII, THE REFERENDUM II.

## REJECTED MEASURES.

Rule 54. See notes to Senate Rule 46 under the heading "To amend," and to House Rule 49.

This rule is an expression of a principle of parliamentary law. For a discussion of its origin and effect, see BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243.

General parliamentary practice not only forbids the introduction of a proposition which is substantially the same as a proposition previously rejected, but also forbids the introduction of a proposition substantially the same as one already pending, or substantially the same as one previously adopted or passed. In legislative procedure a bill is not passed within the meaning of the foregoing general parliamentary rule until it has passed to be enacted. Sprague, S. 1891, p. 713. [See also Nicholson, S. 1947, p. 1047.]

"Finally rejected." These words must be construed to refer either to a rejection by both Houses, or to such action of the Senate as amounts to a final rejection of the measure independently of any action of the House. Pillsbury, S. 1885, p. 584. [See also Barrett, H. 1889, p. 864.]

"When an order is rejected, or a petition excluded, or leave is refused to bring in a bill, or a bill or resolve is refused any one of its stages of advancement, it is 'finally rejected.'" Cogswell, S. 1877, pp. 301, 306.

Indefinite postponement is a final rejection. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 808.

"The phrase 'when any measure has been finally rejected' must be construed to apply solely to such measures as the Senate has power finally to reject, and cannot of course apply to amendments which may be offered at any stage of a bill, even if rejected at a previous stage: nor has it ever been denied that an amendment rejected by the Senate may be adopted by the House and sent up for concurrence. A substitute is an amendment differing only in this, that it is capable of amendment in the second degree, and by rules of the Senate, but not of the House, requires three several readings. To propose a substitute is therefore only to propose an amendment, and it does not become a 'measure' until it is adopted. The rule, being made by the Senate, and applicable to the Senate alone, must mean that no senator shall introduce a second time a 'measure', that is, a bill or resolve, and some kinds of orders, which has been once and finally rejected by the Senate. Any other interpretation would put it in the power of a single senator to defeat any bill, which might be pending in either branch or in the committee, and to which he was opposed. by offering it as a substitute for any other bill which he had reason to believe the Senate was desirous of passing, and so compelling the Senate to choose between two bills, both of which it might be desirous of passing." H. H. COOLIDGE, S. 1870, p. 415. This ruling was made before the adoption of Senate Rule 50. See also Smith, S. 1898, p. 730; Soule, S. 1902, p. 755. [See, contra, PITMAN, S. 1869, p. 517.]

In conformity with the foregoing it was held that a bill passed in the branch in which it began might be sent from that branch to the other, and so introduced,

although a similar bill was there pending, or had been passed or rejected. Cogswell, S. 1877, pp. 301, 306. See also Bishop, S. 1882, p. 307; Lawrence, S. 1896, p. 1036; Smith, S. 1898, p. 981.

A House bill, practically identical with a previous bill which had been received from the House and rejected by the Senate, was admitted, in recognition of the practice of the Senate that courtesy to the coordinate branch usually requires the consideration of a bill so received. SOULE, S. 1901, p. 931.

So also in a case when a report "inexpedient to legislate" had been adopted by the Senate, it was held that the Senate was still bound to entertain a House bill on the same subject, if the report had not been concurred in by the House. Pillsbury, S. 1885, p. 585.

When the above decisions of Presidents COOLIDGE and COGSWELL were given, the words "by any committee or member" were not embodied in the rule, and the rule ended as follows: "and this rule shall apply as well to measures originating in the House as to those originating in the Senate." These words were left out in 1877.

The fact that a bill has been finally rejected in one branch does not prevent its introduction in the other. HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 822. Nor would the fact that a measure is pending in one branch preclude its introduction in the other branch. Goodwin (acting President), S. 1939, p. 1364.

If, however, a bill or measure has been once rejected by both branches, general parliamentary law as well as this rule would prevent any measure substantially the same from being again introduced into either branch at the same session; and the fact that one branch had passed such measure and forwarded it to the other would not justify its introduction in the latter branch. Thus, where a report of "leave to withdraw" had been accepted by both branches, it was held that a bill (reported by a committee after such concurrent action) that embodied a measure substantially the same as that contemplated in the petition must be laid aside. even though the bill came from the other branch. CHAPPLE, S. 1907, p. 426; BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243. [See also Pillsbury, S. 1885, p. 583.] But, an adverse report on a measure having been accepted by the House and subsequently accepted by the Senate, a bill from the House was entertained and the alleged similarity of the two measures held to be immaterial because the bill had been introduced in the House previously to the Senate's action on the other measure. WELLS. S. 1916, p. 605; S. 1918, p. 318; Fish, S. 1933, p. 967.

It seems that, notwithstanding this rule, an amendment of the Constitution can be introduced, although it is substantially the same as an amendment which came from the previous Legislature and which has been rejected. PHELPS, S. 1859, p. 325.

"No measure substantially the same." A resolve providing only for biennial elections is not substantially the same as a resolve providing for biennial elections and biennial sessions of the Legislature. BRUCE, S. 1884, p. 581. [See also PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 635; SMITH, S. 1898, p. 893.]

For cases in which measures were ruled out under this provision, see Hartwell, S. 1889, p. 804; Butler, S. 1894, p. 730; Chapple, S. 1908, p. 945; Calvin Coolidge, S. 1914, p. 710; S. 1915, p. 362; Moran, S. 1935, p. 510; Nicholson (acting President), S. 1935, p. 739; S. 1936, p. 1045; Cotton, S. 1939, p. 553; Holmes (acting President), S. 1948, p. 795;

RICHARDSON, S. 1950, p. 1437; Donahue, S. 1964, p. 1479.

For cases in which measures were held not to be substantially the same, see Butler, S. 1894, p. 804; Jones, S. 1903, p. 875; Chapple, S. 1908, p. 883; Treadway, S. 1911, p. 1542; Allen, S. 1922, pp. 738, 750; S. 1924, p. 413; Wellington Wells, S. 1925, p. 616; Bacon, S. 1929, p. 613; Fish, S. 1933, p. 477; S. 1934, pp. 398, 548; Moran, S. 1935, pp. 463, 667, 1164; S. 1936, p. 1011; Cotton, S. 1939, p. 554; Arthur W. Coolidge, S. 1946, p. 477; Nicholson, S. 1947, p. 300.

"Shall be introduced." The rejection of a measure does not prevent the consideration of a measure substantially the same, if it was introduced previously to such rejection. BOARDMAN, S. 1888, p. 485; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 897. But the fact that an order was presented and laid upon the table prior to the indefinite postponement of another order practically identical was held not to be an introduction within the meaning of this section. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 808.

A point of order having been raised that a Senate bill was substantially the same as a bill previously rejected by the Senate, the President refused to lay the bill aside on the ground that the Senate, having first rejected the later bill and then having reconsidered its rejection, had indicated its willingness to act upon it. Dana, S. 1906, p. 882.

In the case of a bill which had been read a third time, it was held that it was too late to raise the point of order that it was improperly before the Senate because substantially the same subject-matter had previously been adversely disposed of. Cotton, S. 1939, p. 875.

Offering of amendment to bill held NOT to be reintroduction of a rejected measure. Donahue (acting President), S. 1962, p. 1207.

#### VOTING.

Rule 55. A vote of less than a quorum is not conclusive proof that a quorum is not present, and is valid, provided a quorum is in fact present. Sanford, H. 1874, p. 564; Pillsbury, S. 1885, p. 584; Hartwell, S. 1889, p. 589; Sprague, S. 1890, p. 905; Chapple, S. 1908, p. 470. See also Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 114, and appendix note thereto.

When the presiding officer by count ascertained that a quorum was not present at the time of the taking of a vote, the vote was declared void. LAWRENCE, S. 1896, pp. 633, 745.

As to what constitutes a quorum of the Senate, see rulings on Amendment XXXIII of the Constitution and Op. Atty. Gen., Vol. I., p. 36, House Doc. No. 38 (1892).

A motion that the Orders of the Day be laid on the table having been entertained by the presiding officer but not stated by him, it was held that it was not then too late to verify a vote taken just previously, as the member that requested the verification had risen for the purpose of making the request in due season. Galloupe (acting President), S. 1896, p. 823.

Rule 56. For a case in which it was held that a request for the yeas and nays was made too late, see SMITH, S. 1900, p. 660; OLSON (acting President), S. 1951, p. 1469.

The Senate having refused to direct that a certain vote be taken by yeas and nays, it was held that verification by yeas and nays was not in order. PRESCOTT (acting President), S. 1919, p. 869.

Pending the taking of the yeas and nays, a point of order will not be entertained. WRAGG, S. 1937, p. 896; S. 1938, p. 394.

Contra, a member having arisen to ask for a call of the yeas and nays to verify a vote, a point of order was raised that he had not verbally addressed the Chair (see Rule 39), and after a ruling of the Chair and yeas and nays taken on an appeal therefrom, another point of order having been raised that it was too late then to ask for a call of the yeas and nays on the main question, it was ruled that the yeas and nays could be taken if the required number joined in the call. Innes (acting President), S. 1956, p. 1656.

A member may announce a pair with an absent member regardless of the vote required to carry the question. Cotton, S. 1939, p. 749.

The announcement of a pair with an absent member, being made before the call of the roll had been begun, may be withdrawn, after the completion of the call of the roll and before the result is announced, without unanimous consent. Powers, S. 1963, p. 740

Rule 57. "Unless excused before the vote is taken." After a viva voce vote has been taken, a request to be excused from voting cannot be entertained. PILLS-BURY, S. 1885, p. 583.

"And no member shall be permitted to vote after the decision is announced from the chair." If other business has intervened, a vote cannot be cast even if this rule is suspended. HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 650.

A vote for election to an office cannot be changed after a ballot has been cast or the name of the person voted for has been announced. Furbush, S. 1953, p. 499.

### PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

Rule 62. See notes to House Rule 101.

# NOTES OF RULINGS

ON THE

## HOUSE RULES.

#### SPEAKER.

Rule 7. It is not necessary that the Speaker should be in the chair in order to make an appointment under this rule. Such appointment can be made by a communication in writing. LOMASNEY (Chairman), H. 1912, pp. 1158, 1284.

Custom makes it unnecessary for the Chaplain to officiate more than once during a calendar day. MYFRS, H. 1903, p. 1065; WILLIS, H. 1947, p. 1558.

- Rule 8. This rule applies only to a vacancy in the office of Speaker occurring after the permanent organization of the House. EAMES (Chairman), H. 1911, p. 4.
- Rule 13. Custom makes it unnecessary for the Clerk to have printed a Calendar of matters in the Orders of the Day when a second legislative day has been ordered. O'NEILL, H. 1949, p. 954.

#### CLERK.

Rule 15. "Except petitions, enacted bills, orders of inquiry and orders of notice." See notes to Senate Rules 8 and 53, and to House Rule 70.

A standing order fixing the last week of the session is in force from the time it takes effect until the close of the session. Myers, H. 1900, p. 1444.

"During the last week of the session." The suspension of this rule during said week, or at any other time, does not make it mandatory upon the Clerk to forward papers to the Senate without delay; and it has been his custom to retain possession or regain possession of any paper with reference to which there has been any kind of notice of a probable motion to reconsider. Saltonstall, H. 1932, p. 996.

#### MEMBERS.

For a discussion of methods of procedure in connection with the resignation of a member, see HULL, H. 1928, p. 601.

If objection is made, it is not the privilege of any individual member to have an amendment which is printed in the calendar read by the Clerk. Meyer, H. 1895, p. 1211.

If the report of a committee that Mr. A., a sitting member, is not entitled to a seat, has been accepted, it is out of order for Mr. A. to take part in the proceedings, although a motion to reconsider the acceptance of the report is pending. Phelps, H. 1856, p. 493.

Rule 17. "No member shall absent himself from the House without leave." The phrase "the House" refers to the Representatives' Chamber alone. Sanford, H. 1874, p. 313.

The presence of a quorum is not necessary to excuse a member from attending. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 774.

For a discussion of the power of the Speaker to order the doors closed when he believes a quorum is endangered or during a recess of the House, see Willis, H. 1946, p. 1508. A point of order that the action of the Speaker in keeping doors closed during a previous recess cannot be entertained after the recess has come to an end for the reason that the question had not been seasonably raised. O'NEILL, H. 1949, p. 1435.

#### COMMITTEES.

Rule 20. For sundry rulings as to reports of committees, see notes on the Joint Rules, under the head of "Committees."

"A committee on Ways and Means." Notwithstanding a previous investigation and report by the committee on Claims, or other committee, it seems that this committee has power to examine every matter before it as a new question, and decide for or against it, on its merits. Jewell, H. 1870, p. 454. But see notes to House Rules 40 and 44.

That a motion directing the committee on Rules to fill the vacancy in the office of Counsel was properly before the House for the reason that the adoption thereof would not amend the statute relating to such office. Willis, H. 1948, p. 977.

Rule 24. A point of order that a bill was improperly before the House for the reason that two of the members of the committee reporting it were ineligible under this rule was held not to be well taken. Myers, H. 1900, p. 1431. A point of order of this nature should be raised before prolonged discussion. Hull, H. 1928, p. 587.

## Rule 25. See note to Rule 20.

It is in order for the committee on Ways and Means to include in a general appropriation bill an item of expenditure which, although not based upon any existing statute, is, however, based upon the budget recommendations of the Governor to the General Court, in accordance with the provisions of Article LXIII of the Amendments of the Constitution. Young, H. 1921, p. 425.

Said committee does not exceed its authority in "reserving specific amounts for certain purposes and otherwise limiting the discretion of the Governor and Council" (in appropriation bills), for the reason that "the House has a right in granting legislation to impose such provisos, conditions and limitations as to it may seem fit". Saltonstall, H. 1936, pp. 886, 926.

This committee does not have authority to insert in an appropriation bill a section providing for the discontinuance of a work which an existing statute (St. 1899, c. 477) orders to be continued, thus in effect repealing the statute. Myers, H. 1903, p. 328. [For various rulings in respect to amendments of appropriation bills, see Notes of Rulings on the Constitution, Articles of Amendment, LXIII.]

An amendment of a supplementary appropriation bill must be entertained, even though the identical amendment was presented and rejected when the general appropriation bill was under consideration. Saltonstall, H. 1936, p. 1599.

The General Court must, when it passes a special appropriation bill, provide the means for defraying the new appropriation. Young, H. 1922, p. 683.

See Long, H. 1878, p. 347.

Said committee has not violated the provisions of this rule which requires it to report "the total amount appropriated" when reporting a supplementary appropriation bill for the reason that the section authorizing the transfer of monies from one state fund to another is not an appropriation within the meaning of the rule because such transfer does not in any way change the total funds belonging to the Commonwealth. Gibbons, H. 1953, p. 1407.

Rule 26. It was held to be within the powers of the committee on Bills in the Third Reading to recommend an amendment containing provisions not found in a bill referred to said committee. Kneeland (acting Speaker), H. 1919, p. 1002.

That the committee on Bills in the Third Reading had exceeded its powers in materially changing the provisions of a bill without reporting such changes to the House as an amendment. This point of order was sustained even though it was raised after the bill had several readings in the Senate in its changed form. SKERRY, H. 1957, p. 1938.

- Rule 28. On a motion to suspend paragraph two of this rule, it is beyond the province of the Speaker to rule on the question of the Mystic River Bridge Authority being a public agency or a private organization. Murphy (acting Speaker), H. 1950, p. 656.
- Rule 30. A bill is special or general as it applies to one or all of the individuals of a given class. BATES, H. 1897, p. 182. See HULL, H. 1926, p. 668. See also notes to Senate Rule 16.

After a bill has been ordered to a third reading it is too late to raise the point of order that the bill is in violation of this rule. Cox, H. 1915, p. 1158; Cushing, H. 1914, p. 1466; Barrett, H. 1892, p. 698; Murphy (acting Speaker), H. 1949, p. 1387. See also Meyer, H. 1894, p. 350.

"Can be secured . . . under existing laws." It is the province of the committee, not of the Speaker, to determine whether the object of an application can be secured under existing laws. MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 350, 485; BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1160; MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1048.

Pending the point of order that the object desired by a bill could be secured by existing law, a motion to recommit was entertained. NOYES, H. 1887, p. 808.

Amendments extending the provisions of a private or special bill so as to make it general are admissible if the committee might have reported such a general bill on the order referred to it. Young, H. 1923, p. 772; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 628; MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 630; MELLEN (acting Speaker), H. 1893, p. 660; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1146; MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1383; CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1843; YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 488; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, pp. 428, 889; H. 1931, p. 1057; H. 1932, p. 855. See Senate Rule 16 and Joint Rule 7.

An amendment including town clerks in a bill relating to city clerks is permissible, on the ground "that many references in the General Laws to city clerks are applicable also to town clerks." Cahill, H. 1938, p. 958.

Resolutions general in their scope may be moved as a substitute for resolutions special in character. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 60; BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 866.

If the subject-matter referred to a committee is general in its character, it is not in order to propose amendments changing the bill reported thereon from a general law to a special act. Marden, H. 1884, p. 450; Noves, H. 1887, pp. 700, 785; H. 1888, p. 600; Meyer, H. 1895, pp. 826, 1071, 1132; Bates, H. 1897, pp. 875, 968; H. 1898, p. 674; H. 1899, p. 332; Cox,

H. 1915, p. 835; H. 1917, p. 738; O'NEILL, H. 1950, p. 1324; SKERRY, H. 1955, p. 813. See also notes to Senate Rule 50.

An amendment to a general bill which would eliminate the city of Boston from the provisions thereof was held germane. WILLIS (acting Speaker), H. 1943, p. 550. [See Hull, H. 1926, p. 668 and also ruling under notes to Senate Rule 16.]

An amendment excluding the city of Newton from the provisions of a general bill was not germane for the reason it would change a general bill to a special one. Tyler (acting Speaker), H. 1953, p. 1188.

That an amendment giving a veto power to certain cities and towns over the expenditure of funds for highway projects was not germane to a bill giving such power to all cities and towns for the reason it would change a general bill to a special one. Thompson, H. 1963, pp. 2288, 2289.

That an amendment including towns to a Bill relating to providing minimum pay for police officers in certain cities was germane for the reason that it would, if adopted, make the proposed law state-wide in its application. Tyler (acting Speaker), H. 1953, p. 1188.

As to the rule of parliamentary procedure prohibiting special bills on petitions for general legislation, see Allen, S. 1924, p. 762; Saltonstall, H. 1931, p. 910.

"Or without detriment to the public interests by a general law." Prior to the adoption of this rule a committee could not change a special to a general bill. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 502. Nor could the Legislature change a private or special bill by amendment into a general law. SANFORD, H. 1874, pp. 217, 513; LONG, H. 1878, pp. 117, 361. See also NOYES, H. 1888, p. 600.

Rule 31. See notes to House Rule 40 and Joint Rule 8.

"No legislation affecting the rights of individuals," etc. A bill to prohibit the imposition of fines, or deductions of wages of employees engaged in weaving, was held not to affect the rights of individuals otherwise than as it affected the interests of the whole people. Noves, H. 1888, p. 476.

On a petition for general legislation it is not permissible to report a special bill. FROTHINGHAM, H. 1905, p. 272.

For a case in which an amendment restricting the scope of a bill to some of the cases covered by it was held not to affect the rights of individuals otherwise than as they were affected by the original bill, see MARDEN, H. 1883, pp. 484, 522, 523.

Under this rule in the form which it had before 1890, it was held that an order to consider the expediency of legislation limiting the maximum fares on trunk or main lines of steam railroads did not affect the "legal" rights of such corporations otherwise than as it affected generally the interests of the whole people of the Commonwealth. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 230.

A bill requiring railroad corporations, when issuing new stock, to sell the same at auction, was held not to come within the scope of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 638.

A bill providing for supervision by the State of the issue of securities by water companies was held not to be within the scope of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 986.

A bill abolishing the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, which was based on a part of a message from the Governor, did not violate the provisions of Rule 31 because said rule specifically provides for such reports under Rule 40. WILLIS, H. 1947, p. 1558.

A bill contemplating legislation affecting certain trust companies differently from other trust companies of the same class was held to be within the scope of the rule. Barrett, H. 1891, p. 866.

"Shall be proposed or introduced except upon a petition." On a petition asking the extension of the provisions of a certain act, a bill cannot be reported extending the provisions of a different act. Sanford, H. 1874, p. 392.

For instances in which bills have been ruled out because not based upon petition, see BARRETT, H. 1889, pp. 26, 230, 390.

Rule 32. See notes to House Rule 40 and Joint Rule 9.

Rule 34. While a motion to commit is pending, a motion may be entertained that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole. Saltonstall, H. 1936, p. 696.

## REGULAR COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

It is the custom of the House to have the Chaplain officiate but once during a calendar day. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1065; WILLIS, H. 1947, p. 1558.

- Rule 36. Immediately after the Speaker calls for petitions, etc., and before any are presented, a motion to proceed at once to the consideration of the Orders of the Day is not out of order. Myers, H. 1903, p. 965. [An amendment in 1920 made it unnecessary for the Speaker to call for such papers.]
- Rule 37. After a petition has been presented in accordance with the rules, and the question on its ref-

erence has been stated, it is then too late to call for a vote on its reception. HALE, H. 1859, p. 64.

Rule 38. Papers from the Senate may be laid before the House by the Speaker after the Orders of the Day have been laid upon the table. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1064. [An amendment in 1925 abolished the restriction on receiving papers from the Senate.]

Rule 40. "All motions contemplating legislation." This rule does not prevent the introduction of orders of inquiry or investigation, but does take away the power of committees making investigations under such orders to report bills. The rule does not prevent suggestions of legislation. Bates, H. 1898, p. 456.

A bill abolishing the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, which was based on a part of a message from the Governor, did not violate the provisions of Rule 31 because said rule provides for such reports under Rule 40. WILLIS, H. 1947, p. 1558.

An order may not be the medium of effecting legislation. Long, H. 1878, pp. 58-61; Saltonstall, H. 1930, p. 229. [See Mass. Const., Pt. the 2nd, Ch. 1, the Legislative Power, Art. II.]

An order directing that a department of a city be transferred to and placed under the control of a state commission was laid aside on the ground that the result proposed could only be accomplished by legislation. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 1365.

"Founded upon Petition." A Senate order was improperly before the House for the reason that it directed a department head to participate in an investigation which would, if adopted, result in effecting legislation through the medium of an order. Skerry, H. 1955, p. 1752. The loss of a petition, which the records show to have been duly presented, does not bar procedure thereunder. Walker, H. 1909, p. 847.

A bill passed by the House was laid aside in the Senate on a point of order that it was not founded upon petition, as it purported to be, the Senate never having concurred in the reference of the petition to the committee which reported it. Wells, S. 1927, p. 530 (see H. 1927, p. 734).

A bill will be laid aside if found to be broader in its scope than the petition (or other subject matter) on which it was reported. Saltonstall, H. 1930, pp. 387, 691; 1931, p. 568; 1933, pp. 847, 1408; WILLIS, H. 1947, p. 1601; 1948, p. 917; Batal (acting Speaker), H. 1950, p. 1866.

A bill authorizing the sale of soda water was held to be germane to a petition for legislation to authorize the sale of "soda" on the Lord's Day, on the ground that "soda" was the colloquial phrase for soda water, and was the term most often used. Myers, H. 1902, pp. 917 and 920.

A bill providing for punishment of murder in the first degree by imprisonment for life was held not to be germane to petitions asking for "the abolition of capital punishment". Cahill (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1271.

For an instance when a bill was considered (in the interest of "justice, fair play and orderly procedure"), even though broader than the scope of the petition on which it was founded, see Cahill (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1384.

A petition which used the language "for the passage of the accompanying bill or resolve, and/or for legislation" contained in the printed blank incorporates, by reference, the provisions of the accompanying bill. King, H. 1943, pp. 951 and 965.

"The committee on Ways and Means may originate and report appropriation bills." See notes to Rule 25.

That an appropriation bill was within the scope of a message from the Governor and there have been no violations of the Constitution, or statutes by the committee reporting the bill. Gibbons, H. 1953, p. 1406.

"Unless otherwise ordered." In announcing that a message from the Governor would be placed on file, the Speaker is acting for and with the consent of the House, and his action becomes the action of the House if not disputed; and reference of the message to a committee is not required by this rule if the House thus otherwise orders. Saltonstall, H. 1936, p. 1473.

The Governor's budget recommendations cannot be "otherwise" disposed of, because of this rule, than by reference to the committee on Ways and Means under Rule 25. Cahill, H. 1938, p. 246.

As to the right to require the submission of facts and information as aids to legislation (without requesting recommendations), see 14 Gray, 239; Attorney-General v. Brissenden, April 15, 1930.

That reference of the Governor's budget message to the House committee on Ways and Means is a proper disposition of the subject matter thereof even though a portion of said message deals with the subject of taxation for the reason that there is no provision in the rules that makes mandatory the reference of taxation matters to the committee on Taxation. O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 364.

That an "Order relative to requesting the police commissioner of the city of Boston to re-establish the so-called communist squad for the purpose of acquiring new evidence" was improperly before the House under Rule 40 as it was a motion contemplating legislation and as such should be "based upon a petition, a bill or a resolve". NATHANSON (acting Speaker), H. 1951, p. 2097.

Objection that a bill covers matter not referred to the committee cannot be raised after extended debate on the bill and amendments thereto have been acted upon and rejected. O'NEILL, H. 1952, p. 895. [Also see Sundry Rulings.]

Rule 41. This rule is not applicable to motions for adjournment. RICE (acting Speaker), H. 1859, p. 224.

In order to make a request for postponement, a member must obtain the floor in the regular way. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 699.

- Rule 42. "No repealed law, and no part of any repealed law, shall be re-enacted by reference merely." HULL, H. 1926, p. 387.
- Rule 43. When the question, "Shall this bill be rejected?" is pending, a motion to amend the bill is not in order (PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 323), but it is in order to move the previous question. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 332.
- **Rule 44.** As to the power of the committee on Ways and Means to examine a matter as a new question, see note to Rule 20.

A bill which would operate to deprive the Commonwealth of money to which it would otherwise be entitled, comes under the provisions of this rule. WALKER, H. 1909, p. 1020; Cox (acting Speaker), H. 1912, p. 1467; Cox, H. 1915, p. 1172; Cox, H. 1917, p. 533; HULL, H. 1928, p. 887.

For instances in which bills were held to come within the provisions of this rule, see Young, H. 1922, pp. 508, 519; Jewett (acting Speaker), H. 1921, p. 524; Young, H. 1921, p. 919; Hull, H. 1927, p. 516; Saltonstall, H. 1934, p. 777; Cahill, H. 1938, pp. 845, 912, 1170. For instances in which bills were held not to come

within the provisions of this rule, see Walker, H. 1910, p. 940; Saltonstall, H. 1934, p. 580.

A bill will be referred by the Speaker, under this rule, to the committee on Ways and Means, even though the fact that it involves expenditure of public money is not discovered, or brought to his attention by point of order or otherwise, until the question on its engrossment is pending. WARNER, H. 1920, p. 1099: WARNER, H. 1919, pp. 644, 754: Cox, H. 1917, p. 684; Cox, H. 1916, pp. 454, 598; Cushing, H. 1914, pp. 875, 893, 1067, 1318, 1373, 1467, 1516; Cushing, H. 1913, pp. 1087, 1960; Cole, H. 1907, p. 914; Myers, H. 1900, pp. 640, 1303; Bates, H. 1899, p. 516; Whipple (acting Speaker), H. 1899, p. 728; Brackett, H. 1885, pp. 709, 732; Barrett, H. 1889, p. 795; BARRETT, H. 1892, pp. 330, 824, 1168; BATES, H. 1898, p. 742; HULL, H. 1926, pp. 417, 525; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, pp. 397, 681; HERTER, H. 1939, p. 1149. See also BATES, H. 1899, pp. 619, 635; MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 756, 977.

For an instance in which this rule applies to county expenditures and to reference of a bill to the committee on Counties on the part of the House, see Young, H. 1924, pp. 260 and 265.

A bill to provide for the widening and construction of Cambridge and Court streets, in the city of Boston, was held to come within the scope of this rule. Young, H. 1923, pp. 750, 760.

A bill providing for an expenditure by the Board of Railroad Commissioners was referred under the rule, although provision is made by law for repayment to the State of all sums expended by or for said board. Myers, H. 1902, pp. 936, 943. See Young, H. 1921, p. 729.

The committee on Ways and Means may recommend rejection of a bill which would bring money into the treasury of the Commonwealth. Saltonstall, H. 1933, pp. 967 and 1409.

This rule applies to resolves providing for special investigations, notwithstanding "budget" recommen-

dations. Saltonstall, H. 1930, p. 239.

That the language in this rule which relates to municipal expenditures requires that only bills which involve substantial expenditures of city or town money shall be referred to the committee on Municipal Finance on the part of the House. Valentine (acting Speaker), H. 1946, p. 1127.

A resolve providing for an extension of time within which suit should be brought under an act previously passed upon by the committee on Ways and Means was held not to come within the scope of this rule.

Myers, H. 1902, pp. 572, 971.

The operation of this rule cannot be reconsidered. SMITH, S. 1900, p. 885. But the announcement of the reference to a committee of a substituted bill does not preclude verification of the vote, provided the bill is in the possession of the Clerk. SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 869.

When the committee, making no recommendations, had been discharged from the further consideration of a bill, it was held that the rule did not require further committal for definite report. Cox, H. 1915, p. 1216.

"New provisions shall not be added to such bills by

the committee on Ways and Means unless," etc.

For an instance in which it was ruled that the committee on Ways and Means had exceeded its authority, see McKnight, S. 1920, p. 797; O'NEILL, H. 1950, p. 1607; Skerry, H. 1955, p. 2397.

That the provisions of this rule which provides that "new provisions shall not be added to such bills by the committee on Ways and Means, unless directly connected with the financial features thereof" do not bar said committee from recommending amendments in the same manner that individuals may move amendments, so long as they are germane to the subject-matter under consideration. Young, H. 1921, pp. 889, 890; Thompson, H. 1963, p. 2694.

Also see Cox, H. 1917, p. 810; Cushing, H. 1913, pp. 1398, 1404; Meyer, H. 1894, pp. 1197, 1219. See Young, H. 1921, p. 425; Hull, H. 1926, p. 862.

After the House has ordered to a third reading a new draft of a bill recommended by the committee on Ways and Means, it is too late to raise the point of order that said committee had exceeded its powers in reporting to the House a new draft under this rule. WILLIS, H. 1946, p. 1199.

That the committee on Ways and Means was not exceeding its authority in substituting a bill for a Senate order providing for a study of several unrelated matters for the reason that such action is not introducing "new provisions" not connected with the financial features thereof because the order was based, in part, on the pending bill. O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 1827.

## Rule 47. See notes to Rule 40.

As to whether it is proper under this rule to move to take from the files of last year a bill (which was then referred to the next General Court), and move its reference to a committee, without getting special leave to introduce it, see Long, H. 1877, p. 466, and Osgood, appellant, p. 469.

After a bill has been laid aside as broader than the

scope of the petition, the petition may be recommitted but it is not in order to move to substitute another bill for the petition. Saltonstall, H. 1930, p. 691.

"Unless received from the Senate." See note to Senate

Rule 23.

"Moved as an amendment to the report of a committee." After a bill has been substituted for the report of a committee, it is too late to raise the point of order that the bill is broader in its scope than the subject-matter referred to the committee. Noves, H. 1888, p. 463; HULL, H. 1927, p. 552.

Rule 48. Full reading may be requested of a bill not printed in amended form, if request is made at any time before the Clerk begins the calling of the roll. Jewett (acting Speaker), H. 1933, p. 973. But see Rule 54. [Also see H. 1895, p. 1211.]

That a request for the full reading of a resolve must be made seasonably. ARTESANI (acting Speaker), H.

1958, p. 1408.

Rule 49. See notes to Senate Rule 54. See also "Courtesy between the Branches," under "Sundry Rulings," at the end of the notes on the Joint Rules.

"Finally rejected or disposed of by the House." The words "by the House" were added in 1890, following a ruling [that the House could send to the Senate two or more similar bills] by Speaker BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 864. [For a statement of the general parliamentary practice which differs from the position taken by Speaker BARRETT, see notes to Senate Rule 54.]

"A measure is rejected when the House refuses to allow it to take any of those steps necessary to its ultimate success." Cogswell, S. 1877, pp. 305, 306.

But "rejected" does not apply to a bill laid aside on a point of order. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1219.

The words "or disposed of" were inserted in 1920. An amendment in the form of a substitute bill is not to be debarred when an identical bill has been reported and is pending before the committee on Ways and Means, for pendency of a bill before a committee does not constitute final disposition. Saltonstall, H. 1936, p. 671. Also see King (acting Speaker), H. 1941, p. 1915.

[Previous to the amendment of this rule adopted in 1920, it was held that a bill passed to be engrossed by the House but rejected by the Senate, is not by this rule barred from being again introduced in the House. Myers, H. 1900, p. 1151. Also see Cushing, H. 1913, p. 1908.]

The rejection of a bill providing for permanent clerical assistance does not exclude the subsequent introduction of a resolve providing for temporary clerical assistance. Adams (acting Speaker), H. 1900, p. 325. See also Cushing. H. 1914, p. 1207.

It is not in order to move as an amendment a bill the same as one which has been passed by the House and then refused passage over a veto. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 819. [Distinction should be made between a rejected bill, which had been reported by a committee or substituted by the House, and a rejected amendment in the form of a proposed substitute bill. The latter, because of its rejection, never acquired standing as a bill, and would not come under this rule.]

After a bill "making appropriations for expenses of various charitable and reformatory institutions" was rejected, it was held that one of the sections of that bill could be introduced without violating this rule.

MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 569. See also MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1226.

The final disposition of a bill accompanying an initiative petition does not prevent consideration by the House of a bill based upon a petition even though such measure is substantially the same. Winslow (acting Speaker), H. 1948, p. 1671.

Under this rule it was held that a bill from the Senate must be laid aside when the course of proceedings had been as follows: The petition with accompanying bill was originally presented in the Senate and there referred to a joint committee, in which reference the House concurred. The committee reported to the House, recommending reference to the next General Court; a motion to substitute the bili in question was rejected, and then the report was accepted by the House. In the Senate the bill was substituted for the report, and this bill, on its passage to a third reading in the House, was laid aside as coming within the scope of the rule. BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 856; MEYER, H. 1896, p. 1142. Also see BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 419. [These rulings are inconsistent with the present practice of permitting the same amendment to be moved at different readings or stages of a bill. Subsequently, in the same session, in a case in which the House had previously adopted a report recommending that the petitioner have leave to withdraw, it was held that a bill substituted in the Senate for the report should be entertained. The distinction made was that in this case the bill itself had not been previously offered in and rejected by the House. BARRETT, H. 1893, pp. 961. 967.

Previous to the foregoing rulings it had been held that a bill may be received from the Senate and considered by the House, although a similar bill is there pending, or has been passed or rejected. Once in the House, and there referred to a committee of the House, a subsequent report of it back from that committee is a part of its career, and not such an introduction of it as to bring it within this rule as "introduced by a committee." Long, H. 1877, p. 424; Goodwin, H. 1860, p. 550. *Contra*, see Sanford, H. 1875, p. 323; Osgood (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 416.

That this rule does not apply to amendments previously disposed of by the House, see HERTER, H. 1939, p. 1950; WILLIS, H. 1945, p. 1619. [Also see (under "courtesy between the branches") Sundry Rulings.]

A bill changed in but a single essential provision is not substantially the same. SHERBURNE (acting Speaker), H. 1917, p. 1020; Cox, H. 1916, p. 1146; Cushing, H. 1914, p. 1590; Noves, H. 1881, pp. 402, 447. See also Meyer, H. 1896, p. 1179; Jewell, H. 1868, p. 204; Saltonstall, H. 1931, p. 1078; 1935, pp. 449, 1474; Hays (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1185; Saltonstall, H. 1936, p. 301; Cahill, H. 1937, pp. 643, 716 (2), 845, 994, 1198; H. 1938, pp. 354, 373, 1045, 1431; Herter, H. 1939, pp. 821, 991. [Also see S. 1903, p. 875; S. 1922, p. 750; S. 1929, p. 613.]

Many proposed substitutes have been excluded, under this rule, when embracing measures substantially the same as those covered by previously accepted reports of leave to withdraw, inexpedient to legislate or no legislation necessary. For examples see Sanford, H. 1874, p. 349; BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243; MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 555; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 990; SALTONSTALL, H. 1933, p. 934.

When the House substitutes a bill for one of several adverse reports on the same subject, it may then ac-

cept the other adverse reports and the provisions of this rule cannot be raised as a bar to further consideration when the substituted bill again comes before the House. O'NEILL, H. 1950, p. 891.

An order cannot be excluded from consideration on the sole ground that its provisions contravene the provisions of an order previously adopted. HERTER (acting Speaker), H. 1937, p. 369.

For exclusion of an order limiting the number of cars to be run through the East Boston Tunnel, see

WARNER, H. 1919, p. 1327.

When a report of leave to withdraw had been accepted by both branches, it was held that a bill, moved as an amendment to a subsequent report of the same committee to the same effect on a petition asking for substantially the same legislation as that on which the first report was based, must be laid aside. Cole, H. 1907, p. 540. See also Cox (acting Speaker), H. 1912, p. 1032; Herter, H. 1939, pp. 1199, 1220.

After a bill reported on a petition has been rejected, the petition cannot be considered further. Sanford, H. 1874, p. 511. See also Sanford, H. 1873, p. 198; KIMBALL (acting Speaker), H. 1871, p. 400. But see

notes under Joint Rule 5.

The acceptance of a report "no legislation necessary on the Governor's message" was held not to cut off action on a substitute for a bill previously reported by the same committee, although such bill and substitute covered matter embraced in the Governor's message. Noves, H. 1888, p. 584.

In the case of a bill which had been read a third time, it was held that it was too late to raise the point of order that it was improperly before the House because it was substantially the same as a bill which had been previously finally rejected. BATES, H. 1897,

p. 1197; Saltonstall, H. 1933, p. 1279; Herter, H. 1939, pp. 1175, 1196; Willis, H. 1945, p. 1444.

It was held that this rule applied to an article of amendment of the Constitution based on a message from the Governor but substantially the same as one which the House, previously to the receipt of the message, had refused to agree to because the committee might have reported a constitutional amendment which would meet the Governor's recommendation and yet be materially different from the amendment the House had rejected. [In this case the Speaker refused to rule on the question whether, if the Governor had sent in a message recommending specific legislation which had already been rejected by the House it would, if reported by a committee, be such an introduction by a committee as would bring it within the provisions of this rule.] Cushing, H. 1913, pp. 1864, 1874. [But see HERTER, H. 1941, p. 1849.]

"Introduced by any committee or member." As to the effect of these words, see Long, H. 1877, p. 427. That the above words do not apply to reports of committees based upon Governor's messages. Herter, H. 1941, p. 1849. [See contra — Saltonstall, H. 1936, p. 1587.]

That an order providing for forwarding to the Massachusetts Bar Association the transcript of evidence presented before the committee on Rules in connection with the summonsing of Alfred B. Cenedella, Lawrence R. Goldberg and other persons relative to corrupt acts by public officials and others is properly before the House, under Rule 49, for the reason that the prior subject-matter was in the nature of a secondary amendment and as such presented a different parliamentary question. O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 1925.

That an amendment to the "Bill providing for certain night parking of motor vehicles in the city of Boston" was properly before the House for the reason that its prior consideration had been at a different reading of the bill. BATAL (acting Speaker), H. 1951, p. 1960.

Rule 50. It is within the province of the committee on Bills in the Third Reading to report that a bill ought not to pass. BARRETT, H. 1890, pp. 862, 864.

That the committee on Bills in the Third Reading may recommend an amendment reinserting in a bill a provision which at a previous reading had been stricken out by the House. Skerry, H. 1956, p. 2027.

When, the main question having been ordered, a bill is amended and referred, under Rule 50, to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading, debate may not be reopened when the bill again comes before the House. Saltonstall, H. 1934, p. 888.

A bill having been substituted for another bill, in the engrossment stage, and prolonged debate having ensued on the question on passing the substituted bill to be engrossed, it was held to be too late to raise the point of order that the substituted bill should have been referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading. Cahill (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1382.

Rule 53. For effect, after reconsideration of enactment and the striking out of the enacting clause, of a motion to reconsider the latter action, see CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 1020.

Rule 56. It was held that the provision requiring a bill to be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day did not apply in a case where a bill had been re-

turned, without recommendations, by a committee, in response to an order to report forthwith, and the committee had been discharged. Cox, H. 1915, p. 1192.

That a bill filed in the Clerk's office after adjournment and placed on the Calendar for the next sitting is properly before the House since the first reading of a bill is an undebatable stage and it has been the custom over a period of many years to dispense with such first reading without prejudicing members' rights. Kiernan (acting Speaker), H. 1962, p. 1128.

Rule 57. See note to Rule 56.

That a request for the yeas and nays on the acceptance of an adverse report is not frivolous in its nature, but a main question. Hull, H. 1926, p. 292.

Rule 58. After a bill has been ordered to a third reading, it is too late to raise the point of order that it was not based on a definite recommendation of the majority of a special commission on whose report the bill was based. Hull, H. 1928, p. 738. Or that it is broader than the scope of the subject-matter on which it was based. Saltonstall, H. 1934, p. 1058.

Rule 59. Matters in the Calendar must be acted upon separately. A single request that several matters be passed for debate is not in order. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 604.

A motion that several matters in the Calendar be laid upon the table is not in order. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 604.

Rule 60. A point of order that the House is not complying with the disposal of matters in the Orders of the Day according to the provisions of this rule [and also Rule 61] is premature if raised before the House has met for the second legislative day. O'NEILL, H. 1949, p. 954. [Subsequently, after declaration of

second legislative day, the point of order was well taken, p. 955.]

Rule 61. If a matter is discharged from the Orders of the Day, the vote cannot be reconsidered on the succeeding day. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 362. [Also see ruling under Rule 60.]

Rule 62. "If . . . an amendment is made." The word "made" is the equivalent of "adopted." BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 696.

"Substantially changing the greater part of such bill." For a case in which a bill was held to have been substantially changed, see PATON (acting Speaker), H. 1899, p. 855. For cases in which a bill was held not to have been substantially changed, see MEYER, H. 1895, p. 1275; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1312.

For cases in which a substitute bill was held not to change substantially the greater part of the original bill, see Gibbs (acting Speaker), H. 1919, p. 951; Myers, H. 1903, p. 955.

"And shall then be open to further amendment before such question is put." By general parliamentary law it is not in order to amend a substitute at the same stage in which it is adopted. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 849.

It is too late to raise on the following day a point of order that a substituted measure should have been postponed under the rule. Cox, H. 1918, p. 563. See also Young, H. 1921, p. 800.

## VOTING.

It is the duty of every member to vote unless excused from so doing, or debarred "by private interests distinct from the public interest." BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1207. See note to House Rule 64.

A member has no right to change his vote after the result is declared, even though the declaration is erroneous, and the right is claimed prior to a corrected statement. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 496.

A vote may be declared null and void after it has been recorded. Eddy, H. 1855, p. 1570.

Pending a roll call it is not in order to move that the doors be closed, because such a motion, if adopted, might prevent members from coming in to vote. It is, however, in order to close the doors in case of a quorum call of the House, because it is the very object of the proceeding to ascertain who is present. HALE, H. 1859, p. 335.

Rule 63. In the case of a creditor or stockholder of the Eastern Railroad, it was held that he could vote on the bill "for the relief of the Eastern Railroad Company and the securing of its debts and liabilities," inasmuch as such creditor's or stockholder's interest was not "distinct from the public interest, but was inseparably mixed with it." Long, H. 1876, p. 181, and cases there cited. See also WINTHROP, H. 1838, pp. 202, 212.

A director of a bank which has petitioned for an increase of capital was held not to be excluded by interest from voting on a motion to instruct the committee on Banks and Banking to report leave to withdraw on all petitions by banks for an increase of capital. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 605. See also WINTHROP, H. 1838, pp. 77, 78, 79; WINTHROP, H. 1840, p. 207. (The latter ruling, which is in MS., may be found in print in the Addresses and Speeches of Robert C. Winthrop, Little, Brown & Co., 1852, p. 272.)

In the case of a bill "to equalize the bounties of our soldiers," which provided for paying certain sums of money to a particular class of persons described in the bill, it was held that a member who, under the provisions of the bill, would be entitled to \$200, had such an interest as would deprive him of the right to vote. Stone, H. 1866, p. 364. See also cases there cited.

A member is not debarred from voting on account of private interest unless that interest is shown to be immediate, direct and unmistakably in conflict with the interest of the general public. Young, H. 1921, p. 844; O'NEILL, H. 1950, p. 1578.

A member on the payroll of the city of Boston is not debarred from voting on the adoption of an order providing for the appointment of a joint special committee to investigate the finances of said city, because of a private interest in conflict with the interest of the general public. VALENTINE (acting Speaker), H. 1945, p. 1586.

That members of the House who are attorneys-atlaw are not debarred from voting under the provisions of this rule on a bill providing for a reorganization of the district courts. Gibbons, H. 1953, p. 1972.

The proper time to raise a point of order questioning the right of a member to vote on account of interest is after the roll has been called and the member's vote recorded. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1125; HULL, H. 1928, p. 588; SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 1357; WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 1437.

For other cases relating to this rule, see Banks, H. 1852, p. 225; Ashmun, H. 1841, p. 387.

Rule 64. Any member may require the observance by other members of the duty of voting while the vote is proceeding, and before it is declared; but it is too late to call for the enforcement of the rule after the vote has been completed and declared. Sanford, H. 1874, p. 564.

The proper time to raise a point of order under this rule is before the vote has been completed and declared. O'NEILL, H. 1949, p. 1687.

A point of order that before the vote is declared the Speaker should secure applications from members desiring to be excused from voting was not well taken for the reason that the present rules of the House do not give the Chair the power to compel members to vote. O'Neill, H. 1949, p. 1699.

"Members desiring to be excused from voting shall make application," etc. For a case which arose prior to the adoption of this provision, see BLISS, H. 1853,

p. 367.

This rule applies only to main questions, and not to subsidiary, incidental or privileged questions. Brac-

кетт, Н. 1885, р. 766.

"And shall not be subject to the provisions of rule sixtyeight." This means that the yeas and nays cannot be taken on the question of excusing a member from voting. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 607.

Rule 66. The privilege of a member to doubt a vote has been held not to be lost, although another member, desiring to offer an amendment, first secures recognition by the chair. UNDERHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 1996.

For a case in which it was held that the verification of a vote was in order even though a motion to adjourn had followed and been rejected, see Cox, H.

1918, p. 613.

Rule 67. "And if a quorum is present the vote shall stand." This is an expression of a general principle enunciated by Speaker Sanford, H. 1874, p. 564. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 226. See also notes of rulings on the Constitution, Articles of Amendment, XXXIII, and on the Senate Rules under "Voting."

Where the Journal showed that less than a quorum voted, and that the point of order was immediately raised that a quorum was not present and the House adjourned without determining whether a quorum was in fact present, it was held that the vote was void. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 370.

The absence of a quorum does not automatically adjourn the House and a motion to instruct the Sergeant-at-Arms to secure the presence of a quorum may be made. Murphy (acting Speaker), H. 1949, p. 1442.

That general parliamentary practice supports the view that if the House is in the process of verifying a vote when a member doubts the presence of a quorum, that, upon the securing of a quorum, no further debate should be permitted. SKERRY, H. 1955, p. 1853.

On a rising vote being taken, after the announcement by the Speaker of the vote in any one division, it is too late to ask that the count of said division be retaken or verified after the announcement by the Speaker of the count in the next division. Young, H. 1922, p. 645.

Rule 68. The call for the yeas and nays on the question of the disposition of a matter on the Calendar must be made before the consideration of the next matter on the Calendar has been taken up. Myers, H. 1902, p. 359.

When a question is before the House, and the yeas and nays have been ordered, a motion to reverse the roll call is not in order. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 299.

It seems that request for the yeas and nays cannot be laid on the table. See Ashmun, H. 1841, p. 385.

Pending the taking of the yeas and nays a point of order will not be entertained. Myers, H. 1902,

p. 1232; Willis, H. 1945, p. 1562; H. 1948, p. 1455; O'Neill, H. 1950, p. 1576.

After a request for the yeas and nays has been refused, a second request on the same question cannot be entertained. Myers, H. 1900, p. 1314; WHITE (acting Speaker), H. 1910, p. 646.

"No member shall be allowed to vote who was not on the floor before the vote is declared." For a case arising when the rule provided that no member shall be allowed to vote who was not upon the floor when his name was called, or before the roll call was finished, see EDDY, H. 1855, pp. 1573, 1658.

"If . . . a member states . . . that he has paired . . . such members shall be excused from voting." It has been held not to be in order to pair on a motion to adjourn. Barnes (acting Speaker), H. 1889, p. 709.

"But shall be included with the members voting for the purposes of a quorum." Prior to the addition of these words to the rule it was held that if the roll call showed less than a quorum present and voting, the pairs announced could not be counted to make up a quorum. Barrett, H. 1890, pp. 774, 799.

When, after a vote had been taken and the Speaker had stated that, if there were no objection, pairs would be received before the vote was announced, to which no objection had then been made, it was held not to be in order subsequently to question the reception and announcement of such pairs. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 346.

Rule 69. See notes on Rule 68.

#### RECONSIDERATION.

Rule 70. This rule was reconstructed and certain new provisions were added in 1902.

Agreement to an Article of Amendment of the Constitution can be reconsidered. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 422; MORAN (in joint session), H. 1935, p. 1289.

Reconsideration can be had of a vote rejecting the report of a committee which declared that the seat of a member was vacant. HALE, H. 1859, p. 133.

As to reconsideration of votes to commit petitions, etc., and of the enactment of laws, see notes to Senate Rules 8 and 53.

A motion to suspend this rule may be entertained after the time allowed for a motion to reconsider has elapsed. Noves, H. 1887, p. 331.

When a vote has been passed to close debate at a specified time, and that time has arrived, it is too late to move a reconsideration in order to extend the debate. Noves, H. 1880, p. 220.

A motion to reconsider a vote whereby a rule has been suspended cannot be entertained after business consequent upon the suspension has intervened. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 466.

As to whether the adoption of an order can be reconsidered after its execution has begun, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 270. ["The House alone has ample authority to make a committee, and may rescind its order for this purpose before proceedings are had by the committee."

[A motion was entertained to reconsider the adoption of an order providing for a joint committee to redivide the Commonwealth into congressional districts, although the members of the committee had been appointed in both branches. H. 1931, pp. 446, 453.]

[Speaker Saltonstall was prepared to rule that, upon reconsideration of a vote on which the main question had been ordered or debate had been closed, the bill was open for further debate. See bill creating a milk control board, H. 1934, pp. 880, 888, 895.]

A motion to rescind a standing or special order of the House may be entertained after the time for reconsideration of the order has expired. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 823; H. 1895, p. 982.

It has been held that a motion to reconsider a vote on an undebatable question cannot be debated. Rock-well, H. 1858, p. 331.

"On the next day thereafter on which a quorum is present." Before the requirement of the presence of a quorum (121 members) was inserted in this rule, it was held that a session held merely for the purpose of complying with the provisions of the Constitution, and not for the purpose of transacting business, was not to be considered as "the succeeding day." BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1277.

When each of two or more daily sessions is declared to be a legislative day, each session is a day within the meaning of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 1036.

During the last week of the session, the House having voted to remain in session until the completion of the matter under consideration and the vote thereon having been taken, it was held that a motion to reconsider was in order before adjournment. Myers, H. 1900, p. 1444.

"Except during the last week of the session." These words may be construed as meaning the week prior to the date of final adjournment in case a date for prorogation has been voted by the House. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 965. These words do not abrogate the right of a member to move reconsideration on the succeeding day. Saltonstall, H. 1932, p. 996.

"Before the Orders of the Day have been taken up." For a case in which a motion to reconsider was enter-

tained after the Orders of the Day were taken up, see OLMSTEAD (acting Speaker), H. 1892, pp. 380, 381. But see also St. John (acting Speaker), H. 1892, p. 1202.

"First in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day." Under a rule having a similar requirement, it was held to be necessary, notwithstanding the rule, to take up forthwith a motion to reconsider a vote that when the House adjourn it be to a day or hour different from that fixed by the rules. Goodwin, H. 1860, p. 415.

"Shall be considered forthwith." This does not prevent a postponement of action on the motion to reconsider by vote to that effect. HALE (acting Speaker), H. 1874, p. 23.

A bill having been laid aside on the ground that it was beyond the scope of the petition on which it was based, a motion was made to recommit the bill under a suspension of the 5th Joint Rule. This motion having been rejected, and a motion to reconsider its rejection being before the House, it was held that the consideration of such motion could by vote be postponed to a time certain. WALKER, H. 1909, pp. 844, 851.

Where a bill had passed to be engrossed, and a motion to reconsider had been made, it was held that laying the motion to reconsider on the table would not carry the bill to the table, but would leave the Clerk at liberty to send it to the Senate. Jewell, H. 1870, p. 478. *Contra*, see notes to Senate Rule 46.

"Provided, further." For the origin of this proviso, see Kinnicutt, H. 1844, p. 524.

In the case of a motion to reconsider a vote whereby the House refused to discharge a matter from the Orders of the Day under a suspension of the rules, it was held that such motion should be considered at the time when made. Tobin (acting Speaker), H. 1886, p. 524.

When a motion to reconsider is pending, it is too late to entertain a point of order that the matter under consideration is not properly before the House. Saltonstall, H. 1932, p. 428.

The acceptance of an adverse report having been reconsidered at the next sitting, and an amendment rejected at the preceding sitting also having been reconsidered. it cannot be held that the amendment is not in order on the ground that a similar amendment had been rejected at said next sitting. Cahill, H. 1937, p. 1022.

That the House must proceed with a motion to reconsider the rejection of an amendment to the report of the joint special committee appointed to prepare rules for the government of the two branches, under the provisions of Rule 70, unless a motion to postpone prevails. O'Neill, H. 1951, p. 519.

Rule 71. "No question shall be twice reconsidered." Where a bill had been rejected, and reconsideration was carried, and the bill was then amended in an essential feature, it was held that a reconsideration of a second rejection would be in order, because the question on the second rejection was not the same as that on the first. Stone, H. 1867, p. 218; Heywood (acting President), S. 1865, p. 533.

The same question cannot twice be reconsidered. The fact that the question has been decided once in the affirmative and once in the negative makes no difference. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 721; CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 1020.

It has been held that this rule can be suspended so as to allow a second reconsideration. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 481.

It is competent for the House to reconsider a vote refusing to pass a bill over the Executive veto, not-withstanding the first vote is described in the Constitution as a "reconsideration" of the bill. Sanford, H. 1874, p. 583; Frothingham, H. 1905, p. 1098. See notes on the Constitution, Chap. I., Sect. I., Art. II.

#### RULES OF DEBATE.

Remarks should be addressed to the presiding officer, not to the House in general. Bullock, H. 1865, p. 155.

When a member yields the floor to another, he loses the right to it altogether. Brackett, H. 1885, p. 741.

When a member rises for the purpose of objecting to the granting of unanimous consent he is recognized for that purpose only and is not entitled to the floor in preference to another member. Young, H. 1922, p. 178.

That a member by yielding the floor to another member cannot thus transfer to the latter the right to the floor. Young, H. 1922, p. 474.

No person not a member of the legislative body has any right to take part in the debates. For a case in which application of this rule was made to the chaplain's prayer, see Sanford, H. 1872, p. 291.

The uniform custom in the House has been to allude to a member by his residence. The pronouncing of the name of one member by another in debate is liable to lead to the excitement of personal feeling, and to a disturbance of that harmony and courtesy among the members which are essential to the highest style of order in a deliberative assembly. Bullock, H. 1865, p. 155.

A member is not debarred under the provisions of this rule from reading from the House Journal the names of members of the House. Gibbons, H. 1953, p. 887.

That the uniform custom of the House has been to consider it improper to divulge what has taken place in executive sessions of committees. Tyler (acting Speaker), H. 1954, p. 1628.

That a member was not violating the uniform custom of the House which prohibits the divulging what has taken place in executive sessions of committees. SKERRY, H. 1957, p. 909.

Allusion should not be made to the opinions or wishes of the Executive for the purpose of influencing the decision of any question. This point is not one merely of formality or propriety, but one of principle, affecting the independence of the several branches of the government. The official acts and orders of the Executive, and his opinions officially communicated to the Legislature, are properly subjects of discussion and may well be referred to for the purpose of influencing the action of the legislative body: but it is irregular and unparliamentary in debate for a member, with a view to securing the passage or defeat of a measure, to refer to the supposed opinion or wish of the Executive not officially promulgated. Bullock, H. 1865, p. 155; Morison (acing Speaker), H. 1889, p. 800.

It is out of order for members to debate opinions of the Governor except in so far as said opinions are expressed in official messages and documents and that to impugn the motives of the Governor is clearly out of order. Willis, H. 1948, p. 1233; O'Neill, H. 1951, pp. 1440, 1969; Skerry, H. 1955, pp. 481, 846, 886, 1310, 1938; 2004.

That the remarks of a member related to official acts or orders of the Governor and even though they were not officially communicated to the Legislature, they were well within the ambit of previous rulings. O'DEA (acting Speaker), H. 1955, p. 1305. [Ruling of the Chair sustained on appeal.]

That considerable latitude is allowed in debating a question based on a message from the Governor which had been officially communicated to the House. Skerry, H. 1956, p. 950.

A member, in presenting to the House his question of personal privilege, is not violating the general practice of legislative procedure which prohibits the introduction of the name of the Chief Executive in debate even though it directly relates to action of the Governor in relation thereto. VALENTINE (acting Speaker), H. 1946, pp. 1127, 1128.

When unanimous consent has been granted to make a statement a member must confine his remarks to a brief statement and not proceed to debate the passage of a bill. Burke (acting Speaker), H. 1947, p. 1458.

After a point of order has been raised, the subject can be postponed to give the Chair time for consideration. Noves, H. 1882, p. 446.

A point of order will not lie for the reason that a bill does not conform to the subject-matter as stated in the title. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1160.

An order having been adopted that the Speaker should declare an adjournment on the completion of the business on which the House was engaged at 5 o'clock, it was held that a motion to take a recess until 7.30, made after 5 o'clock, was not in order, for the reason that the order had not been suspended. BRACKETT, H. 1885, pp. 771, 775.

Rule 74. A point of order that a member was not on his feet when he made a motion to adjourn whereas the objector addressed the Chair from his seat, was not well taken. Saltonstall, H. 1933, p. 1154. Also see Barrett, H. 1893, p. 908.

Rule 76. The House has refused to sustain a ruling that the intent of this rule is to give the preference in speaking only to such members who have not spoken as rise at the same time with a member who may desire to speak a second time. HALE, H. 1859, p. 288. See also BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 908; O'NEILL, H. 1950, p. 1463.

That the Chair had not violated the provisions of this rule as the member who had the floor was speaking on the motion to suspend Rule 79 and that it was the first time he had spoken on that particular question. Artesani (acting Speaker), H. 1958, p. 1408.

Rule 77. That an amendment would be considered in legible form as it has been the custom of the Clerk to perfect, when possible, amendments that were not too clear as to meaning. Moakley (acting Speaker), H. 1959, p. 1465.

#### MOTIONS.

In general terms, it is a principle of parliamentary law that no question can be moved a second time upon which the judgment of the House has already been expressed. See Wade, H. 1879, p. 540; Hale, H. 1859, p. 277; Phelps, H. 1856, p. 530. Thus a report of leave to withdraw having been made and an amendment substituting a bill having been rejected and the report having then been laid upon the table, the same motion to amend is not in order when the report is again taken from the table. Frothingham, H. 1904, p. 767.

If a motion to lay on the table is lost, another motion to lay on the table is not in order until some substantial business has been transacted. The rejection of a motion to adjourn is not substantial business. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 281. See also CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 286.

A motion to suspend the rule limiting the time allowed to each speaker is in order pending a debate, although before the debate began a similar motion had been made and defeated. HALE, H. 1859, p. 603.

A motion that the further reading of a paper be dispensed with is not barred by the fact that at a previous point in the reading a similar motion has been rejected. HIGGINS (acting Speaker), H. 1894, p. 128.

No two resolutions nor any two bills contradictory to each other can be passed at the same session. See WADE, H. 1879, p. 540.

That an amendment substituting (in part) a bill for an order providing for an investigation of the disposition of "breaks" at horse and dog racing meetings cannot be entertained for the reason it would reverse what the House had already done and subsequently had refused to reconsider. WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 1440.

If, however, an amendment is made at one reading of a bill, inserting certain words, the same words, or any part of them, may be stricken out by amendment at a subsequent reading without reconsideration of the first amendment. Sanford, H. 1874, p. 246. So also the rejection of an amendment at one reading of a bill does not bar the same amendment from being entertained at a subsequent reading. Meyer, H. 1894, p. 1187. For further modifications and explanations of this principle, see notes to Senate Rule 54 and House Rule 49.

A resolution disapproving of the course of a member is not admissible, unless such course has been a violation of the rules and privileges of the House. Sanford, H. 1872, p. 292.

Rule 78. "A motion . . . may be withdrawn by the mover if no objection is made." When a motion to reconsider was made, and under the rule went over to the succeeding day, it was held that it was no longer before the House and could not be withdrawn until reached on such succeeding day, unless the rule was suspended so that it could be at once considered. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 533.

Rule 79. "A motion to adjourn shall be always first in order." A motion to adjourn is not in order "when a member in debate has the floor" or pending the verification of a vote. Bliss, H. 1853, pp. 275, 365.

If the main question has been ordered, a motion to adjourn is not in order until the main question is decided. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 275.

When a time has been fixed for taking a vote, and that time has arrived, a motion to adjourn is not in order, for the reason that adjournment would be a reversal of the decision to vote at a specified time. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 289.

A motion to adjourn to a specified time is not entitled to precedence. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 302.

Although members' names are frequently used by presiding officers in presenting motions for adjournment this should never be done without the member's consent express or implied. Thompson, H. 1963, p. 2819.

If a motion to adjourn has been negatived, it cannot be renewed until substantial business has intervened. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 303; BACHELDER (acting Speaker), H. 1898, p. 780; DAVOREN (acting Speaker), H. 1963, p. 1650. See notes to Senate Rule 46.

If there is no other motion before the House, a motion to adjourn may be amended by specifying a particular day, and it has been held that it is not even then debatable. Crowninshield, H. 1849, p. 314.

The lack of a quorum does not automatically adjourn the House and a motion to instruct the Sergeant-at-Arms to secure the presence of a quorum is in order. Murphy (acting Speaker), H. 1949, p. 1442. See notes to House Rule 85.

Rule 80. See notes to Rules 68 and 79.

"Or some other motion that has precedence." If a special assignment is not called up on the day assigned for its consideration, it has been held that it falls through and loses its privilege, but this ruling was overruled by the House. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 347. See notes to Senate Rule 46.

"And he shall receive no motion relating to the same, except, etc." In the absence of specific authority under any rule, it was held that, pending the question on ordering to a third reading a certain bill introduced by initiative petition, it was not in order then to entertain a resolution proposing a legislative substitute, to be grouped with the said bill on the ballot as an alternative therefor. Warner, H. 1920, p. 832.

"To lay on the table." A motion to lay on the table is not in order after the main question has been ordered. Hull, H. 1928, p. 918 (appeal not sustained).

"For the previous question." A motion for the previous question was held to be out of order where the only business intervening between it and a prior motion for the previous question was the offering of two amendments and the rejection of a motion to postpone. Myers, H. 1903, p. 349.

A motion for the previous question cannot be enter-

tained by the Chair when another member has the floor. THOMPSON (acting Speaker), H. 1956, p. 973.

This motion may be renewed after "such length of time has been consumed in debate as to make it virtually a new question." JEWETT (acting Speaker), H. 1930, p. 923.

For restrictions on debate after previous question has been moved, see rulings under Rules 81 and 82.

"To close the debate at a specified time." See notes to Rule 85.

"To commit (or recommit)." See Cushing, H. 1913, p. 1317. See also note to Senate Rule 46.

"To amend." See notes to House Rule 90 and Senate Rules 46 and 50.

"To refer to the next General Court." It has been held that a motion to refer to the next General Court can be applied to a motion to reconsider. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1277.

That a point of order that a recess declared by the Speaker was contrary to the facts since the question thereon had not been put to the House for its vote, is not well taken for the reason that it had not been seasonably raised. O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 1971.

Rule 81. If the House adjourns pending a motion for the previous question, the consideration of said motion is not removed from before the House on the following day. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 604.

After a motion has been made for the previous question all debate upon the main question shall be suspended until the previous question is decided. WILLIS, H. 1947, p. 1622.

Rule 82. That a member was not confining himself to stating reasons why the previous question should not be put as required by the provisions of this rule. WILLIS, H. 1947, p. 1622; O'NEILL, H. 1949, p. 1685.

Rule 84. After the adoption of the motion for the previous question, and after it was shown, on putting the main question to vote, that a quorum was not present, the point of order that, upon securing the attendance of a quorum, further debate should be allowed, was held to be not well taken as not being seasonably raised. Cole, H. 1907, p. 794.

If a motion for the previous question is carried while a motion to reconsider the adoption of an amendment is pending, the motion to reconsider is not thereby made the main question. ELDRIDGE (acting Speaker), H. 1860, p. 288,

"And then upon the main question." The announcement of a vote for the preacher of the election sermon having shown that no person had a majority, a motion was made that the person having the highest number of votes be declared elected, and the previous question was then moved and carried, and it was held that the main question was the motion that a plurality should elect. Bradbury, H. 1848, p. 273.

Rule 85. Unless the vote on a motion to close debate at a specified time can be taken at least thirty minutes before the time specified, the motion is improperly before the House. BATES, H. 1899, p. 505; WALKER, H. 1911, p. 1952.

When the hour mentioned in an order closing debate at a specified time has arrived, further debate is in order if the House, by unanimous consent, extends the time. Willis, H. 1945, p. 1533.

It has been held that a motion to close the debate must be put to the question before the time specified in the motion even if it is necessary to interrupt a speaker for the purpose of so doing. UPHAM, S. 1858, p. 448.

A motion to close debate at a specified time was held not to have been rendered inoperative by the fact that after the time had passed, but before the votes on various pending amendments and on the main question had been taken, the House considered and acted upon a special assignment and then adjourned. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 955.

The motion to close the debate at a specified time cannot be applied to a motion to refer a matter to the next General Court, for the reason that one subsidiary motion cannot be applied to another. Brackett, H. 1885, p. 599.

The adoption of a motion to take the vote at a specified time does not bar a motion for the previous question or a motion to extend the time. Sanford, H. 1873, p. 262. When, however, the time fixed for taking the vote has arrived, it is too late to move a reconsideration in order to extend the time. Noves, H. 1880, p. 220.

A motion to reconsider a vote fixing the time for closing debate, although made before the time specified, is cut off if the time specified arrives before the vote on reconsideration is taken. WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1266.

Adoption of a motion to close debate at a specified time does not "result in shutting off the opportunity of moving the amendments contemplated by various members." Saltonstall, H. 1936, p. 953.

Rule 86. When a bill has been substituted for the report of a committee, the member who made the motion to substitute is not in charge of the measure within the meaning of this rule, unless such member was in charge of the original measure. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 863; BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 1073.

If the committee on Bills in the Third Reading reports adversely on a bill which has been substituted for the report of a committee, the chairman of the committee on Bills in the Third Reading is not in charge of the bill within the meaning of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 863.

Reference to the committee on Rules for the purpose of modifying a bill so as to make it conform to the provisions of the order upon which it was based, was held not to take the bill out of the charge of the member of the committee by whom it was originally reported. POWERS (acting Speaker), H. 18<sup>o</sup>2, p. 914.

Where a bill reported by a committee had been amended in the House by the substitution of another bill, it was held that the member in charge of the bill originally reported was entitled to the ten minutes allowed by the rule. BATES, H. 1897, p. 836.

A bill reported to the House by the committee on Education having been amended in the Senate by the substitution of another bill, and the latter on reaching the House having been referred under the rule to the Finance committee, which reported that the substituted bill ought to pass, it was held that the member of the committee on Education who had charge of the original bill was still in charge. Dewey (acting Speaker), H. 1891, p. 1037.

The member in charge of a measure is entitled to the time allowance given by this rule whenever the measure is before the House. Myers, H. 1902, p. 1283.

"When the member entitled to speak under this rule is absent," etc. Prior to the addition of this clause it was held that in the absence of the member in charge no other member of the committee could be considered as in charge, and entitled to speak. Brackett, H. 1885, p. 677.

**Rule 88.** For rulings on recommittals see Joint Rule 5.

#### MOTIONS TO AMEND.

Rule 89. When an amendment has been adopted inserting or striking out certain words in a bill, the same words when taken in connection with other words, thus constituting a different proposition, may be struck out or inserted by subsequent amendment at the same stage. Warner, H. 1919, p. 211; BATES, H. 1899, p. 909. See notes to Senate Rule 46, under "to amend."

A point of order against an amendment is premature when an amendment of the amendment is pending or when a motion to recommit is pending. Hull, H. 1927: p. 632.

Rule 90. The rejection of an amendment at one reading of a bill does not bar the same amendment from being entertained after a subsequent reading, or in connection with any other bill to which it would be germane. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1187; SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1599.

An amendment proposing a state-wide referendum on any bill has not been in order since adoption of the "Initiative and Referendum" Article of Amendment (XLVIII) to the Constitution, which substituted a new method of referendum by petition. Cahill (acting Speaker), H. 1935, pp. 1080 and 1740; O'Neill, H. 1951, p. 2362; Skerry, H. 1956, p. 958; Davoren (acting Speaker), H. 1964, p. 1388.

An amendment providing for local acceptance of a bill providing for mass transportation facilities was held to be germane even though not requested by the petitioner. DAVOREN (acting Speaker), H. 1964, p. 2045.

An amendment eliminating certain taxes from a bill based on a message from the Governor was held to be germane even though the Governor had asked for legislation in the precise form of the bill submitted with such message. DAVOREN, H. 1965, p. 2588.

The words "or for such other legislation as may be deemed necessary" in a petition asking for legislation must be construed as limited to the principal subject of the petition. Young, H. 1922, p. 518.

An amendment striking out a portion of a bill is not germane if it broadens the bill beyond the scope of the petition. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 918.

An amendment is not in order if it extends beyond the scope of the subject matter on which the report of a committee is based. Marden, H. 1883, p. 232; Barrett, H. 1893, pp. 1046, 1056; Myers, H. 1900, p. 1146; Saltonstall, H. 1930, pp. 290, 405, 642; H. 1931, p. 938; H. 1933, p. 1194; H. 1936, pp. 533. 753; Bigelow (acting Speaker), H. 1936, p. 609; Cahill, H. 1937, pp. 453, 572, 714; H. 1938, pp. 237, 526, 1495, 1560. The Governor, in returning bills with recommendation of amendment, is not exempt from this principle. Saltonstall, H. 1936, p. 1573.

See notes to Senate Rule 50. See also ruling by Speaker Barrett (H. 1889, p. 842), cited in notes on Joint Rules under "Committees."

For rulings as to amendments declared to be germane, see Saltonstall, H. 1935, p. 1064; H. 1936, pp. 388, 463, 886, 926, 1038; Cahill (acting Speaker), H. 1936, p. 341; Cahill, H. 1937, pp. 577, 1198; H. 1938, pp. 661, 815, 1069.

The scope of a bill sought to be amended is not limited by the scope of an investigation which may have been ordered, but includes the scope of the original petition and of any resulting bill or resolve which may have been given legislative sanction. Salton-Stall, H. 1930, p. 765.

For amendments deemed not to be frivolous in their nature, see Saltonstall, H. 1935, p. 761; Cahill (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1280.

An amendment relative to the public *purchase* and operation of a public utility is broader in its scope than a recommendation for legislation relative to the public *control* and operation of such utility. Hull, H. 1928, p. 990; Saltonstall, H. 1931, p. 938.

An amendment increasing an appropriation to an amount larger than the specific sum recommended by the Governor in a special emergency message is not in order. Young, H. 1922, p. 214. See notes to Amendment LXIII of the Constitution.

An amendment authorizing the playing of poker in connection with prizes to be won by chance, was held not to be germane to a bill authorizing the playing of "beano, or any similar game." Cahill (acting Speaker), H. 1934, p. 1169.

A bill contemplating legislation is not admissible as an amendment to a report of a committee, leave to withdraw, on a petition which simply asks for a public hearing and not for legislation. Tucker (acting Speaker), H. 1892, p. 460.

In a case where a bill permissive in its character was the subject matter referred, it was held that an amendment, which, if adopted, would make the bill mandatory, was not in order. McDonough (acting Speaker), H. 1888, p. 535. See also Cushing, H. 1912, p. 1662; Saltonstall, H. 1933, p. 1193.

An amendment which provides for a modification of an existing law is not germane to a bill which provides for a repeal of the law. Cox, H. 1916, p. 288; MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 512; NOYES, H. 1887, pp. 523, 552; BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 786; DARLING (acting Speaker), H.

1894, p. 1085. [For an interpretation of "modification" see Saltonstall, H. 1935, p. 1740.]

On a petition for repeal of a law, it is competent to report or substitute a bill for repeal of a part of that law, on the ground that it is competent to grant a part of the request of the petitioner. Saltonstall, H. 1935, p. 1739.

On recommendations for modification of the socalled compulsory motor vehicle liability insurance law, it was held not to be germane to move an amendment repealing that law. Saltonstall, H. 1935, p. 1414.

A bill regulating the giving of entertainments on the Lord's Day was held to be within the scope of and germane to a petition asking for the prohibition of such entertainments. Myers, H. 1900, p. 738.

A substitute removing existing legal restrictions is not germane to a petition and bill imposing more rigid restrictions. Myers, H. 1900, p. 1007; Weeks (acting Speaker), H. 1908, p. 749.

An amendment providing for the abolition of an official board was held not to be germane to a petition asking for the continuance of the board. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 825.

The House has a right in granting legislation to impose such provisos, conditions or limitations as to it may seem fit. BARRETT, H. 1892, pp. 536, 839. See also Cox, H. 1916, p. 837; Cushing, H. 1912, p. 1645; Cahill, H. 1938, p. 527; O'Neill, H. 1951, p. 1407.

An amendment proposing an investigation of and report on the subject matter of a resolve must be held to be germane, even though an investigation was not requested by the petitioners. Hull, H. 1926, p. 738; Saltonstall, H. 1932, p. 504; Cahill, H. 1938, pp. 630, 844.

But an amendment is not in order if it seeks only to ascertain the will of the people with reference to the subject matter, for the reason that such a proposition would not result in a report to the Legislature on which legislation could be based. Hull, H. 1927, p. 501; Saltonstall, H. 1932, p. 430; Herter, H. 1939, p. 923.

It is competent, in connection with a bill requiring the expenditure of a large sum of money, to provide by amendment a method of raising the money. Salton-stall, H. 1935, p. 1425; Quinn (acting Speaker), H. 1964, p. 1241. And to designate by amendment methods of financing a bill, "even from money already allocated for other purposes". Cahill (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1644. And to reduce by amendment an amount of money authorized (in the preceding year) to be expended, provided the money has not been spent. Cahill (acting Speaker), H. 1936, p. 341.

An amendment relating to investments by savings banks is not germane to a bill based on a petition for legislation relative to the investment of savings bank deposits in the bonds of telephone companies. Hull, H. 1928, p. 241.

When the question is upon concurring with the other branch in the adoption of an amendment, such amendment only is the subject under consideration. Cole, H. 1906, p. 982. And it is not in order to move to concur with the Senate in an amendment of an item, with a further amendment striking out the entire item, for the reason that it is not competent for the House to eliminate by amendment an item which had been agreed to by both branches. Saltonstall, H. 1935, p. 889.

Where a report, no legislation necessary, had been amended by the Senate by the substitution, in part,

of certain bills for so much of the report as related to the subject-matter of the said bills, and the report (remainder) had been accepted by that branch and so endorsed, it was held that the subject-matter covered by the said bills had been removed from the report, and only the remainder thereof was before the House for its consideration. Young, H. 1921, p. 1005.

For sundry cases in which a point of order has been raised that a proposed amendment is not germane to the subject under consideration, see the appendixes to the House Journals under the title of "Questions of Order," or "Order, Points of". A list of the cases which arose prior to 1902 may be found in the Manual for the General Court of that year.

An amendment in the form of a substitute bill may not be amended after adoption, until the next reading of the substituted bill. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 984; DAVOREN, H. 1966, p. 1632.

It is too late to raise objection that a substitute bill is not germane to a petition after the substitute has been adopted. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 406; SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 821.

So also it is too late to raise objection that an amendment is not germane to a bill after the amendment has been adopted (Noves, H. 1888, p. 463; Myers, H. 1902, p. 1276; H. 1903, p. 1032; Saltonstall, H. 1934, p. 774), or after the consideration of the amendment has occupied the attention of the House a portion of two sessions. Sanford, H. 1874, p. 367. See also Dewey (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 463; Noves, H. 1881, p. 480.

Objection that a bill covers matters not referred to the committee cannot be raised after action on the bill, by amendment, or by passing it to a third reading, or even after continued deliberation in regard to it. See p. 745. [For citations on rulings based on the foregoing, see Sundry Rulings.]

See notes to Senate Rule 50 and to Joint Rules under the head of "Committees."

That an amendment, offered as a substitute (in part) for a special report of the committee on Rules relative to an investigation of certain acts and conduct of Alfred B. Cenedella, Lawrence R. Goldberg and other public officials, was improperly before the House for the reason that it was broader in its scope than the subject-matter of the pending report. The amendment was in the nature of a resolve addressing the Governor to remove John S. Derham from the office of Justice of the Second District Court of Southern Worcester. As the removal contemplates concurrent action by the other branch and as the Senate had no part in authorizing the investigation, no amendment would be in order which would make that branch a party to the proposed action. O'Neill, H. 1951, p. 1906.

That a point of order that the failure to adopt an amendment to a bill left it in a form where it was improperly before the House was held to be not well taken for the reason that the question raised was a matter of

law. O'NEILL, H. 1952, p. 946.

That a point of order that a bill in its amended form is not properly before the House for the reason that the remaining provisions thereof were broader in their scope than the petition upon which the bill was based was held to be not well taken, because the amendments had already been adopted and the House had engaged in protracted debate on the question of referring the bill, as amended, to the next annual session. O'Neill, H. 1952, p. 1576.

For ruling on amendment offered to a bill, where the Governor had recommended the enactment of the

legislation in its precise form — —, see DAVOREN, H. 1965, p. 2588.

Rule 91. This rule does not save the right to amend when a simple motion to strike out (i.e., a motion not embracing a proposition to insert) has been made and rejected. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 499.

"A question containing two or more propositions capable of division." The question, "Shall this bill pass to be engrossed?" is not divisible. Thus, in passing to be engrossed a bill fixing certain salaries, the bill cannot be divided so as to allow the salary of each official to be voted on separately. Wardwell (acting Speaker), H. 1881, p. 490.

"Strike out and insert." See Noves, H. 1880, p. 60.

Rule 92. See note to Senate Rule 51.

### APPEAL.

Rule 94. An appeal from the ruling of the Chair must be taken at once. The right to appeal is cut off by the intervention of other business. Phelps, H. 1857, p. 907. See also Crocker, S. 1883, p. 289.

Upon the question raised by an appeal, a motion for the previous question is in order. Myers, H. 1903, pp. 965, 1064.

For a case where the Chair refused to entertain an appeal because the question had previously been decided by a ruling of the Chair, which was confirmed by a vote of the House and thereby had become the judgment of the House, see BLISS, H. 1853, p. 365.

A motion to reconsider a decision upon an appeal was entertained, but subsequently was withdrawn. BLISS, H. 1853, pp. 730, 736, 763.

A motion to lay an appeal on the table is not in order. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 582. See notes to Senate Rules under heading "Motions."

It has been held that, pending an appeal from the decision of the Chair on a point of order, a motion to suspend the provisions of a standing order requiring the Speaker to declare an adjournment at a specified time is in order. See Cox (acting Speaker), H. 1914, p. 652.

## ELECTIONS BY BALLOT.

Rule 96. The election of a state director of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad Company was held to be within this rule. Goodwin, H. 1860, p. 665.

#### PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

Rule 101. It is not competent for the House on motion to suspend the principles of general parliamentary law. The House could not suspend the rule that the rejection of a motion to strike out precludes amendment, any more than it could suspend the rule requiring a majority of votes to pass a motion. Sanford, H. 1874, p. 499.

# QUORUM.

Rule 105. A vote of 82 to 21 does not necessarily indicate the lack of a quorum, but only that less than a quorum has voted. Hull, H. 1928, p. 964. [See Opinion of Attorney-General, 1892, Feb. 1, H. 1892, p. 118.]

# NOTES OF RULINGS

ON THE

# JOINT RULES.

#### COMMITTEES.

Rule 1. (See "Sundry Rulings.") For a discussion as to the creation of joint committees, and their relation to the two branches, see Hale, H. 1859, p. 269. [Opinion of the Counsel to the House of Representatives as to whether members of the General Court on existing recess commissions retain their membership on said commissions who fail of re-election to the General Court. See House Journal, 1939, p. 129.]

The committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, do not constitute a joint standing committee. Saltonstall, H. 1930, p. 228.

- Rule 3. A delegation to represent the State, composed not only of members of the Legislature, but also of State officers, is not a joint committee within the meaning of this rule. BATES, H. 1898, p. 1068.
- Rule 5. Under this rule a motion to recommit, made at a date later than that fixed in the rule, is out of order. BARRETT, H. 1891, pp. 866, 983.

This rule does not apply to a motion to recommit to a House committee. Cushing (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 902. Nor does it apply to reports of the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently. Saltonstall, H. 1930, p. 228.

When a bill is declared to be broader in its scope than the subject-matter on which it was based, the subject-matter may be recommitted. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 724; MYERS, H. 1900, p. 706; HULL, H. 1926, p. 862; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 397. See notes to Senate Rule 46. [See change in this rule adopted in 1953 which provides that a bill or resolve declared to be broader in its scope than the subject-matter upon which it is based shall be recommitted to the committee.]

Rule 7. "Or other legislation." Prior to 1891 this phrase was "other special legislation," and special legislation was held to be that which directly affects individuals as such differently from the class to which they belong or from the people at large. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, pp. 588, 589.

It is the province of the committee, and not of the Speaker, to determine whether the purpose for which the legislation is sought can be secured without detriment to the public interest by a general law. Myers, H. 1901, p. 1048; Warner, H. 1919, p. 945. See also Walker, H. 1910, p. 660.

See notes to Senate Rule 16 and to House Rule 30.

Rule 7B. A petition taken from the files of the preceding year is subject to the provisions of this rule, even though the rule had been complied with in respect to the preceding session. Hull, H. 1928, p. 219.

A bill relative to appropriations for school purposes in the city of Boston should have had the approval of the mayor and city council to comply with the last paragraph of Joint Rule 7B. WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 724.

#### NOTICE TO PARTIES INTERESTED.

Rule 8. See notes to Senate Rule 15 and House Rule 31. For a case in which it was unsuccessfully claimed that a bill, though general in its terms, was

in fact special in its operation, and that therefore notice to parties interested should have been given, see WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1211.

A bill may be laid aside on the ground that it is in violation of this rule after it has passed through one branch. BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 307.

A bill which is offered as a substitute for a report of a committee must be germane to the subject referred to the committee. Jewell, H. 1871, p. 342.

It is sufficient if the petition bears the certificate of the Secretary of the Commonwealth that the required publication has been made. It is not necessary to state in detail in the publication all the provisions of the legislation desired. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 995.

It is not within the province of the Speaker, but within the province of the committee, to determine whether a petition has been properly advertised. Barrett, H. 1892, p. 1160; Walker, H. 1910, p. 1471. See also Cushing, H. 1912, p. 1720.

"No legislation." Prior to 1890 the phraseology was "no bill or resolve," and under that phraseology it was held that an order that a committee investigate the management and condition of a certain society and report what legislation is necessary was within the operation of the rule, because any bill or resolve embodying the conclusions of such investigation would be within the scope of the rule. Bruce, S. 1884, p. 580. Contra, see Pillsbury, S. 1885, p. 580.

A bill to incorporate the Boston Railroad Holding Company was held not to be such legislation as that described in this rule. TREADWAY, S. 1909, p. 1034. See also WALKER, H. 1911, p. 1800; WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 1215.

"Except by a petition." Prior to 1890 the words "by amendment or otherwise" were also used. For an

instance in which under that form of the rule an amendment was held to be barred by the rule, see BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 333. For an instance in which an amendment proposing a new treatment of a subject already in the bill, and not the introduction of a new subject into the bill, was held not to be barred by the rule, see BISHOP, S. 1881, p. 384.

For an instance in which it was held that a communication from the Governor transmitting a subject-matter for legislation is, for the purposes of legislation, to be considered in the light of a message from him, and is entitled to the same consideration that such a message would have, and that a bill reported upon said communication is not in violation of this rule, see Myers, H. 1901, p. 1048.

Also that recommendations for legislation contained in a special report submitted to the General Court by a board or commission duly constituted by law are not in violation of this rule. Young, H. 1922, p. 201.

Prior to 1890 the following words were used: — "Except by a report of a committee on petition duly presented and referred," and under this form of the rule various rulings were made. For cases in which a bill was ruled out, see Long, H. 1878, pp. 116, 120; Cogswell, S. 1878, p. 178; Noves, H. 1888, p. 479. For a case in which it was held that the words "duly presented" did not require compliance with the provisions of chapter 2 of the Public Statutes in regard to notice; that those provisions were mandatory only to the petitioner, and that the Legislature might, if it saw fit, hear the petitioner, notwithstanding his failure to comply with the law, see Marden, H. 1883, p. 533. See also Noves, H. 1882, p. 90.

"Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken

at any stage prior to that of the third reading." For a case which arose prior to the insertion of these words, see Dewey (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 463.

Rule 9. This rule does not apply to a message from the Governor or to recommendations contained in a report of a commission. Cole, H. 1907, p. 976; TREADWAY, S. 1909, p. 1034; WALKER, H. 1911, p. 1800.

For instances in which bills under this rule were referred to the next General Court, see Cole, H. 1907, p. 1064; Calvin Coolidge, S. 1915, p. 894.

A motion to substitute a bill for a report "reference to the next annual session" (for the reason that the requirements of this rule had not been complied with) is not in order, unless the rule is first suspended. NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1015. See also VALENTINE (acting Speaker), H. 1947, p. 1374; OLSON (acting President), S. 1951, p. 1270.

As to the form and evidence of publication, see notes to Joint Rule 8.

For a case in which a bill was held not to be special, but to be general and therefore not subject to the provisions of this rule, see Walker, H. 1910, p. 1212. See also Cushing, H. 1913, p. 1664.

The provisions of the Revised Laws, chapter 3, which are referred to in this rule, are mandatory only to the petitioner, and the General Court may hear the petitioner notwithstanding his failure to comply with the law. Myers, H. 1902, p. 268; Skerry, H. 1957, p. 2122.

A bill reported on a petition properly filed under the provisions of Section 5 of Chapter 3 of the General Laws is subject to amendment the same as any other bill. WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 436.

Under this rule it was held that a petition to establish the boundary line in tidewaters between two towns,

involving the taking of land from one town and the annexing of it to the other, is, in effect, a petition to divide an existing town; and, since no publication of notice, as required by law, had been made and the rule had not been suspended, a bill reported upon such a petition was improperly before the House. MEYER, H. 1896, p. 947.

This rule having been concurrently suspended with reference to a petition before its reference to a committee, and the committee having reported "leave to withdraw," it was held that the rule was no longer operative on the subject-matter of the petition, and that a bill could be substituted for the report of the committee. Dana, S. 1906, p. 748.

Bills reported to the House in violation of this rule, and there passed to be engrossed and sent to the Senate for concurrence, referred to the next General Court in compliance with this rule. Dana, S. 1906, p. 712; Chapple, S. 1907, pp. 898, 978; Holmes, S. 1957, p. 1510.

A bill having been passed to be engrossed by the Senate and by the House, it was held that it was too late to raise the point of order that said bill came within the provisions of this rule. Cushing, H. 1913, pp. 1941, 1959.

For the case of a bill which was held not to come within the provisions of this rule, see BATES, H. 1899, pp. 1036, 1061.

# LIMIT OF TIME ALLOWED FOR REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Rule 10. If after the date fixed for final report a committee reports a bill, such bill must be laid aside. Noves, H. 1888, p. 832; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 897

and H. 1893, p. 706; Cox, H. 1917, p. 641. So also a report of leave to withdraw will be laid aside. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 920. See also Cox, H. 1915, p. 865.

After a bill has been substituted for an adverse report, it is too late to raise the point of order that the report was not made within the limit fixed by this rule. UNDERHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 1791; HULL, H. 1926, p. 862.

General orders extending the time for reports of joint committees apply to these committees no less when sitting jointly than when sitting separately. Myers. H. 1901, p. 1047.

#### COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE.

Rule 11. It seems that any difference between the two branches can be submitted to a committee of conference. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 702.

It seems that, although committees of conference must represent the vote of each branch, a fair interpretation of this rule, where the vote was not unanimous, would permit the appointment of two members from each branch representing the majority and the third the minority. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 1292.

That the Speaker had complied with the provisions of the rule requiring committees of conference to represent the vote of each branch, when the question before the committee was Senate amendments in which the House had non-concurred. SKERRY, H. 1955, p. 2215.

For a discussion of a situation in which, although the disagreement had been prolonged to the point where each branch had twice affirmed its position, neither branch asked for a committee of conference, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 116.

That which has been agreed to by both branches

cannot be disturbed by a committee of conference. Myers, H. 1900, p. 1403; O'Neill, H. 1951, p. 2410.

It is competent for a committee of conference to report such change in the sections or portions not agreed to as is germane to those sections. BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 391.

The reception of a report of a committee of conference discharges the committee, even though the report is subsequently ruled out as beyond the scope of the reference, and the matters of difference may be referred to a new committee of conference. Myers, H. 1900, p. 1463.

A question on concurring with the House in the appointment of a new committee of conference comes properly before the Senate even though the Senate has previously refused a motion for said committee. NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1256.

A report of a committee of conference was laid aside on a point of order, for the reason that it recommended substitution of a new bill (special) for the bill (general) with respect to which the disagreement occurred. Saltonstall, H. 1931, p. 910.

A House report of a committee of conference was laid aside for the reason that it contained subject-matter not in disagreement between the two branches. Powers, S. 1959, p. 1426. *Contra*, see Moakley (acting Speaker), H. 1959, p. 2048.

For warrant for departing, in connection with appropriation bills, from the usual procedure in respect to reports of committees of conference, and entertaining a motion for appointment of a further committee of conference on items on which the first committee had failed to agree, see Cahill, H. 1937, p. 846.

For statement relative to representation on a committee of conference, see Powers, S. 1962, p. 1569.

See "Sundry Rulings" (Courtesy between the Branches).

#### LIMIT OF TIME ALLOWED FOR NEW BUSINESS

Rule 12. This rule does not exclude matters of privilege. They may be considered whenever they arise. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 583; BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1259.

"All other subjects of legislation." See LONG, H. 1878, p. 572; Brackett, H. 1885, p. 354.

An order which is merely incidental to a subject of legislation before the House is not within the scope of this rule. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 311.

"Deposited with the Clerk of either branch." In 1891 these words were substituted for the words "proposed or introduced," previously used. Under the rule as it stood prior to 1891, it was twice ruled that matter referred by one General Court to the next, when called up in the General Court to which it is so referred, must be considered as the introduction of a new business within the intent of this rule. In both cases the bill in question related to the compensation of members of the Legislature, and in both cases, on appeal, the decision of the Chair was reversed. Long, H. 1877, DD. 466-473: CROCKER, S. 1883, DD. 521, 578.

"Shall, when presented, be referred to the next General Court." Under this rule, before the words "when presented" were inserted, in a case where a bill had passed to a third reading, it was held that it was then too late to secure its reference to the next General Court under the rule. Dewey (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 463. See also Wade, H. 1879, p. 540.

For a case arising under a somewhat similar rule, see IEWELL, H. 1868, p. 591.

After the House had debated an order several times and had once adopted it, it was held too late to raise the point that the order came within the scope of this rule. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 354.

"This rule shall not be . . . suspended except by a concurrent vote." Pending the question on concurring in the suspension of this rule to admit a petition, it has been held not to be in order to move to lay the petition upon the table. Noyes, H. 1888, p. 260.

## PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS.

Rule 21. A resolve, not an order, should be the form used to provide for printing a document not for the use of the Legislature, and involving the expenditure of public money. Long, H. 1878, p. 58; Noves, H. 1880, p. 123.

The House can by its vote alone order documents printed for the use of the House. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 397.

## LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Rule 23. A proposal for a legislative amendment to the Constitution cannot be introduced by substitution for an adverse report of a committee on a petition calling for an amendment of the General Laws. Coolinge, S. 1946, p. 677.

That an amendment to an order calling for a joint session of the two houses could not be entertained for the reason that if it was adopted it would result in amending a proposal for a legislative amendment to the Constitution other than in a joint session. Skerry, H. 1955, p. 1285.

#### IOINT CONVENTIONS.

Rule 25. An order having been adopted by the Senate for a joint convention to receive a communica-

tion from the Governor, the Chair refused to entertain a motion to reconsider the adoption thereof for the reason that the time stated in the order for the joint convention to be held had expired. Holmes (acting President), S. 1955, p. 1576.

Rule 26. Can a committee reference made (rightly or wrongly) in a joint convention be modified subsequently by concurrent action of the two branches? SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 500.

It is not competent for a convention, called for the purpose of receiving "such communication as His Excellency the Governor may be pleased to make," to refer any matter to a committee of either or both branches. Moran (in joint session), S. 1936, p. 529, and H. 1936, p. 695.

A motion to commit may be made while a motion to reconsider is pending. SKERRY (presiding in joint session), S. 1955, p. 919; H. 1956, p. 1421.

#### SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Rule 26A. As to methods of providing for assembling in special session, see Opinion of Justices, H. 1936, p. 1461.

# JOINT ELECTIONS.

Rule 27. Pending the question on adopting an order that the joint convention proceed to the election of an Attorney-General to fill a vacancy, and a nomination having been made and seconded for said office, it was ruled that nominations were in order pending the adoption of the order. Holmes (in joint session), S. 1958, p. 1355; H. 1958, p. 1860.

## REFERENCES TO THE COMMITTEES ON RULES.

Rule 29. If the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, are discharged from the consideration of a petition, and another committee reports on that petition a resolve subject to this rule, that resolve (even though it be the resolve originally accompanying the petition), should be referred to said committees, acting concurrently. Saltonstall, H. 1930, p. 622.

## SUNDRY RULINGS.

#### WHAT CONSTITUTES A PETITION.

In a case in which a petition was accompanied by a statement of reasons in its support, it was held that such statement did not affect the scope of the petition. Cushing, H. 1912, p. 1796.

When the rules require that legislation shall be based upon petition, the petition determines the scope of legislation. A bill filed with the petition does not enlarge the scope of the petition unless the petition contains phraseology which makes the bill a part of it. BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 940; JONES, S. 1903, p. 491. Neither does a bill curtail the scope of the petition which it accompanies. BATES, H. 1899, pp. 1036, 1061.

On a point of order that an amendment of a certain document could not be entertained because the petition, which had been considered and reported upon by the committee, was not in fact a prayer for legislation, but was merely a recital of alleged grievances, it was ruled that, inasmuch as the petition had been passed upon by both Houses and had been referred to a committee and had been considered and reported upon by that committee, it was essentially a prayer for legislation, and that the point of order was NOT well taken. Well-Ingron Wells, S. 1926, p. 487.

#### COMMITTEES.

Committees must confine their report to the subject referred to them. For sundry cases in which the point of order has been raised that this principle has been violated, see indexes to the Senate Journals under "Order, Questions of," and appendices to House Journals under the titles "Questions of Order," and "Order, Points of." A list of the cases which arose prior to 1902 may be found in the Manual of the General Court for that year. See also H. 1908, p. 1359.

A report of a committee made without authority cannot be considered. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 877.

A report adopted at a duly notified meeting of a committee, a quorum being present, was held to be a valid report of the committee, although an unsigned memorandum was written on the report to the effect that certain members, constituting a majority of the committee, dissented. BOARDMAN, S. 1888, p. 378.

It is not within the province of the chair upon a point of order to inquire into the internal workings of a committee with a view to determining whether the subject-matter in question has been properly considered by such committee. Barrett, H. 1891, p. 1127; Jones, S. 1903, p. 457; Greenwood, S. 1913, p. 1154; Wragg, S. 1938, p. 938; Holmes (acting President), S. 1941, p. 1721; Hunt, S. 1943, p. 861; Skerry, H. 1956, p. 408.

When a report is received, the committee's duties as to the matter reported on are ended, and they can make no further report upon it unless the subject is recommitted to them by vote of the assembly. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 576; MARDEN, H. 1883, pp. 529, 669; BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 789.

The reception of a report discharges the committee, even though the report is subsequently ruled out as beyond the scope of the reference. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1463. For recommittal of subject-matter, see notes to Joint Rule 5.

Where a committee has referred to it several petitions on the same subject, or various papers involving either directly or remotely the same subject, whether simply or connected with other things, and the committee has once considered and reported upon any one subject involved in them, it has entirely exhausted its authority over that subject.

After such report has been once made, the subject passes beyond the control of the committee and becomes the property of the House.

Any papers left in the hands of the committee which may indirectly involve the same subject must be treated as if that question was not in them. It seems not to be within the power of a committee to withhold mention of any particular petition, report or other paper, and thus retain possession of a subject once reported upon as a basis for a new action and a new report.

General considerations support strongly this view. It is a maximum of jurisprudence that it is for the public advantage that strifes should come to an end. It is equally for the public interest that contentions in what our fathers called the Great and General Court should be settled once and for all. Many persons have a deep interest in the matters heard before committees. They appear in person or by counsel; and when the subject is, by report of the committee, brought before the Legislature, they appear to influence the action of members, as they have the right to do. When the matter is once disposed of, they depart, and suppose they may do so in safety. They have a right to believe their interests no longer require their presence. But if a committee may revive questions once reported upon and settled, there will never be rest. JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 480. See also Noyes, H. 1888, p. 584; Sprague, S. 1891, p. 516; BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 790.

A joint committee having voted two weeks previously to report on a matter referred to it and the papers having been entrusted to a member of the committee to report, and that member having failed to make report and also having refused, upon repeated requests, to file the report or to surrender the papers, it would be competent under the circumstances for the chairman, on the request of the committee, to file the report without the original papers. Young, H. 1922, p. 757.

Every report should conclude with some substantive proposition for the consideration of the assembly, such as, that a bill, resolve, order or resolution ought or ought not to pass, that the petitioners have leave to withdraw, etc., etc.

If a report recommends the passage of a bill or resolve, action is had upon the bill or resolve alone, and it takes its several readings, or is otherwise disposed of, as to the assembly seems fit. In such cases nothing is done about "accepting" the report. The statement of facts and arguments embodied in the report in support of the recommendation of the committee is not accepted or adopted, . . . and the assembly, by passing the bill or resolve, does not endorse that statement of fact or agument any more than, when it passes a vote, it endorses every speech made in support of the motion.

What is true of a report recommending the passage of a bill or resolve is equally true of a report recommending the passage of a resolution or order, reference to another committee or to the next annual session or any other action. The substantive proposition of the report is the motion, as it were, of the committee, and that proposition alone is before the assembly for its action. The preliminary statement

of facts and of opinions contained in reports in the usual forms is not before the assembly for its action, and therefore cannot be amended. If, however, the proposition of a report is that its statement of facts and of opinions should be endorsed and adopted by the assembly itself, then and then only such statement would properly be before the assembly, and might be amended or otherwise acted upon. Crocker, S. 1883, pp. 489, 576; Barrett, H. 1890, p. 1254.

Whatever the proposition of the report is, the question should be so framed as to embody that proposition in distinct terms. The ordinary form of putting the question, namely, "Shall this report be accepted?" is inaccurate, ambiguous, misleading, and ought to be abolished. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 576.

If a committee report in part only, its report should expressly state that it is "in part" and should clearly define what portion of the subject-matter committed to it is covered by the report. The use of the words "in part" is, however, not essential. If the committee intended to report in part only, and the phrase-ology of its report is consistent with such intent, its report will be treated as a report in part. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 86; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 843. See also SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 711.

When a committee reports only in part, a motion to substitute a bill which is germane to another part of the subject-matter referred to the committee is not in order. WALKER, H. 1909, p. 1245.

A committee to which a report of a commission has been referred should make separate reports on the various subjects on which legislation is specially suggested, and a final report, — "no further legislation necessary." In a case, however, where a committee

reported a bill on one only of several subjects, deeming that legislation on the other subjects was inexpedient, and plainly indicated that its report was intended to be a report in full, it was held that any amendment within the scope of the matter referred to the committee was admissible, though such amendment might not be germane to the subject-matter covered by the reported bill. Otherwise the committee would possess the power to bury by its own action, and without the power of revision, the issues referred to it. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 842.

A committee to which the report of a commission has been referred may report a bill on the subject covered by the report of the commission, although such report omits to recommend legislation. Noves, H. 1888, p. 670. But see Hartwell, S. 1889, p. 733. See also Sprague, S. 1891, p. 514.

There is no rule or statute that makes mandatory upon a committee the holding of a public hearing. It has always been a matter of discretion and the custom has been invariably to do so. WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 1215.

As to what legislation can be based on the reference to a committee of a report of a commission or board of trustees, see JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 478; NOYES, H. 1888, p. 670.

As to the scope of the report of a commission within which bills may be reported or amendments thereto moved, see Saltonstall, H. 1930, p. 765.

It is not necessary, however, that a bill should include all of the subject-matter considered by the committee. See Wellington Wells, S. 1928, p. 709; Dolan, S. 1949, p. 497.

As to whether the same subject may be referred to two committees, see Sanford, H. 1872, p. 419. It

seems that such action would conflict with the principle of parliamentary law, that no bill or measure shall be twice passed upon in the same session. See BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 730. A recommendation of His Excellency the Governor having been referred to a joint committee, and a bill covering the same subject-matter having been referred to another joint committee, the Speaker, on a point of order raised when the latter committee reported, held that it was not within the province of the chair to question the propriety of the consideration by a committee of a subject referred to it. FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 349.

If a bill reported by one committee is referred to another committee, the latter committee is not limited to the scope of the bill referred to it, but may report any measure within the scope of the propositions upon which the original bill was based. Butler, S. 1894, p. 920; Lawrence, S. 1897, p. 763.

If the report of a committee is ruled out as beyond the scope of the reference, the subject-matter of the reference is still before the House for its action. Myers, H. 1900, p. 1463; Walker, H. 1909, p. 844; Underhill (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 1816.

A bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors was held not to be germane to a petition asking that the sale of malt and spirituous liquors be prohibited, for the reason that, as appears from 2 Gray, 502, there are intoxicating liquors other than malt and spirituous liquors. Barrett, H. 1892, p. 730.

In determining the scope of an application for legislation, it should be construed liberally; but the chair is, at the same time, held to secure an observance of the rules made for obtaining well-considered legislation, and to the end that all citizens of the Commonwealth shall have full notice of matters brought before the Legislature affecting their interests. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 703; BOARDMAN, S. 1888, p. 352; NOYES, H. 1888, p. 700; SPRAGUE, S. 1890, pp. 405, 886; TREADWAY, S. 1911, p. 1536.

For a case in which the scope of an order was con-

strued liberally, see BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1259.

A committee can report a larger sum than that named in the resolve referred to it. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 700.

As the greater includes the less, it is a general rule that a bill will not be ruled out because it does not cover all the objects embraced in the order. PILLS-BURY, S. 1886, p. 395; PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 428. See also Soule, S. 1901, p. 1049; Cole, H. 1908, p. 1005.

On a petition for general legislation it is not permissible to report a special bill. Marden, H. 1884, p. 450; Frothingham, H. 1904, p. 806 and H. 1905, p. 272; Walker, H. 1909, p. 844 and H. 1910, p. 1255; Cushing, H. 1914, p. 1322; Warner, H. 1919, p. 546. See also Cole, H. 1908, p. 1005.

Also a report, leave to withdraw, on a petition which asks for general or special legislation, may be amended by the substitution of a general or a special bill. Cushing, H. 1914, p. 1336.

When a bill for a rearrangement of the congressional districts was reported by a committee, under an order that directed that the districts as rearranged should conform to the districts as then established as closely as the lines of the existing wards and precincts of the city of Boston would conveniently admit, it was held that the chair could not attempt to decide whether the lines of the proposed new districts conformed as closely to the lines of existing wards and precincts as convenience permitted, but that the com-

mittee was free to use its own judgment upon the question. LAWRENCE, S. 1896, p. 983; MEYER, H. 1896, p. 1211.

A message from the Governor transmitting a communication from a State commission calling the attention of the Legislature to a threatened abuse by a certain corporation, and suggesting that some appropriate action be taken, was held to be sufficiently broad in scope to permit a remedy of the threatened evil either by a general or by a special bill, or by both. Myers, H. 1901, p. 1048.

If any part of a bill covers a matter not referred to the committee, or if a special bill is reported on a petition for general legislation, the whole bill must be withdrawn or excluded. It cannot be amended before it is received. Sanford, H. 1872, pp. 422, 429 and H. 1875, p. 365; Pillsbury, S. 1886, p. 702. But such a bill may be recommitted. See notes on Joint Rule 5.

Objection that a bill covers matter not referred to the committee cannot be raised after action on the bill, by amendment, or by passing it to a third reading, or even after continued deliberation in regard to it. JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 477; SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 368; Dewey (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 464; Brackett, H. 1886, p. 503; Barrett, H. 1890, pp. 340, 1020 and H. 1891, p. 807; PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 476 and S. 1893, pp. 387, 423; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1248; BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 473; LAWRENCE, S. 1896. p. 941; ATTWILL (acting Speaker), H. 1898, p. 840; BATES, H. 1898, p. 940; SMITH, S. 1900, p. 660; NEW-TON (acting Speaker), H. 1902, p. 479; DANA, S. 1906, p. 480; Cole, H. 1907, p. 976; Cushing, H. 1914, pp. 400, 1777; Cox, H. 1916, p. 1053; WRAGG, S. 1937, p. 896. See also Noyes, H. 1881, p. 480; WADE, H. 1879. p. 540.

After a bill has been ordered to a third reading it is too late to raise the point of order that the recommendations upon which the bill was based were not filed on or before the time required by the statutes. Young, H. 1922, p. 438.

For a case in which, the question being on passing a resolve to be engrossed, it was held to be too late to raise the point of order that under the provisions of a statute (St. 1907, c. 520, § 3) the petition should have been referred to the next General Court, see Curtiss (acting Speaker), H. 1909, p. 1121.

As to cases in which orders would be suitable, see Long, H. 1878, p. 58.

A motion that several bills comprised in one report should be placed separately in the Orders of the Day is not in order before the report has been received and the bills read the first time. Sanford, H. 1872, p. 404.

A motion to require the committee on Rules to report forthwith on a petition was ruled out of order for the reason that there was nothing in the records of the Senate to indicate that such a petition was before the committee. RICHARDSON, S. 1950, p. 1489.

### QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE.

A resolution declaring vacant certain contested seats is a resolution of high privilege, and need not be supported by a petition. MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 1192, 1198.

### COURTESY BETWEEN THE BRANCHES.

Where one branch has passed upon a matter and forwarded it to the other, the latter is, as a rule, bound to receive and act upon it. For instances in which this principle was followed, see Phelps, S. 1859, p. 325; Bullock, H. 1865, p. 492; Sanford, H. 1872, p. 125 and H. 1874, p. 392; Cogswell, S. 1877, p. 306;

Long, H. 1877, p. 426; Bishop, S. 1880, p. 243; S. 1881, p. 384 and S. 1882, p. 307; Marden, H. 1883, p. 523; Pillsbury, S. 1885, p. 582; Sprague, S. 1890 pp. 317, 794; Pinkerton, S. 1893 p. 470; Lawrence, S. 1896, p. 1036: Myers, H. 1902, p. 1287; Henry G. Wells, S. 1916, p. 605; Bacon, S. 1932, p. 802; Nicholson (acting President), S. 1936, p. 1126; Nicholson, S. 1947, p. 1233. For exceptions see Cogswell, S. 1877, p. 300; Bishop, S. 1882, p. 307; Marden, H. 1883, p. 478; Barrett, H. 1891, pp. 790–795; Dana, S. 1906, p. 712; Chapple, S. 1907, pp. 898, 978; Wellington Wells, S. 1927, p. 530; Burgess (acting Speaker), H. 1939, p. 1891.

One branch is not bound to entertain a matter from the other branch which has not been properly introduced in accordance with the rules. NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1245.

Inasmuch as a conference committee is limited in its report to matters of difference between the two branches, the Senate is not bound to entertain a report which contains a new item not in disagreement between the two branches, even though it has been accepted by the House. Powers, S. 1959, p. 1426. *Contra*, see MOAKLEY (acting Speaker), H. 1959, p. 2048.

It is not within the province of the Senate to question any action taken by a House committee in reporting a bill to that branch. ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE, S. 1945, p. 1061.

If a bill or an amendment, which is not germane to the subject-matter referred to a committee, comes to one branch from the other, such bill or amendment must be entertained out of courtesy to the branch from which it is received. Marden, H. 1884, p. 451; Pinkerton, S. 1893, p. 470; Meyer, H. 1894, pp. 466, 877; Smith, S. 1899, p. 887; Dana S. 1906, p. 982;

O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 1369. But see MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 478.

A point of order having been raised that a committee hearing on a matter was not called by the chairman in accordance with practice and that a report had been made in the other branch before the matter was referred to the committee, it was ruled that inasmuch as the House had received the report and passed the bill to be engrossed, the Senate must receive it and act upon it out of courtesy to the other branch. Holmes, S. 1958, p. 665.

See notes to Senate Rule 54 and House Rule 49.

#### CONCURRENCE IN AMENDMENTS.

Where a bill passed in the House was sent to the Senate and there passed with an amendment, and was then returned to the House for concurrence in the amendment, it was held that the House might agree or disagree with the amendment, or it might agree after amending the amendment, or it might refer the question of agreeing to the amendment to a committee. or might lay the subject on the table, or defer action to some day certain, because all such motions are supposed to be not unfriendly in their nature, at least not decisive or destructive. On the other hand, a motion to postpone indefinitely the whole subject, or any motion which carries with it an original purpose of destruction to the bill, is not in order, because the two branches have already agreed to the bill as a whole, and such a motion would be irregular in itself, and in its parliamentary effects uncourteous towards the other branch of the Legislature. Bullock, H. 1865, appendix, p. 493.

The question on concurring in the adoption of cer-

tain House amendments to an engrossed bill, being under consideration, it was held that a motion to refer the bill to the next annual session could not be entertained at that stage of the bill. Allen, S. 1923, p. 764.

Where a bill which has been agreed to by both branches and is sent from one branch to the other for concurrence in certain amendments, and the second branch, in addition to acting on the amendments, amends other parts of the bill *de novo*, it has been held that such amendments were not properly before the first branch. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 906; MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1403; Dolan, S. 1949, p. 1265.

One branch, in considering an amendment to its bill made by the other branch, may amend such amendment, but its amendment must be germane to the amendment submitted for concurrence. SMITH, S. 1900, p. 978; FARLEY (acting Speaker), H. 1894, p. 1403; Cole, H. 1906, p. 982.

For a discussion as to proceedings in case of a disagreement between the two branches in relation to amendments, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 116.

#### STATE OFFICERS.

A member holding a State office may retain his seat as a member of the Senate. Hunt, S. 1942 (Extra Session), p. 21.



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